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CURED BY CUTICURA
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PEACE IS ASSURED.

Spanish Cabinet Accepts Terms Offered by the United States.

AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO QUEEN REGENT

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The Spanish reply to the United States, which, it has been learned on high authority, accepts the American peace conditions, has been completed and will be submitted to the queen regent this morning, previous to this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

REGENT CONFERS WITH THE LEADERS.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—2 p. m.—The queen regent this morning conferred with Silvela, the conservative leader; with the duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain-general of Cuba.

This afternoon her majesty will receive Senor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler. The series of conferences between the premier, Senor Sagasta, and the leaders of various parties, concludes this evening with interviews with General Canalejas and others.

Senor Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Senor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

THIEBAUT'S CALL CAUSED A FLURRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Thiebaut, of the French embassy, called at the state department at about 2:30 this afternoon. It was thought at first he had called to make an appointment for the delivery of Spain's answer, but it developed that the call was in connection with the seizure of French ships.

REPORT IS CREDITED FULLY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The answer of Spain to the American terms on which peace may be restored was expected at most any moment in official circles today, and the brief press dispatches from Madrid stating that the answer was an acceptance, increased the tension over what is almost looked upon as the culmination of the negotiations.

During the early hours of the day the state department had not received any direct information as to Spain's answer, nor was there any intimation when it would come. The same was true as to the French embassy. The ambassador had made no arrangement for a call at the white house or the state department, and none of the officers of the embassy had conferred with the officials here since the discussion of last Wednesday night.

Everything was in a condition of waiting and expectancy. The report from Madrid that a cabinet council would go over the reply this afternoon indicated that it might not be dispatched to Washington until late in the day.

Secretary Day had expected to go to Atlantic City this evening, to join Mrs Day, and he may even yet carry out this plan unless some official assurance reaches him from the French embassy that the reply will be forthcoming tonight.

A report was current during the day that the embassy received a communication at an early hour this morning, the inference being that it was Spain's reply, but this, it can be stated positively, is not correct, for up to midday Spain had given no official intimation of her answer to any quarter in Washington.

The fact that the Spanish cabinet will go over the reply this afternoon raises a possibility of a cabinet discussion and a prolongation of the time before the answer is submitted. All the Madrid reports show that Premier Sagasta is endeavoring to reconcile the various political elements and leaders as far as possible, and there is a disposition among officials here to give him time for this difficult and delicate moulding of public and political sentiment up to the point of an acceptance of the American demands.

This view is strengthened among officials here by the fact that all war preparations are going steadily forward, the campaign in Porto Rico is progressing with uninterrupted success, the hands of Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are being strengthened at Manila, and the conditions at Santiago, so serious when the American generals united in their statement, is being promptly and energetically overcome.

For this reason it is felt that delay is the loss of Spain and that Sagasta, in the interest of his own country, will make the answer as speedily as internal conditions will permit.

If the Madrid dispatches are fully realized by acceptance of the American terms, then the authorities feel that nothing remains but the routine of concluding the formalities of peace. In some quarters apprehension is expressed as to the word "acceptance." It is pointed out that if the acceptance is simply an affirmative on all the American peace terms every chance for delay of negotiations is at an end. But if the acceptance is qualified in any way by a condition that certain privileges be granted or rights conceded then there is still the possibility of further discussion.

The Madrid advices are so unqualified in stating that the American terms are accepted that there seems to be little chance that Spain will attach any conditions to her acceptance, and yet only the answer itself, final, unconditional and conclusive, can make it clear that the last chance of controversy is removed.

There will be little surprise here if the culmination of the peace arrangement brings about a change in the Spanish cabinet, not so much by a crisis, as by a concerted movement among the leaders to institute a cabinet representing all elements, including the army, capable of taking the responsibility before the country of the acceptance of the American terms.

A RAIDING SQUADRON WILL NOT BE SENT OVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—If the navy department contemplates any further change in the composition of the eastern squadron, which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet.

This statement applies to the commanders of the ships of this squadron as well as to the ships themselves, and talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this eastern squadron, consequently is rather speculative at this time.

Of course, it is well understood that in the event peace is restored there must be a complete reorganization and redistribution of the United States naval forces, and this will involve, undoubtedly, the separation of our naval commanders of a high rank now on duty in connection with the North Atlantic fleet, namely, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley and Commodore Howell. The North Atlantic fleet comprise about 100 vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American admiral.

Such a gigantic force would not be maintained at one station in time of peace. Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors which are unfit for general cruising, will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy yard or, in the case of the former, will be sold. A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the North Atlantic station as the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between the various other stations, Pacific, Asiatic and South Atlantic. The European station, which was vacated completely just prior to the declaration of war, will be rehabilitated, and for the sake of the moral effect likely to result will receive several of the most powerful and modern ships in the American navy.

A BAD SOLDIER.

Wife of Colonel Vos Sues for Divorce on Sensational Grounds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—Mrs. John Vos, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Vos, of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers, now at Ferdindina, Fla., today began suit against Miss Rose Vandersluis for $10,000 damages, for alleged alienation of her husbands affections. She had already filed suit against her husband for separate maintenance, declaring that he had contributed nothing to his family's support since his regiment assembled in April.

E. W. Peck, of Indianapolis, associate state secretary of the Young Men's Christian associations, is in the city. Mr. Peck was a member of the famous Iowa Male quartet. He will sing at the 3 o'clock mixed meeting tomorrow at the R. R. Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Rose Work and daughter, Miss Clara, have returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Hicksville, Ohio.

Miss Mary Linsky will leave for Chicago tomorrow morning to visit her uncle for three weeks.

UNCLEAN SANTIAGO.

Rank Cuban Filth is Hard to Overcome.

To Americanize City Will Be a Great Task.

Newspaper Educating People on United States.

No Hotel in the City Worthy the Name--Will be a Paradise for the Gambling Fraternity.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the maladorous alleys and by-ways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require remedying if this is to become an American city.

It should be remembered that the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a beseiged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail.

For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene; the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago, stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and outside, the order is disregarded. Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their household, and threats of fine and forced labor as a punishment carry little weight.

Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affiairs in this respect and it will take many months of exacting and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

In the military hospital of the city there were on July 27, fifty two cases of prevalent malarial fever, 121 cases of dysentery, eighty-six cases of diarrhoea, 274 cases of anemia and nineteen cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are all among the Spanish soldiers. A week ago there were six cases of this fever, and among the total of nineteen cases there have been six deaths since the American occupation. Fifteen of the 488 wounded Spanish soldiers in the hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of the town. To the city of Santiago there is this advantage from the rains of the wet season, the water rushes down the steep streets and sweeps away all manner of refuse and rubbish. Flushing the streets as the rains do is like flushing the sewers in an American city.

Since July 1 and until July 23 this city was without a daily paper. On July 23 the Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York City, this subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three-column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian oblisk in Central park appears in the last issue, and the publisher promises the declaration of independence of the United States in the near future.

Espectador enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

A newspaper printed in Spanish and English is promised soon, and Company F, of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer infantry, has brought out a paper called "Company F Enterprise," which is the first American paper published in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Already the enterprising American is present. There is around town a ragged man with a smattering of Spanish who has turned several dollars by buying up swords and machetes from Spaniards and the city pawnshops to sell them again to American relic hunters. There is the man with the capital to invest who awaits but a sure and remunerative opportunity, and there is the man who buys up bargains in American horse flesh from sick or wounded officers going home, hoping to sell the animals at a profit.

The first steamer from the United States has brought many men to look over this new field for business opportunities, and there will be American sharpness and enterprise pitted against the Cuban and Spaniard. If Santiago prospers and money is easy, there will be a good field here for the gambler and his outfit, if the laws will allow him to operate. With prosperity and a good hotel there is promise in Santiago of a wide open town that will be a sure attraction of men of a certain stamp.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks has taxed the town accommodations, which never were ample, to the utmost. The lack of anything like proper hotels and restaurants will continue to be a detriment to the city until some one with a knowledge of what Americans want steps in and opens a hotel.

The Anglo-American club of San-

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

TOLD TO FIGHT EASY

Captain-General of Porto Rico to Battle Only for Terms.

SPAIN RECONCILED TO LOSS OF ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald, from Madrid, says:

The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost.

This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans.

Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

GENERAL KING TO SAIL NEXT WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Brigadier General King has announced his intentions of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready next week. Col. J. C. Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, has received a telegram from Congressman Hull, of that state, advising him that his regiment would certainly be sent to Manila. As soon as the news was communicated to his command the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

The quarterly report of the Manufacturers and Producers' association shows that the war has caused contracts of various kinds to be made in this city for about $2,000,000.

The ship Tacoma, conveying horses and mules to Manila, is detained in the harbor while repairs are being made to the engine used to work her condensers and electric light plant.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wortham, Company G, First Tennessee, who recently assaulted Private Neal, of the same company, with a hatchet, has been sentenced by the Second brigade court martial to pay a fine of $10 and to serve twenty days at hard labor. He must also descend to the ranks.

IMMUNE REGIMENTS BOUND FOR SANTIAGO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6.—Five thousand troops are on the way to Savanah today to embark on the transports for Santiago to relieve the troops there. Troop ships Rio Grande, Leona and Minnewaski, which left New York yesterday, are expected to arrive tomorrow. The troops which are all immunes are the Third Georgia from Macon and the Third and Fifth regiments from Columbus, Miss. The Mississippi regiments will arrive tomorrow.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AT WORK IN SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The North American Trust company office received a cablegram from S. M. Jarvis, its vice president, now at Santiago, in which, it is stated, that the company has secured the banking rooms formerly occupied by the bank of Spain at Santiago and that the office has been fully equipped. Business will begin Monday morning.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR THE PORTO RICAN ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6. — The steam yacht May, carrying sixty tons of supplies sent by the National Relief Commission to the American army in Porto Rico, sailed today. The May is the property of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who placed the yacht at the disposal of the National Relief Commission about a week ago. The luxurious state rooms and dining room were converted into freight rooms, and piled high with boxes of food and barrels of bacon.

The cargo of the May also includes all kinds of medical supplies and surgical instruments and an ice machine and plant, having a capacity of five hundred pounds daily and cold storage facilities. Those who sailed on the May were Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Fell, and National Relief Commissioners Hon. William Potter, Alexander Van Rensselaer, L. C. Vanuxem and G. G. Groff.

CANADIAN-AMERICANS ARE EAGER FOR SERVICE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Yellow fever has no terrors to the Canadian-American legion and its officers and men are eager to fill the places of those driven from the front by the plague. Many of the men in the regiment, including Lieutenant Colonel Baynes, acting commander, are fever immunes, having served in the British army in Egypt, India, South America and the West Indies. At a meeting of the officers today the following telegram was sent to Governor Tanner:

"The Canadian-American legion volunteers to relieve troops at Santiago. Large proportion of our officers and men are immunes."

ORDERED TO JOIN LEE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The Sixth Missouri volunteers, now at Jefferson barracks, near this city, has been ordered to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will become part of the corps under General Lee. Col. Letcher Hardeman, formerly a lieutenant in the regular army, commands the regiment, which was raised under the second call.

ALL WORLD BEATERS

Grand Circuit Winners Will Be Here Next Week.

The Fast Ones Have Been Arriving All Day and Tomorrow Visitors Can See Them.

Visitors at the Driving park are plentiful and the workouts of the various horses are watched with a great deal of interest. Today was a great day for new arrivals, and by tomorrow morning a large majority of the horses who will start next week will be on the ground.

The park will be open to all visitors tomorrow and a cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of horses and horse racing to visit the track, see the horses and pick out the favoritss if they can. There will be no charge of any kind for admission to the grounds tomorrow.

Yesterday morning a promising horse, Little Black Sport, not entered in any race, owned by Carl Hale, of Wabash, paced a mile in 2:10½. Sport has never been in a race, and will not start this year, but is being worked on the Fort Wayne track. He is four years old, sired by Poem, dam by Hazel Thorne, and looks like one of the sure things for next year.

Fort Wayne is now the only city in the state of Indiana which brings the greatest horses of the nation to the Hoosier state. All the best and fastest race horses will be here next week. Many persons were of the opinion that The Abbott would easily win the great 2:10 trot next week, but his downfall yesterday at Columbus makes the race an open one. If Eagle Flannagan can take his measure, assisted by Cresceus and Pat Watson, it will be hard to determine what will happen when Rilma, Pilot Boy, Dan Cupid, Emily, Franklin, Oratorio, Elloree and a few others are added to the field. The 2:10 trot on Wednesday grows more interesting as the time for the contest approaches. On Thursday all Fort Wayne will be out to see Frank Bogash contest with Bumps and Annanias. Lady of the Manor, another winner at Columbus yesterday, will start in the 2:24 pace on Tuesday against Split Silk, The Swift, Strathbell and other fast ones. Every day will be a big day.

There will be a special train from Columbus tonight composed entirely of stock palace cars and by morning the stables at the track will be pretty well filled. Several cars of horses will also be in from Grand Rapids some time this evening. Among the principal arrivals today and last evening were Harry Omar and Argretta, the former owned by C. W. Moon, of Cleveland, and the latter by M. L. Hare, of Indianapolis. Both were in the 2:19 pace at Columbus, which was won in straight heats by Argretta; best time, 2:10¼. Harry Omar finished sixth in the race. C. W. Williams, of Galesburg, Ill., also arrived with Kellar, a candidate for the Horse Review stake (trotting) on Wednesday. J. B. Kirby came in with Red Arthur, another entry in the Horse Review stake, and Charles Sherrick, of Pennsville, Pa., is stabled with Iris O., entered in the 2:18 trot with a mark of 2:15¼ made this season. Everything is in readiness for the big races commencing Monday, which horsemen in the city say will be one of the warmest and most interesting ever seen in this city. Pools will be sold at the Home billiard rooms, commencing on Monday morning and continuing each morning and evening during the meeting. The track is in better shape than ever and some records are likely to be broken and many new ones made.

Miss Maria Winkenweder will leave the last of this month for her home in Detroit accompanied by Miss Minnie La Franc, who will spend her vacation in that city.

STRAIN INCREASES.

England and Russia Approaching a Breach.

Diplomatic Situation Grows More Acute.

Much Expected of Salisbury's Firmer Stand.

Great Britain's "Open Door" Policy in the Far East Has Reached a Crucial Point.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness.

It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the New Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britian's policy of the "open door." As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man of furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment.

Therefore, practically, every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission, at the present moment has its full war completement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives. According to Paris advices, Admiral Bedolliere, commanding the French-China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications.

The reasons given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Chang region are singing of hostility. But there is some suspion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian demands.

WITH PARIS GREEN.

Joseph Myton Poisoned E. L. Thompson's Chickens.

Admits His Guilt and is Fined and Costed $25--Farmer Ellsworth Assaulted--Notes.

In 'Squire Bullerman's court this afternoon Joseph Myton was arraigned on a charge of having poisoned the chickens of E. L. Thompson. The parties live at Baldwin and Monday the Thompsons went to a friend's to help thresh. When they returned late in the evening many of their chickens in and out of the coop were dead. Myton was suspected of having poisoned them. Rumors came to the Thompsons that he had boasted of his guilt and a warrant was issued charging him with malicious trespass. He was brought into court today and acknowledge that he gave them Paris green. At last accounts seventy-three of the Thompson chickens were dead. Myton went to jail.

NOTES.

Jack Shea is being tried by Justice Bullerman this afternoon on a charge of provoke preferred by Mary Scott.

In 'Squire Huser's court Elizabeth McClaren charges Jesse McClaren with wife desertion.

Benjamin Ellsworth, a St. Joe farmer, has filed affidavits in 'Squire Huser's court charging Henry Wetzell and Jasper Tillbury with malicious trespass and Wetzell with assault and battery. Ellsworth alleges that the gentleman called him from his home and then Wetzell assaulted him.

FIRST SEIZE, THEN SWAP.

Dr. J. W. Younge Gives McKinley a Ti on the Philippines Question.

(Hartford City Evening News.)

Dr. J. W. Younge, who is making his periodical visit here today, was seen at Hotel Ingram by an Evening News reporter and when asked about news features handed over a copy of a letter which he yesterday sent to President McKinley. Dr. Younge believes he has a good solution of the Philippines question, as may be seen from the following:

"Hon. William McKinley, President United States:

"Dear Sir:—Believing it to be the duty of every American citizen to assist you in your responsible duties as president, permit me to most respectfully suggest that you retain the Philippine islands and then trade them to England for Canada. This would certainly be advantageous to all parties interested and beneficial to all. I am, with much respect,

"Yours most truly,
"J. W. YOUNGE, M. D."

Miss Edith Menefee will go to Chicago tomorrow morning.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Transport Scandals Are Soon to Receive an Explanation.

READY TO RECEIVE THE INVALIDED ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Surgeon General Sternburg today received the following cable dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Harvard, chief surgeon at Santiago:

"Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by General Sternburg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho.

The secretary of war, Surgeon General Sternburg, Dr. Wyman, of the marine hospital service, and Quartermaster General Ludington conferred today relative to the preparations for receiving General Shafter's army at Montauk Point. It is purposed to make all necessary arrangements for insuring the comfort and recovery of the troops, and at the same time to insure proper isolation, so that there may be no possible element of danger to those outside the garrison.

In addition to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., which the surgeon general has in view for convalescents, he has now determined to use Madison barracks, N. Y., located on Lake Ontario where the lake air will be conducive to speedy recovery. Madison barracks has accommodations for about 1,000 men. These three points will be the main ones for convalscents, but a number of other places will be used for taking smaller numbers of troops well along toward recovery.

Fifty tents, with five beds each, will be established at Fort Wadsworth, New York har; borfifty tents at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and the barracks at Governor's Island, N. Y., also will be utilized.

The local hospitals of New York City have shown generous willingness to care for the wounded soldiers, and it is said that about two thousand could be looked after in this way.

Accomodations for convalescents will be made also at one of the military reservations here, mainly for the purpose of relieving the hospital at Fortress Monroe, which will be needed for the sick coming from Porto Rico.

The surgeon general has provided a 1,000-bed hospital at Fortress Monroe.

CERVERA AND SON RETURN TO PRISON.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 6.—Admiral Cervera and son returned to Annapolis this morning on the 10 o'clock train from Baltimore, having arrived there on the Norfolk steamer. They were accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest. The admiral and son were granted only forty-eight hours' leave.

HORSES AND MULES START FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The ship Tacoma, transporting horses and mules to the Philippines for the use of the United States forces, started for Manila today. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about sixty days. Every precaution has been taken to make the expedition a success.

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR PORTO RICO.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6.—The transport Manitoba, with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico, has sailed. The remainder of General Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

AN EXPEDITION FOR HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The transport steamers Lakeme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the First New York volunteers and the Second United States volunteer engineers, sailed for Honolulu today.

COLORED TROOPS TO GARRISON SANTIAGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry (colored) will probably leave tomorrow for New York, where it will be transported by the steamer Yale direct to Santiago, Cuba. Governor Tanner received a dispatch from H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, today, directing that the Eighth leave in time to take the Yale on Tuesday next. The quartermaster general has wired the quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to railroad transportation. The adjutant general states that the main trouble with the American troops now in Cuba is that they are suffering from exhaustion and exposure incident to one of the most trying campaigns to which soldiers have ever been subjected.

A LIVE WIRE

Causes Lineman Nick Anderson's Death.

Was Engaged in Taken Down Telegraph Wires on Calhoun Street When the Accident Occurred.

A man named Nicholas Anderson was killed this afternoon at 3 o'clock, while at work with a gang of men removing the Western Union telegraph poles from Calhoun street near the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

Anderson was at the top of a pole just in front of the Harmon house. Bystanders say his head struck a wire just above him, and he fell at once to the ground, nearly fifty feet below.

Whether the wire he struck was "live" and sufficiently charged to cause death or whether the fall itself was the cause of the fatality cannot at this hour be learned.

The man was dead when he was picked up by his comrades who were at work with him. He lay on the sidewalk until the arrival of the patrol wagon.

Little could be learned of the man at this hour. He was one of a gang employed by the Western Union in removing poles.

Manager Perry, of the Western Union, could not identify the man and did not know of the accident until informed by THE SENTINEL.

THEY MET AGAIN.

South Side Citizens Talk Pavement for the Third Time.

A Committee Appointed to Prepare a Petition Which Will be Presented to the Board of Works.

For the third time in a week the citizens of the south side held a meeting in Kayser's hall to discuss the Alcatraz pavements. The board of works had been invited, but did not attend the meeting, the members contending that the place to discuss business pertaining to the streets was in the office of the board. Those present last night seemed to look at the matter in this light and a motion was carried that a petition be presented to the board asking them to not accept the streets with the concrete in its present condition. The following committee was appointed to draft the petition: George F. Felts, Councilman Henry Schwartz, Councilman Lennart, M. J. Stock and Anselm Fuelber. The petition will be presented at the meeting next Thursday evening and in the meantime will be circulated among south side property owners for signatures. A number of citizens will visit the board on the same evening and personally remonstrate against the acceptance of the work.

LOCAL LINES.

Albert Allen will leave for Chicago Sunday.

Miss Lavon Sperry returned last evening from a visit in Winona.

Miss Frances Vandewater will spend Sunday with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Cummings, of No. 60 West Wayne street, who has been quite ill, is slowly recovering.

Misses Grace and Maggie Phillips, of Bucyrus, Ohio, are visiting their aunt, Miss Maggie Daly, of Melita street.

Miss Emma Meyers, of Oakland street, has gone to Hillsdale, Mich., to spend a month with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. M. McCaffery and daughter returned yesterday from Butler, Ind., after a three weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Myron Downing is at home after a two months' outing at Lake Wawasee and at her former home at Millersburg, Ind.

Mrs. D. H. Wilbert, who has been sick for the past six months, is rapidly recovering, and her many friends hope that she will soon be fully restored to good health. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert expect to visit relatives at Piqua, Columbus and Carroll, Ohio, just as soon as Mrs. Wilbert is able to travel.

Cars will leave the transfer corner at 12 minutes after 6 a. m. tomorrow and run through to the grand stand at race track.



Try a Cyclone Magazine Camera. It carries 12 plates.
Size 2 1-2 x 2 1-2 $3.50.
Size 3 1-4 x 4 1-4 $6.00.
Size 4 x 5 - - - $10.00.
A complete stock of amatuer Supplies.

M. L. JONES,
44 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor.)

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. E. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 342, D. of R.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

ALGER should beware of Roosevelt. Teddy writes with a hornet's tail and the war secretary's war record is assailable.

AGUINALDO denies that he has a swelled head. That is a bad sign. His assumption that he is the whole thing is not a bluff, but he really thinks so.

ONE Denver firm has been investigating the merits of advertising. A careful account has been kept, and, with $250 investment each month, the business has shown an increase from 100 to 163 per cent. over corresponding months last year, when no newspaper advertising was done.—Denver Republican.

THE National Wall Paper trust has capitalized itself at $28,000,000, secured a lead-pipe cinch on the trade and proposes to advance prices fram 25 to 50 per cent. And this moves our philosophic friend, Hon. W. C. Ball, of the Terre Haute Gazette, to rise and remark that "meanwhile old newspapers make a very readable and instructive covering for walls."

THE people of Fort Wayne have a priceless treasure in that magnificent flowing well in Swinney park. It is becoming widely appreciated and its popularity is of the sort that will grow. Hundreds of persons have discovered that the water from this well is good for many purposes other than to merely squench thirst and they make daily pilgrimages to the gushing fountain with an ardor that is almost devotion. But the accommodations about the fountain are neither adequate nor inviting. It should be fixed up in a manner commensurate with the importance the well has assumed, for that well is now more than a well. It is a public institution. It is too late in the season to do more than increase the number of spigots and augment the supply of tin cups, but the board of public works should begin to consider plans for the improvement of that well next year. THE SENTINEL suggests that a pavilion be erected over the fountain. By a pavilion is not meant a mere shed or shanty or small Chinese pagoda, with gingerbread ornamentation overdone and no room under its roof, but a commodious and substantial pavilion with a capacity to shelter and seat several hundred persons comfortably. Such a structure could be built for a few hundreds of dollars and would prove to be the "best thing in town." It could be made a most ornamental feature of Swinney park and the cool, free beverage to be enjoyed would make it the most popular thirst quenching resort in the city.

OF the republican chairman's new style of campaign Hon. John B. Stoll makes the following observations in the South Bend Times: "Charley Hernley, chairman of the republican state committee, evidently proposes to inject considerable of the emotional into this year's campaign. It is he who inaugurated the 'love feast' method of bringing the brethren into close fellowship. That program didn't pan out quite to his satisfaction, on account of the prevailing war spirit. His next experiment is the singing of patriotic songs at political gatherings. He introduced that feature at the republican state convention and it proved quite a hit, we are told. In exhibiting his rotund candidate for secretary of state, bearing the unique name of Union Banner Hunt, in various parts of the state, special efforts will doubtless be made to couple the unfurling of banners with the singing of 'America,' 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Red, White and Blue,' and kindred patriotic songs. Great is the political genius of Charley Hernley. But it remains to be seen whether the emotional scheme can be made to cut the figure that its projector has in view."

THE first "amortizement" mortgage in the United States, so far as known, was executed a few days ago. This is now the most common form of mortgage in Europe. Instead of paying the full debt at the end of the term, an amortizement mortgage is written upon the principle of paying a small annual installment on the loan, with the interest. This involves the making of a loan for a much longer time than is now usual. The following illustration of the working of the plan is given by the New York Financier: "Taking a loan of $1,000 for twenty years, the borrower pays 6 per cent. interest, or $60, and an additional $27.18 on the principal. This is continued yearly, except that the principal constantly decreases, and toward the end of the term the interest falls to a few dollars, and the bulk of the annual payment goes toward wiping out the debt. At the completion of the twenty year term the mortgage is canceled. The saving on an amortizement mortgage running twenty years over a straight 6 per cent. mortgage for $1,000 drawn for the same time is $59.40." The introduction of the amortizement plan will be of great benefit in the United States.

THEY ARE DIVIDED.

Missouri Democrats Split on the Issue of Territorial Expansion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The paramount issue at the coming democratic state convention, which meets at Springfield on August 10, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular and the east in general are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on the question of territorial expansion. Ex Governor Stone, who recently in a speech at the Jefferson club favored such a policy on the part of this country, and who is a delegate to the convention, is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri. The state administration and a majority of Missouri's congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ellingham, of Bluffton, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

YOU ARE WELCOMED.

Attend the Lord's Services Tomorrow.

Sabbath Sermons in the Churches of Fort Wayne--The Announcements of Pastors.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m., preaching at 3 p. m.

Hanna Street Baptist Mission—Sunday school at 9 a. m. C. M. LaRue, superintendent.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Rev. J. A. P. McGaw will address the mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at the usual hour. No evening service.

Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie being absent his pulpit will be occupied tomorrow morning at 10:45 by Rev. C. D. Darling, of Chicago. No evening service.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.—General class at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m.; German preaching at 4 p. m.

Bethany church, Nebraska, Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school 9 a. m. Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Evening service 7:45 p. m. The theme of discourse will be "The Christian Theatre."

Simpson M. E. church—Services: Prayer meeting, 6 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Sermon by Rev. N. W. Bloom, 10:30; Epworth League, 6:45. Sermon by Rev. Maurice Sampson, 7:45.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 7:15; Evening service at 8 o'clock.

Salem Reformed church, Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m. There will be no evening service. Young Peoples' meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Trinity M. E. church, cor. Fourth and Cass streets.—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman powell, at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning: "The Golden Rule," Evening: "Christ the Only Name." Sunday school at 9:30. Epworth league at 6:45.

Tomorrow there will be German preaching at 10:30 in the hall, No. 170 West Main street, by Rev. K. Schleucher, of Carmi, Ill. In the afternoon of the same day Rev. Schleucher will preach German at 4 o'clock in the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock and Epworth League devotional meeting at 7:15.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. This will be missionary Sunday. Preaching at 10:30 and 8. Epworth league devotional meeting, 8:00. There will be special music at each service.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. Morning at 10:45, subject: "Teaching by Parable." C. E. services will be held as usual. No preaching service in the evening. P. J. Rice, minister.

South Congregational church, Rev. G. G. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening subject: "What Shall We Do With the Islands?" Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m. Emerson quartet choir.

At the Third Presbyterian church the pastor, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, will preach in the morning on "The Unsearchable riches," a sermon commemorating the fortieth anniversary of his ordination. In the evening his subject will be, "Stormy Wind Fulfilling God's Word."

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects—Morning, "Christian Growth;" evening subject "Three Agencies in Man's Salvation." Z. A. Harris, minister.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30. There will be no evening service. The pastor will preach at 7:45 p. m. at the Simpson M. E. church. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; classes, 12 m.; Junior league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 7 p. m.; sermon 8 p. m., subject: "Unholy Alliances, or Results of Defying God's Law." Prelude on Bismarck, "An Estimate."

Calvary United Brethern church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. there will be held an open air service from the church steps on Harmer street, good speaking and good music. If the weather should be unfavorable, the same service will be held in church at 8 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

A New Turn in the Big Strike at Oshkosh.

Thomas I. Kidd, National Secretary of Woodworkers' Union, and Two Local Leaders, Charged With Conspiracy.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 6.—The sash and door manufacturers have determined to try and fix responsibility for the labor riots here. Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the National Wood Workers' union, and George Zentner and Michael Troiber, two local leaders. The complaint was made by Nathan Paine, of the Paine Lumber company, and the charge is conspiracy to maliciously injure the said company by terrifying and intimidating its employes by means of threats.

Kidd and Zentner were arrested today and given an immediate hearing before Judge Goss in municipal court. The date of their trial was set for August 12 and bail fixed at $2,000 each, which was furnished, and the prisoners were released. Troiber will be arrested as soon as he can be located.

Secretary Kidd threatens a retaliatory suit for damages. Everything is quiet here today, and the mills are running with small non-union crews. Seventy-five special police have been appointed and Chief Wiesbrod feels confident he can suppress any disturbance.

Lake Steamer Disabled.

MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 6.—The passenger steamer Manitou, bound from Mackinac to Chicago, became disabled off this port last night. After she had whistled signals for several hours, a Canadian barge took her in tow. About fifty passengers were brought in here by a tug and today left for Chicago by train.

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

LEW'S DISGRACE.

The Hoosiers Dish Him Up Nine Pretty Goose Eggs.

And Dear Mr. Whistler Didn't Seem to Enjoy Them, Either--Reiman Was Very Effective--Notes.

The Springfield "hoodoo" was broken with a vengence yesterday by the effective twirling of George Reiman. So easy had been the Hoosiers all season that Lew Whistler commenced to smile as soon as Umpire Colgan called time. But as the game progressed the smile lessened on the gentlemanly manager's face until finally on his countenance there dwelt nothing but a hardened look of determination. And as George Reiman was responsible for all his trouble, Mr. Whistler don't like George a little bit.

Emig was on the rubber for the Governors and was supported behind the bat by a little fellow named Graffius, who stood about as high as his knees. The elongated twirler could not locate the plate and sent Fisher and O'Meara, the first batters up, to first on balls. Then Flood attempted to sacrifice and by a desperate sprint was safe at first. The bases were full and there was a groan when Griffin fouled out to Graffius. Babb hit a long fly to Durrett and Fisher scored. Emig fumbled Patterson's hot one and the bases were again full. Emig gave Belden a base on balls and forced O'Meara over the plate.

In the second, after Reiman was out, Fisher went to first on balls. He stole second and Graffius threw wild to O'Rourke, Fisher going to third, scoring a minute later on O'Meara's single.

The fourth run was scored in the seventh on Griffin's three-bagger to right and Babb's long fly to Farrell.

And Springfield never got a runner past second base. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	3	2	1	3	0	0
O'Meara, c	1	1	4	0	0	0
Flood, m	4	0	1	3	0	0
Griffin, ss	5	1	2	1	5	1
Babb, 3b	4	2	0	0	2	0
Patterson, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Belden, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Bredis, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Reiman, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	4	7	27	11	2

SPRINGFIELD.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Farrell, lf	4	0	0	6	2	0
O'Rourke, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Dobbs, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Whistler, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	0
Durrett, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Griffin, c	4	0	1	3	0	0
Niles, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Woodlock, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Emig, p	4	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	34	0	5	27	9	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
Fort Wayne	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Three base hit—Griffin. Stolen base—Fisher. First base on balls—Off Reiman, 2; off Emig, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Emig, 2. Struck out—By Reiman, 2; by Emig, 2. Wild pitches—Emig, 1. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1:55.

Inter-state League.

TOLEDO, 1; YOUNGSTOWN, 0.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 6.—For three years Youngstown has not beaten Toledo with Keenan in the box and yesterday was no exception. In the seventh Toledo got their first hit, Smith's three-bagger. He scored on an outfield fly. The score:

Toledo..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *— 1
Youngstown. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Base hits—Youngstown, 3; Toledo, 3. Errors—Youngstown, 3. Batteries—Keenan and Arthur; Miller and Schrecongost. Umpire—Keefe.

DAYTON, 6; MANSFIELD, 3.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Dayton won a close contest from Mansfield yesterday. Kellum was put in by Mansfield, but Dayton hit him hard, while Morrissey was effective in tight places. The score:

Dayton.....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4
Mansfield ....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0— 3

Base Hits—Dayton, 11; Mansfield, 8. Errors—Dayton, 2. Batteries—Morrissey and Lattimer; Kellum and Belt.

NEW CASTLE, 9-9; GRAND RAPIDS, 1-1.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Aug. 6.—New Castle won both games from Grand Rapids by hard hitting and sharp fielding. The visitors did not look like a winner at any time during the two games. Smith for New Castle struck out eleven men, six in succession, in two innings. Score of first game:

New Castle..0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 4— 9
Grand Rapids.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1

Base Hits—New Castle, 12; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—New Castle, 1; Grand Rapids, 8. Batteries—New Castle, Smith and Barclay; Grand Rapids, Carson and Cote.

Second game:

New Castle.....1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0— 9
Grand Rapids..0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1

Base Hits—New Castle, 12; Grand Rapids, 5. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; New Castle, 1. Batteries—New Castle, Minnehan and Zinram; Grand Rapids, Mock and Cote.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 1; Boston, 4.
New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; New York, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 11; St. Joseph, 1.
St. Paul at Minneapolis—Rain.

NOTES.

Flood can get to first about as quick as Hartman, of the Toledos.

The new directors have not decided to make every day ladies' day.

The Governors will play their last game in Fort Wayne tomorrow at Lakeside park.

Carrick won another game for New York yesterday. This time he beat the Cincinnatis.

Minnehan will be here with the New Castles next week. He is pitching nice ball for Pop Lytle.

The games scheduled for next Thursday and Friday may be played in Huntington on account of the races. If they are played here the games will be called in the morning.

O'Meara made a great catch of a high foul against the fence of the left field bleachers and was loudly applauded.

The finish in the Robison Park league for the first three places promises to be a hot one. The teams are putting up fast ball.

The Keystones and Standards will play the first game at Robison park tomorrow afternoon, the Crystals and Spy Runs playing the second game.

Charley Stroble wouldn't have one chance in five of winning the pennant, if it wasn't for "Kid" Keenan. And he wanted to release the midget early in the season.

The Shamrocks will leave over the Nickel Plate at 3:25 tomorrow morning for Leipsic, Ohio, where the team will take a 'bus over to Ottawa, where the Robison park leaders are booked for the afternoon.

Brodie played a pretty game in left field yesterday, accepting five chanches. He made a desperate run for a long foul against the fence, but didn't hold it. As the batter didn't get to first, Brodie was not credited with an error.

Patsy Tebeau must be puzzled which one to pick, when he can peep toward the bench and see Young, Cuppy, Powell, Jones and Wilson sitting in a row. If he had been equally well fixed at the start of the race, the pennant would have already been won.

Chicago News: "One of the Baltimore players was telling of a decision of Lynch's in a recent Philadelphia game, when the Baltimore-Cleveland teams met. Andrews, Lynch's assistant, ordered Childs out of the game after a play. Childs delayed the argument and, catching Dement off the third bag, threw him out. Kelly kicked on the grounds that a man out of the game could not throw a man out. Lynch held that this was the only way to look at it and declared Dement safe, reversing Andrews' decision. Now it happens that Childs did not touch the man out and the man who did, Wallace, was still in the game. Childs being out of the game and touching the ball blocked it. According to the rules, the umpire must declare it and the base runners may run the bags until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position. Dement and everybody on the bags might have run home before the Cleveland team could have understood what was going on. Lynch has established a precednt that will bear watching, although a similar situation might not occur more than once a year. If a player having the ball in his possession is ordered out of the game the ball is blocked and the men on the bags may run."

AT ROBISON PARK.

A Very Successful Week Closes Tonight.

The Noss Jollity Company Will Appear in the Theatre Next Week--The Best in the Business.

Tonight will close a very successful week at the park, much more successful than the management dared hoped for after the large crowds which visited there daily last week. The performance at the theatre was very satisfactory and everything else about the place was just right.

Next week an entire new company will be presented and it will be just a little the warmest that ever wandered down the pike to Robison park. The company engaged for this week is the Noss Jollity company and they don't do anything but keep up a roar of laughter from the time the curtain goes up until it falls again, and their fun is interspersed with a lot of good music. It is a regularly organized company of nine persons and each one of them is a musician, either instrumental or vocal, or both. The skit they produce is called "The Kodak," because what they produce is simply a snap shot at everything that is good in a musical or comedy. The Hartford, Conn. Times recently said of this excellent performance:

"The company is made up of talented musicians who play on every conceivable instrument, and extract music from everything about them. In fact the entire comedy is interspersed with musical numbers, and affords in its entirety an evening of enjoyment heartily entered into by everyone in the audience. The company, larger than ever before, is headed as usual by the Nosses, who have gained a famed reputation as musical artists. In the company is Frank Noss, the best delineator of tramp characters before the public. No company can lay claim to popularity nowadays without having among its members an exponent of the "Weary Waggles" type, and it is claimed for Mr. Noss that his performance reeks of the Kansas highways and the Jersey byways. The supporting company is remarkably strong from a musical and comedy standpoint and includes among its members Miss Mignon Carroll, the soubrette and musical artiste."

There will be two performances daily, notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Driving park, and the largest attendance of the season is confidently expected. It is the strongest and highest price attraction given at Robison park since the place was opened and the management hopes the experiment of putting in this class of attractions will meet with the patronage that will justify a continuance of similar ones. The Nosses were at the Toledo Casino all of this week and did the banner business of the season. Fishing cars will run Sunday morning, commencing at 5 o'clock as usual. Thursday, Aug. 25, has been designated as Farmers' day and an effort to surpass last year's business on Farmers' day will be made.

C. W. GERKE IS DEAD.

After Months of Suffering He is Called Home.

Passed Away Early This Morning at His Home on Suttenfield Street--Other Deaths and Funerals.

Charles William Gerke died of consumption at 5:30 this morning at his home, No. 15 Suttenfield street. He had been ailing for a year of more and for more than a month had been unable to attend the duties of his position, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Fort Wayne Consolidated Street railway. For two or three days his condition was such as to convince his relatives and friends that he was not long for this world. At times he was delirious and did not seem to recognize his friends. Last evening he grew weaker and continued to sink until 5:30 this morning, when his soul was wafted to eternity.

Charles William Gerke was born in Fayette county, Ill., November 8, 1869, and was, therefore, less than twenty-nine years of age. With his parents he came to Fort Wayne when a little boy. He was bright and industrious and seventeen years ago accepted a position in the office of the Fort Wayne street railway. He became conversant with the affairs of the road and several years ago was chosen as its assistant secretary and treasurer, which position he held until his death. Several years ago Mr. Gerke was married to Anna Etzold, who died five years ago today. In April, 1896, Mr. Gerke was again married to Miss Emma Dittman, of Jackson, Mich., who, with her fifteen-month-old babe, survives him. About one year ago Mr. Gerke's health began to fail and he went to Asheville, N. C., last November. He improved in health and early this spring returned to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Christena Gerke, mother of deceased, lives on Gay street, the father having been killed by lightning about fourteen years ago. The following brothers and sisters also survive: Mrs. Charles Prange, Mrs. John Langen, Misses Sophia and Tillie Gerke and Louis and Ernest Gerke.

The funeral will probably occur Tuesday afternoon from Zion's Lutheran church.

CRABILL.

Mrs. Mary E. Crabill, of No. 14 Melita street, died at her home last evening. She was forty years of age and death was caused by paralysis. The lady was a member of Degree of Honor No. 2, A. O. U. W., and that order held funeral services at the house at 11 o'clock this morning and at 1:10 this afternoon the remains were taken to Dixon, Ohio, for interment.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending Aug. 6:

George J. App, 31 years old, liver disease.
Louise Callmeier, 11½ years old, consumption.
William J. Callahan, 57 years old, cancer of stomach.
Anna Shell, 70 years old, paralysis.
Merlin Hickman, 6 years old, scarlet fever.
Mervil D. Wooley, 5 months old, cholera infantum.
Levi H. Lose, 70 years old, complication of diseases.
Mary E. Crabill, 40 years old, paralysis.
Margaret Clark, 2 months old, brain fever.
Russel B. Bumgartner, 3 months old, cholera infantum.
Charles Ostmann, 4 weeks old, cholera infantum.
Charles William Gerke, 29 years old, consumption.
Elnora Hass, 37 years old, stomach trouble.
Gertrude Miller, 5 months old, summer complaint.
Matilda Aman, 18 years old, inflammation of bowels.

Bad Fire in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—Rothschilds' clothing company, Ellicock's auction rooms, Andre & Andre's carpet store, Joseph Tomlinson's clothing house and three other stores have been destroyed by fire. The I. O. O. F. temple occupied the upper rooms of the Tomlinson building and lost everything but the books. The total damage is $125,000.

Romo City Assembly Train July 27 to Aug. 10. Leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 p. m.; returning, leave Rome City at 11 p. m. 23eod9t

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf



LADIES DO YOU KNOW
DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment
is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
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DENTIST
34 Calhoun St.

Has his office thoroughly refitted and equipped with up-to-date appliances. Gives special attention to fine Gold Fillings, Crown and Bridge work. Vitalized Air and other anaesthethics given free and teeth extracted without pain. Artificial teeth either with or without plates. All work guaranteed strictly first-class at half my former prices.
DR. GEO. M. FAIRFIELD, ASSISTANT.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER
Bought by the Government for Army and Navy.






ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

THE SENTINEL'S

Magnificent Portfolio of

WAR PICTURES

Portray with striking effect and historical accuracy of detail, the events transpiring in the

BATTLE OF MANILLA BAY **also** SCENES THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The American Army of Invasion

as it appeared in San Francisco, in camp, on parade, and embarking for its long journey towards the Southern Sea . . . . . .

Has Been Photographed.

THE SENTINEL'S series of Photographs published under the title of "Our Nation in War," is a Pictorial Record of America's Battles, that is destined to become a great educational factor, valuable alike to old and young.

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OUR NATION IN WAR will appear weekly, and will be complete in Sixteen Parts or less, as may be justified by the developments of our War with Spain. These Portfolios are offered exclusively to OUR READERS, at anominal price of Ten Cents per copy.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Now Ready.

FINAL WEEK!

Grand-stand finish of the greatest and most illustrious Clearing Sale that has ever taken place in this city. Adieu to Summer--this week winds up the season with us--no stone will be left unturned to make it a banner period in point of gaining new customers. We will sell hundreds of dollars' worth of high-class merchandise at less than the cost of material. Our store shall ring with the hum of the pleased and delighted multitudes. Remember, prices are easy to quote, but it's quality only that tells the tale--it's quality backed by price that makes this the model store.

A Lesson in Money-Saving That Will Echo for Years to Come.

$11.95 for your choice of over 200 Men's Suits, pure wool, sewed with silk and lined with double strength Italian or serge, foreign and domestic materials in black, blue and brown, also plaids, overplaids and mixtures, and exposition of tailor-made suits never equaled in Fort Wayne for less than double the price.

$3.95 Men's Fine TROUSERS--Over 300 pairs of fine domestic and foreign materials, tailor-made Serges, Clay Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, small and large lots from broken Suits; if there is a pair worth less than from $5 to $6 in the lot we do not want a penny for them--See them and you will buy.

$12.00 Spring Overcoats--About 75 fine Coverts, Cheviots, Serges and Clay Worsteds, in the late box styles or regular lengths, some lined with pure silk all through, black, blue and brown, and lots of tan, ochre, drab, etc. You cannot get so well tailored and lined a garment in such grand materials elsewhere for less than $18.

These prices will make this week one to be held in grateful remembrance by our patrons. Don't stay away.

Lehman's Clothing House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

ONLY ABOUT—
10 DAYS MORE.

Our Sale Will Positively Close on AUGUST 15th.

REMEMBER!

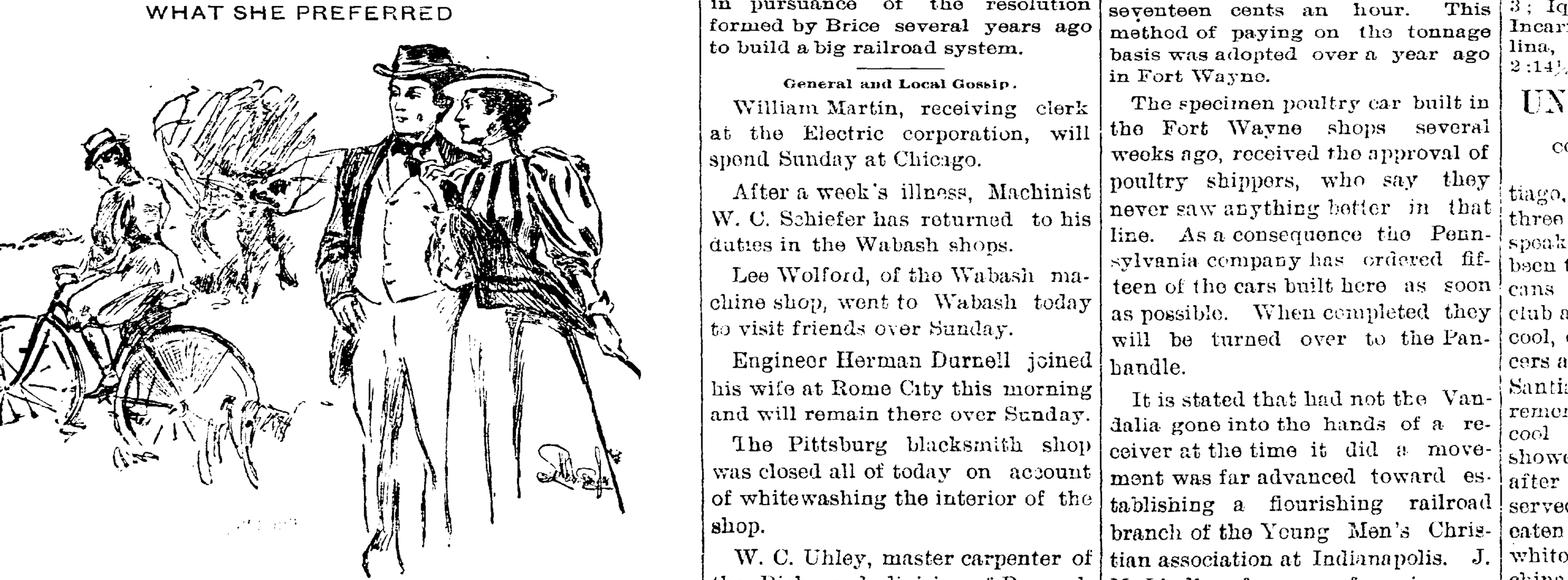
Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods will be much higher next season, cost you double our present prices.

So Buy Now For Yourself and Boys.

GLOBE A. H. Hurst & Co.

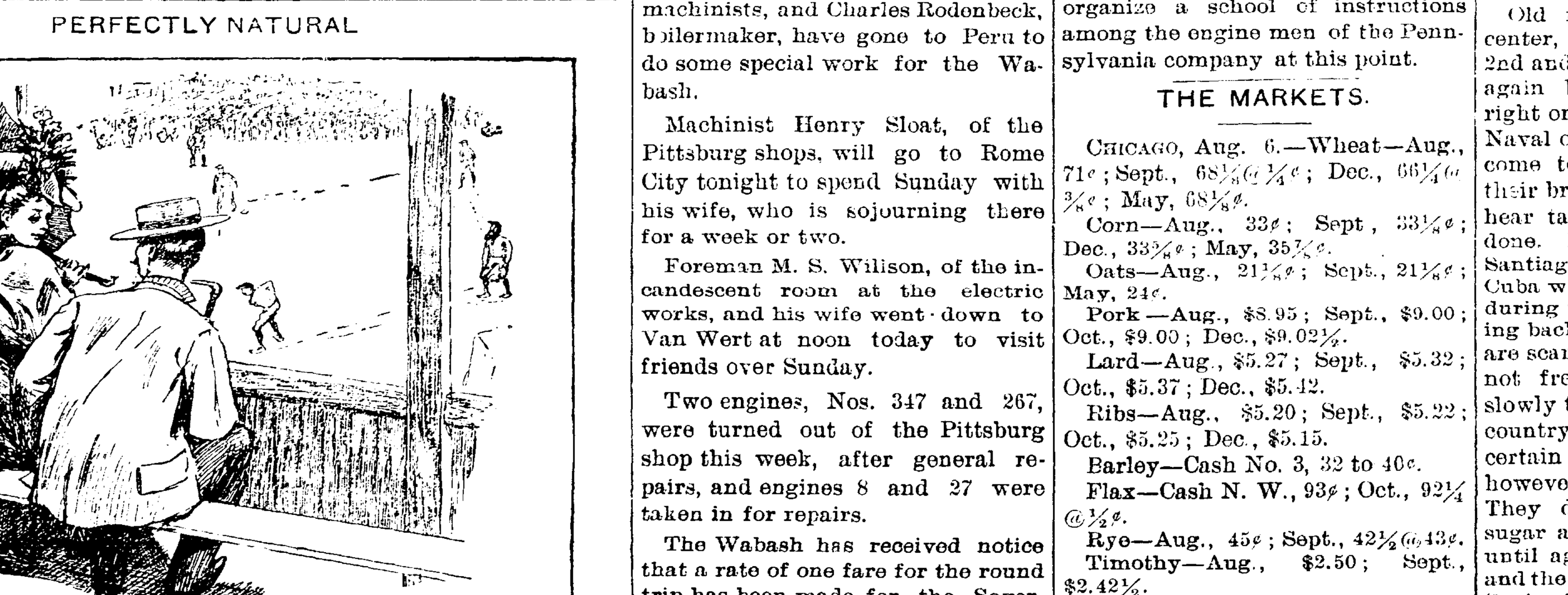
All Goods At And Below Cost.

WHAT SHE PREFERRED



He—Darling, I wish we could afford to have a yacht.
She—(earnestly) I think I would rather have a little smack about this time.

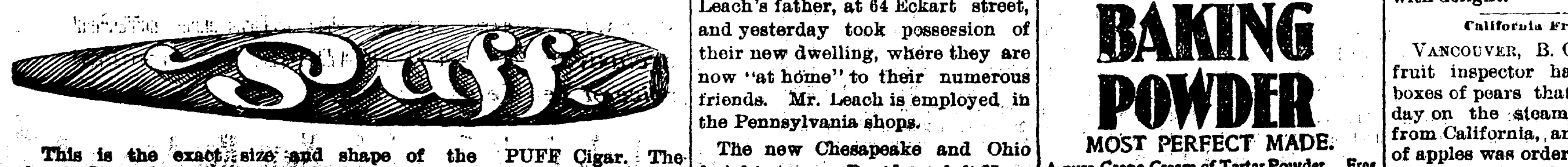
PERFECTLY NATURAL



Miss Balle—Beldeo is quite a good fielder, isn't he?
Player—That's natural, he has been a farmer.

Robison Park Theatre!

A NEW DEPARTURE!
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.
THE NOSS JOLITY CO.
In the Musical Farce Comedy
"THE KODAK."
A LAUGH FROM START TO FINISH.
Written expressly for fun. Introducing new musical selections, songs, dances and original specialists.



This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street. Telephone 535.

SHOP AND RAIL.

Freight Traffic Light, But Outlook Encouraging.

Fort Wayne Shops Ordered to Build Fifteen Poultry Cars—The Lose Funeral—General News.

A railway official said this morning that "while freight traffic is exceedingly light at present, everything goes to indicate a speedy improvement. So strong is the belief that there will be a very heavy fall and winter traffic that our company has kept right on with engine and car repairs until the rolling stock is in excellent shape. Those companies which took fright at the dismal outlook of a month ago, and shut up their shops and suspended repair work, will see the folly of such action in a week or two. When the boom strikes them it will find them illy prepared. Their engines will be in bad shape and many will give out and have to go to the shops just when their services are most needed."

FUNERAL OF MR. LOSE.

The late L. H. Lose, whose death was noted yesterday, will be buried Monday afternoon. Funeral services, which will be private, will be held at the residence, 43 Douglass avenue, at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a member of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., and the pall bearers have been selected from the members of that order, as follows: T. J. Rodabaugh, John Shuster, Martin Kramer, William Killen, John T. Leach and Charles Burchard. All of these gentleman are also connected with the Pennsylvania shops, where so many years of Mr. Lose's life was spent. Mr. Lose entered the employ of the railway company in January, 1858, and worked continuously up to the time he was taken with the disease which has resulted in his death. He was first engaged in building handcars, then he became assistant to John C. Manara, wreck boss, and later succeeded that gentleman in that office. Several years ago, on account of advancing years, he was relieved of that position and assigned to duties less arduous. He was a quiet, unassuming man who made and retained the friendship of his associates. Besides the wife and son, Mr. Lose leaves a mother and two sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Lessig, of Kansas, and Miss Etta Lose, of Dermont, Pa.

BRICE WILL BUY IT.

An Associated Press dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, reads as follows:

It is stated here on good authority that Senator Brice or his agents will buy the Ohio Southern railway, when it is offered for sale on August 20. It is added that this will be in pursuance of the resolution formed by Brice several years ago to build a big railroad system.

General and Local Gossip.

William Martin, receiving clerk at the Electric corporation, will spend Sunday at Chicago.

After a week's illness, Machinist W. C. Schiefer has returned to his duties in the Wabash shops.

Lee Wolford, of the Wabash machine shop, went to Wabash today to visit friends over Sunday.

Engineer Herman Durnell joined his wife at Rome City this morning and will remain there over Sunday.

The Pittsburg blacksmith shop was closed all of today on account of whitewashing the interior of the shop.

W. C. Uhley, master carpenter of the Richmond division of Pennsylvania lines, was in the city a few hours this morning.

Herman Kaada and J. J. Conroy, machinists, and Charles Rodenbeck, boilermaker, have gone to Peru to do some special work for the Wabash.

Machinist Henry Sloat, of the Pittsburg shops, will go to Rome City tonight to spend Sunday with his wife, who is sojourning there for a week or two.

Foreman M. S. Wilison, of the incandescent room at the electric works, and his wife went down to Van Wert at noon today to visit friends over Sunday.

Two engines, Nos. 347 and 267, were turned out of the Pittsburg shop this week, after general repairs, and engines 8 and 27 were taken in for repairs.

The Wabash has received notice that a rate of one fare for the round trip has been made for the Sovereign Grand lodge of the Odd Fellows at Boston in September.

George Dehne, Mr. Palhamus' stenographer, went to Rome City today, armed with every angling device known to man. He will stay there one week and will make things interesting for the fish and frogs thereabouts.

There has been a general reorganization of the maintenance of way department of the Lehigh Valley. L. H. Shearer, general roadmaster, retires, and the office, as well as that of assistant general roadmaster, has been abolished.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leach have purchased the residence of Mr. Leach's father, at 64 Eckart street, and yesterday took possession of their new dwelling, where they are now "at home" to their numerous friends. Mr. Leach is employed in the Pennsylvania shops.

The new Chesapeake and Ohio freight steamer Rapidam, left Newport News on Wednesday on its initial trip for Liverpool. It is the largest steamship plying between Newport News and foreign ports, and the cargo represented a value of more than $1,000,000.

The Railway Journal is the name of a new publication which has made its appearance at St. Louis.

The Master Car and Locomotive Painters' association will hold its twenty-ninth annual convention at St. Paul, September 13 to 17.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio have just placed another order with the Pullman company for 1,000 box cars and 1,000 gondola cars.

Indianapolis Journal: "A belief prevails that the Columbus and Lima Northern will be extended eventually from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne."

A. B. Starr, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, has gone to the lakes with his family for a two weeks' stay.

Robert Cox, president of the Terre Haute car works, states that the works are now very busy and the company has under consideration the enlarging of its plant.

Charles Watts, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday for the coast of Maine, to be absent three weeks.

A Fort Wayne passenger train struck a team driven by H. Hoymer, of Hobart, Ind., Thursday night. Hoymer was thrown thirty feet in the air and received injuries that may prove fatal. Both horses were killed.

E. A. Tennis was on Tuesday awarded the contract to built thirty miles of railroad from Muscatine, Iowa, to Elrick, on the Iowa Central. Mr. Tennis is under guarantee bonds of $100,000 to have the road completed by January 1, 1899.

A Muncie train collided with a horse that had gone to sleep on the track near the city of Muncie, last Thursday. The engine and six cars were derailed. The accident occurred just prior to the time the Niagara Falls excursion trains came that way.

The Electric corporation is engaged in putting in an electric light plant at Dubois, Pa. A car load of machinery and supplies was shipped there last Wednesday. The corporation also sent an engine, dynamo and construction material to Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday for a steam boat lighting plant.

Sixty freight handlers at Alliance, employed by the Pennsylvania company, are on a strike on account of a change in the system of paying, the company giving thirteen cents a ton for handling freight instead of seventeen cents an hour. This method of paying on the tonnage basis was adopted over a year ago in Fort Wayne.

The specimen poultry car built in the Fort Wayne shops several weeks ago, received the approval of poultry shippers, who say they never saw anything better in that line. As a consequence the Pennsylvania company has ordered fifteen of the cars built here as soon as possible. When completed they will be turned over to the Panhandle.

It is stated that had not the Vandalia gone into the hands of a receiver at the time it did a movement was far advanced toward establishing a flourishing railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association at Indianapolis. J. M. Lindley, foreman of engines on the Vandalia, is again agitating the matter. Mr. Lindley is the gentleman who last winter endeavored to organize a school of instructions among the engine men of the Pennsylvania company at this point.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Aug., 71¢; Sept., 68⅛@¼¢; Dec., 66¼@⅜¢; May, 68⅛¢.

Corn—Aug., 33¢; Sept., 33⅛¢; Dec., 33⅝¢; May, 35⅞¢.

Oats—Aug., 21⅛¢; Sept., 21⅛¢; May, 24¢.

Pork—Aug., $8.95; Sept., $9.00; Oct., $9.00; Dec., $9.02½.

Lard—Aug., $5.27; Sept., $5.32; Oct., $5.37; Dec., $5.42.

Ribs—Aug., $5.20; Sept., $5.22; Oct., $5.25; Dec., $5.15.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 32 to 40¢.

Flax—Cash N. W., 93¢; Oct., 92¼@½¢.

Rye—Aug., 45¢; Sept., 42½@43¢.

Timothy—Aug., $2.50; Sept., $2.42½.

Will Vote on Prohibition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6.—The official Gazette contains a proclamation announcing that voting on the plebiscite for prohibition will take place on September 29, and the writs which are dated August 5 will be returnable on November 3.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE ABBOTT BEATEN.

Eagle Flannagan too Much for Geer's Favorite.

The "Silent Man" Won the 2:19 Pace With Lady of the Manor—Angelina Not in It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Grand circuit races here were on the gilt-edged order, although no records were smashed. Favorites were badly off in form, and caused many a dollar to drop to the bookies.

In the first race The Abbot had the call in the pools. Jessie C. was favorite in the second event, and Angelina in the fourth. They were all defeated. The Abbot and Anne Lee played in bad luck in scoring, and got off badly. Especially was this true with Anne Lee. The mare won the first heat easily, and had the next three well in hand until the flag was passed, when she went off her feet and lost the heats to Lady of the Manor.

The only accident of the day was that which befell Hal Patchen in the third heat of the third event. He was being driven by Converse, and after the eighth pole was passed his foot caught in the hobbles and down he went, landing Converse on the track. Fortunately neither horse nor driver was injured.

Kentucky Union and Grace Hastings were sent to beat their records made to wagons at Cleveland, but failed. Curry drove Kentucky Union and Hubbinger Grace Hastings. The former's record is 2:10¾ and that of the latter is 2:09½. Grace Hastings did the mile in 2:11¼, and Kentucky Union in 2:12. Grace Hastings went the last half in 1:03; and Kentucky Union in 1:06. Both horses had a running mate to sulky.

Star Pointer will go today against the track record of 2:01½, and against his own record of 1:59¼. Murphy stated that both records would be lowered. The summary:

2:12 Trot; purse, $2,000—Eagle Flannigan (Hudson) 1, 2, 2, 1, 1; The Abbot (Geers) 5, 1, 1, 5, 3; Cresceus (Ketcham) 3, 3, 3, 2, 2; Octavia (Ruggles) 2, 4, 5, 4, 5; Pat Watson (Wilson) 4, 5, 4, 3, 4. Time—2:09¼, 2:08½, 2:10¼, 2:12¼.

2:16 Pace; purse, $2,000—Egozen (Critchfield) 6, 1, 1, 1; Jessie C. (Palmer) 1, 8, 5, 8; Gus Waibel (Starr) 7, 2, 2, 5; Bernice (McCoy) 3, 3, 6, 2; Bourbon A. (Rice) 2, 4, 8, 3; Journeyman (O'Neill) 4, 4, 3, 4; Irax (Coleman) 5, 6, 4, 6; Star Hal (Burns) 8, 7, 7, 7. Time—2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:13¼, 2:12¼.

2:19 Pace; Purse, $2,000.—Lady of the Manor, (Geers,) 6, 1, 1, 1; Anne Lee, (Hudson,) 1, 2, 2, 2; Birdie Dickinson, (Rice,) 4, 3, 3, 4; G. W. D., (Phillips) 7, 7, 4, 3; Hal Patchen, (Converse,) 2, 5, dis; Little Pete, (McQuitty,) 3, 4, 6, dis; Harry Woodbine, (Curry,) 5, 6, 5, dis; Bellewood, (Hussey,) dis. Time—2:11¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:10.

2:27 Trot; Purse, $2,000.—Percy, (Saunders,) 1, 1, 1; Spinalong, (Starr,) 2, 2, 2; Alice Dorman, (McHenry,) 3, 4, 4; Harry, (Dellinger,) 4, 3, 8; Cutting, (McQuinty,) 5, 5, 3; Iquique, (Hutchings,) 7, 6, 5; Incarnate, (Geers,) 6, 7, 6; Angelina, (Ketcham,) 8, 8, 7. Time—2:14¼, 2:15, 2:14¼.

UNCLEAN SANTIAGO.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

tiago, an institution founded over three years ago by the English-speaking residents of this place, has been the salvation of many Americans since the occupation. The club affords a limited number of cool, clean rooms to American officers and correspondents. Many of Santiago's American visitors will remember most gratefully the club's cool garden and the stone-paved shower bath. Since three days after the occupation the club has served meals and, while what is eaten comes mostly in cans, the long white table set twice a day with china plates and bottles of wine has been a most welcome sight to many an officer who has ridden in from the front to experience the novel sensation of a civilized meal.

Old friends meet at this common center, and the fighting of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July is told and told again by men who were on the right or left or who came up late. Naval officers from the ships have come to the club dinner and then their brother officers from the field hear tales of what the ships have done. Many of the refugees from Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba who slipped over to Jamaica during the troublous times are coming back. Opportunities to do so are scarce, however, as steamers are not frequent from Jamaica. But slowly the town is filling up and the country people are coming in to buy certain necessities. Their money, however, is not plentiful as yet. They depend upon the corps of sugar and coffee and tobacco, and until agricultural work is resumed and the money that was sent back to Spain for safe keeping during the war finds its way back to Cuba under an assured confidence in the future, money will not be as easy as it was in the old days.

There is much talk in town of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for clothing, food and drink. Prices are today three and four times as high as they should be. Shopkeepers are charging at the rate of two American dollars for what sold formerly for one silver Spanish dollar. It has been found necessary to ordain that bread shall not be sold for more than 2 cents silver a pound and the announcement that there will be established soon an American bakery to sell bread at prices prevailing in New York is received with delight.

California Fruit Seized.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6.—The fruit inspector has seized forty boxes of pears that arrived yesterday on the steamer Walla Walla from California, and a consignment of apples was ordered discharged on the claim that they were affected by the codlin moth.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BATTERY INSPECTION

Two Charges Made in the Roster of Officers.

Corporal Mungen is Now a Sergeant and John Furste Succeeds Him—Notes.

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of the following interesting communication from our correspondent at Camp Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BAT., IND. VOL.
CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
August 4, 1898.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL:

Sunday morning, being the last day of the month, occurred the brigade inspection and muster. The inspecting officer of the Twenty-eighth and the two Georgia batteries was Lieutenant Miller, of the Sixth regiment, United States army, who is on the staff of General Williston.

The entire battery, except the guards, assembled in front of our headquarters in undress uniform. First, the men's uniforms were inspected, then the quarters, stable, etc. At the muster roll call two changes were noticed, which were not unexpected. One was that the name of Sergeant Mungen was called instead of Corporal Mungen. Charlie has been acting sergeant of the Sixth section for the last month and the boys in that section were pleased to hear that it was to be permanent. The other change was that the name of John Furste was called as corporal. John has acted as junior corporal in the drills several times and it was a common remark among those who watched the drill that there was a man who would be corporal at the next promotion.

We signed the pay roll last Saturday and have been anxiously awaiting the paymaster all week, but so far he has not put in an appearance.

The boys of the battery seem to be favorites at brigade headquarters, as we furnish two orderlies, Liggett and Lauer; a bugler, carpenter and six men every day to do police duty. The boys on the latter detail say that they will do their work so thoroughly that when their week is up there will be nothing for the other batteries to do. That is a habit of the Twenty-eighth Indiana.

Last Thursday, Chris. Miller distributed among the boys 200 Eclipse cigars, which were sent to him by Frank J. Gruber. The gift was greatly appreciated, as it is very seldom we have a chance to smoke Fort Wayne cigars, and the general opinion of the boys was that Mr. Gruber is "all right."

NOTES.

A number of our boys attended an entertainment at the brigade Y. M. C. A. one evening last week, given by Mr. Rood, of Company E, Thirty-first Michigan infantry. Mr. Rood is a New Yorker and a professional humorist. He had charge of the Hindoos at the World's Fair. The boys all declared that they had never attended an entertainment in the north that was more amusing.

Last Friday, three carloads of horses, fifty-four in all, arrived for the Twenty-eighth. We have now seventy-six in all, enough for the number of guns and carriages we have at present. Yesterday morning one platoon took a forced march of about ten miles to break in the new horses. They are a fine lot and showed up well at their first chance.

The Ohio boys were furnished with considerable amusement last Tuesday by the efforts of mule-driver, Ed. Lasher, to pull a wagon of dirt out of a mud hole at the hospital. With the proverbial stubbornness of the army mule, his team refused to exert themselves and it took three teams to get the wagon started.

The recruits were issued haversacks and canteens yesterday. They are fully equipped now, except with belts, leggings and knapsacks.

The peddlers, hucksters, and grocerymen have a pretty poor trade now, but are preparing to descend on us "in a swarm" after pay day.

As I write this Percy Bedson, with his "dutch" whiskers, is sitting cross-legged on the ground, sewing up a rip in his trousers. He expects a position in a tailor shop on his return to Fort Wayne.

Tuesday we moved the canteen to the opposite end of our camp to a position on the Lafayette road, the principal thoroughfare between Chattanooga and the park.

A flock of sheep has been running loose around our quarters for the past few days. Monday one of them was kicked by a horse and we had mutton for dinner. Judging from the toughness of the meat, it is a question whether he died of the kick or of old age.

Charlie Nolan, Doc Evans and Charlie Howenstine tried to catch one of the pigs that run around loose, but didn't succeed. Nolan said he would have caught it if he had some salt to put on his tail.

Sergeant McCollem received a water filter from the brigade quartermaster and hereafter all the roily water will be filtered.

Soon after he came here, Mike Motherwell was writing a letter at taps, when an officer came in and made him put out the candle; Mike said, "gracious Uncle Sam must be 'grouchy' of his candles, I'll fool him." So he had a box of them sent to him from his home the other day and tried to burn them after taps, but he found out his mistake.

As I write this one of the Ohio batteries is firing a salute in honor of General Breckenridge, the new commandant.

POLICE NEWS.

Lieutenant Lapp Recovered Stolen Carpenters' Tools.

They Were Taken From Ernst Liebman and One of His Workmen—Police Raid—Notes.

Lieutenant Lapp this morning recovered some tools stolen several weeks ago from Contractor Ernst Liebman and Henry F. Henson, one of his employes. The police had never been notified of the theft until yesterday, when a son of Liebman told the officers that he saw one of the tools in the window of Richard Hammond's second-hand store, No. 246 Calhoun street. This morning Lieutenant Lapp and Henson went to Hammond's and recovered saws, brace and bits, screw drivers, a drawing knife, planer, etc. Mr. Hammond says the stuff was pawned to him late in July by a fellow named Harry Hill, claiming the initials on the stolen property were his. The police believe the thief has left the city.

NOTES.

The police last evening raided a house on Wells street, near High, and arrested two women and one man. They all put up bail and forfeited.

Three train jumpers were before Acting Mayor Ballerman this morning. Two were ordered out of the city and the third went to jail.

Superintendent Gorsline is arranging for three detectives to do work during the races. The race track officials have sworn in ten or a dozen extra policemen to patrol the race track.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA
To Chicago and return for $2.00 next Sunday. Train leave at 3:55 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 3w,t,f,s,tf

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars
COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

Fort Wayne

DRIVING CLUB

EIGHTH

Annual Meeting.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

2-year-old Pace, (Closed) Horse Review Stake	$2,500
3-year-old Trot (Stake No. 55 Closed)	1,000
2:28 Class Trotting Stake No. 56 Closed	2,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

2:18 Class Trotting	$1,500
3-year-old Pace (Stake No. 59 Closed)	1,000
2:24 Class Pacing Stake No. 60 (Closed)	2,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

2-year-old Trot (Closed) Horse Review Stake	$7,500
2:14 Class Pacing (Stake No. 61 Closed)	2,000
2:10 Class Trotting (Stake No. 58 Closed)	2,000

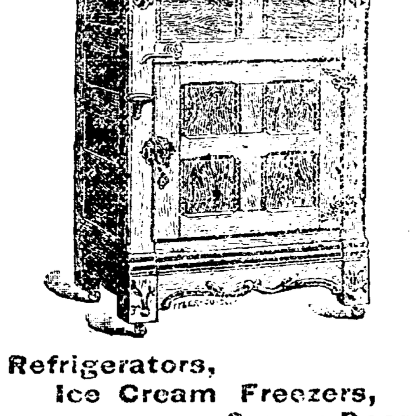
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

2:35 Class Pacing	$1,500
2:13 Class Trotting	1,500
2:11 Class Pacing	1,500
2:20 Class Trotting (Stake No. 57 Closed)	2,000

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

2:23 Class Trotting	$1,500
2:08 Class Pacing	1,500
2:16 Class Pacing	1,500

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Screen Doors
and Windows,
Rubber Garden Hose
At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
Phone 104. 22 Calhoun Street

Culver Military Academy
(Founded and endowed by H. H. CULVER, St. Louis.)
Culver, Indiana (Lake Maxinkuckee).
New buildings, absolutely fireproof. 300 acres. Lovely lake. Fine boating, fishing, bathing. Capt. J. Q. Adams, U. S. A., detailed by War Secretary. Full government equipment, Infantry, Artillery. Best of famous Cleveland Black Horse Troop bought for Cavalry. For catalogue address
Col. A. F. FLEET, A. M., LL. D., Supt.

Free Rheumatism Cure.

Trial Package Free to all—Send for it—Tell Your Suffering Friends That They Can First Test Before They Part With Their Money.

A Genuine Rheumatism Specific That Cures Rheumatism No Matter if 20 Doctors Have Tried and Failed. It is a Marvelous Remedy.

Not a great doctor; not an eminent specialist; not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every-day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free a trial package of a remedy that cured him of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of others whose years of pain and suffering, helplessness and despair had well nigh sent to an untimely grave. It is a subject of great interest. Rheumatism is a most merciless demon. It spares neither the God-fearing nor the infidel. Born of the devil it seems to tantalize men's souls to see how much they can suffer and yet breathe the air that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafford, of Milton Mass., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic. He had suffered for many years. At times the pain would ease up a little and fill his heart with thankfulness that perhaps life would not be such a burden after all. But no sooner would he rejoice than a sudden change of the weather would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial reached him during one of these periodic spells and gave him such relief that he continued the remedy and was completely cured. Mr. Smith, the discoverer of the remedy, was an invalid as a result of rheumatism, the disease affecting his feet. At times he could barely hobble about, He experimented with all sorts of drugs and by great good luck, hit upon a combination that acted as a specific for the disease. At first he confined his efforts among those whom he personally knew, but in time the demand for his discovery became so great that he put the medicine up in regular form and has since sold it through the drug stores at $1.00 a box. But most people who suffer are convinced that there is no cure for rheumatism, and to offset this doubt Mr. Smith sends a trial package free that all may test it first and thus learn of its wonderful merit. Send your name and address to John A. Smith. 563 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail he will send prepaid a package of Gloria Tonic, a remedy that will cure any form of rheumatism, no matter how many doctors have tried and failed.

$3.60
—TO—
Indianapolis
And Return
—VIA—
Wabash R. R.
AUGUST 8 and 9.
ACCOUNT L. A. W.

For the accomodation of wheelmen wishing to attend the National Meet, League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, the WABASH will make the above rates on the dates indicated. Tickets good to return until August 15, 1898.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.
Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago
MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.
33d Season Begins Sept. 12, 1898.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DR. CARINA B. C. BANNING, B. S.
HOMEOPATHIC.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 152 East Berry street Fort Wayne, Ind. Home telephone 1016 Main.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on certificate of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

White National Bank.
CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $60,000.
Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne street. Telephone 245.

DR. NEISWONGER
SPECIALIST IN
Veneral Diseases and Diseases of the Kidneys. If you have catarrh, use my new Catarrh Discovery, it will give you relief at once. Office at Post Office Drug Store.
Successor to Heaton Brothers.

J. M. BYLER, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC.
Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms 8 and 9 Schmitz Block.
529 S. Calhoun Street.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 36, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 32 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a horse. 1,100 pounds. Inquire, 102 Calhoun St. 3tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 241 West Berry. 1tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—An experienced man or woman to canvass a fast selling work. Address Box H, care this office.

WANTED—Girls at Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, at 39 West Washington street. Good place waiting for cook. 18-1m

WANTED—Agents of good appearance on salary or commission; only hustlers wanted. Room 6, White Fruit House. 4t3

WANTED—Young men, our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Chicago. 2t6

WANTED—A customer for one of the best residence lots on East Wayne street; will be sold cheap on long time. Call corner Wayne and Lafayette streets. 2ltf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Competent man who can acquire control of business in a short time. $60 a month and expenses. Address, Superintendent, P. O. Box 785, Phila., Penn.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—To Trade—A late style road buggy, good as new, for a light surrey, canopy top or without top; must be in good shape. Address Box 13, care Sentinel. 5t2

WANTED—Ladies to send 25 cts. in stamps for regular size package of Wonder Skin Soap and Skin Powder. Elegant for the complexion. Good income to agents. Wonder Toilet Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Leather Suspenders—$3 to $8 daily to live agents; sell themselves, cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons. Seven styles; samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender & Belt Co., 17, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP—Government positions. Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes; twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words; promptness and good work necessary; applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address, The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia. 22t12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—After August 12 the residence at 51 Wells St. 1m-wstf

FOR RENT—Two nice unfurnished rooms. Call upstairs, 120 Lafayette St. 3tf

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—Store room, 50 Harrison street. Inquire L. M. Ninde & Son, 42 West Berry street. 1tf

FOR RENT—Three-room flat at 50 Harrison street. Inquire at L. M. Ninde, 42 W. Berry street. 19tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Brackinridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office room—second floor, 25 Calhoun. Inquire at room 8, Arcade, second floor front. 20tf

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 78 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Dwelling, 318 Maumee avenue, 7 rooms with barn on premises; good condition and cheap. Inquire G. W. Boerger, 76 Calhoun. Phone, 192 Main. 3t4

FOR RENT—House of 12 rooms, pantry, clothes closets, etc., barn, well, cistern, etc., opposite organ factory; suitable for boarders and warm meals for workmen in factory. Inquire of City Trucking Co. 21-1m

FOR RENT—Farm of 144 acres black, rich soil, suitable for garden, dairy or farm. Stalls for 40 cattle and horses; two barns, fine house; full supply of well water with wind mill. On south side Maumee river, near city limits, on gravel road. Inquire at Nattman & Co.'s bank, 32 East Main St., O. S. Hanna. d3t4wt9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Full blooded game chickens. Geo. Swain, jr., corner Spy Run avenue and Prospect street. 6t2

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—A fine corner lot, 53x150, one of the very best locations on East Wayne street; the lot is large enough for two residences; will be sold at a bargain. Call at once, corner Wayne and Lafayette. 21tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, one gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for salecheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 28 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

NOTICE!

You can get all kinds of bargains at 176 Calhoun Street,
GOLDSTINE'S
We buy anything and sell everything.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

There is Rare Carpet News

For This First August Week.

A large number of rolls of excellent carpets have been marked at a saving of about one-third of usual costs—an inventory stock adjusting. These carpets are weight for weight and thread for thread the same as the new pattern Carpets which will come later and that will cost a good deal more. Patterns will be different, perhaps not better. A little anticipation in buying will save a very comfortable sum for those who will have rooms to carpet this fall. You can have them laid aside and put down when you are ready.

NO WONDER DRESS GOODS ARE SELLING.

Here's some important offerings of Woolen Dress Fabrics that will make your visit here yield you a profit, a clear purse gain, and in a few weeks the goods will be needed. These are Wool Novelties and many Silk and Wool.

At 25c a yard—Wool Novelties that sold at 50c
At 39c a yard—Wool Novelties that sold at 75c.
At 50c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, real value 85c.
At 63c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, worth up to $1.00.
At 79c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, reduced from $1.35.

These handsome bargains will all be placed upon the counters for easy inspection.

At the cloth counter inventory lays out three special bargains in black and blue, all-wool Cheviots, 58-inches wide—suitable for Women's Skirts and Men's Suitings. Prices $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50—reduced one-half.

A handsome bargain for housekeepers—hotelkeepers—boarding houses and barbers. Inventory lays out some nice pickings in all linens.

Three lines 54-inch Cream Damask Table Linen, 23, 25 and 30c.
Three lines 72-inch Cream Damask Table Linen, 27½, 40 and 49c.
Five lots Hemmed Huck Towels, 9c, 11c, 14c, 17c and 20c.
10c an ounce—Genuine French Perfumes, several odors we wish to close out—bottles furnished.
Machine Needles—the best, 5c a paper—all makes constantly on hand.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.



You Didn't Know it.

Well, now you do,
That we are dispensing the

BEST Ice Cream Soda Water IN THE CITY!

We have all the Delicious, Cool Drinks and the finest Fruit Flavors that our money can buy.

B. R. NOLL,
—DRUGGIST,—
19 E. Columbia St., and Cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Clean White Teeth!

You can have them by using the .....

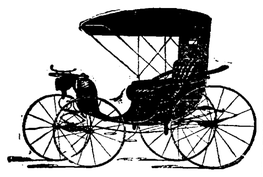
U. S. DENTISTS'
PURE TOOTH POWDER.

For sale by all druggists.
Ask for it—use it.
—Manufactured only by—
U. S. DENTISTS,
98 Calhoun Street. Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

NO ADVANCE!
Best Tomatoes, 10c can.
Red Salmon, 10c can.
¼ lb. Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
25c Sweet Pickles, 15c bottle.
California Apricots, 8c lb.
California Peaches, 5c lb.
S. CANZER.
287 East Lewis Street

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.
THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings.



HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own ms own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne

JOE. W. BELL,
11 and 13 E. Columbia St.
Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

For Sale
On Easy paments
Or exchange for improved city property. 39 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire
A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Winona Summer School
Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.
Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5-August 12.
JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.
Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $2.00.
For full announcement, address
Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

Quality
—AND—
Quantity.

These make up the ideal combination. quantity and quality. On just that basis do we recommend to our customers our

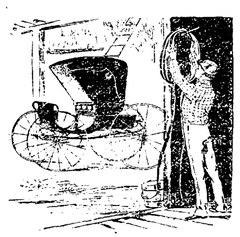
HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES.

A full line of Switches, first and second quality, plain and gray, constantly on hand and made to order as well as all kinds of ventilated goods.

Prices from 69c to $15.00.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.



NEED A NEW BUGGY.

If you do, don't hesitate to come in and ask us questions. We've sold lots of buggies this season to people who "just come to look" and remained to buy. Handsome, strong, well-made buggies at our low prices are very tempting.
CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Pickled Herring, Caviar, Cervelat and Salami Sausage. Dill Pickles. Mustard. Cider Vinegar and White Wheat Vinegar.

AT **J. G. STRODEL,**
13 Harrison Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines o Membership Fee.

No Pain! No Gas!
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.....
(Vitalized Air Given if Desired.)
Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractor in Fort Wayne.
Our Success is Due to

Painless Dentistry and Cheap Prices for First Class Work.



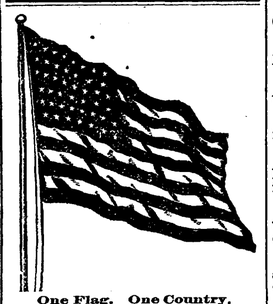
Plates That Fit. Fillings That Stay In, and Kind Treatment.



SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES!
And a Protective Guaranty Given With all Work.
We examine your teeth free of charge and tell you exactly what your work will cost.
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 Calhoun Street.
Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.
Hours 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment.
—Lady Attendant.—

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - No. 650.

Today's Thermometer.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registered as follows:

9 a. m.	80
12 noon	86
1 p. m.	86
2 p. m.	88
3 p. m.	89

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; fresh south winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Helen Mohr is visiting in Toledo.

J. W. Hood returned to Indianapolis this morning.

Miss Mae Stewart, of the People's store, is at Put-in-Bay.

Miss Gertrude Howden returned yesterday to London, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman left this morning for Bay View, Mich.

Guy Perfect and brother Harry go to Mackinac Sunday to stay two weeks.

Claude Long is in the city. He is connected with Ringling Bros.' circus.

Mrs. Delbert Davis, of 271 Jackson street, will leave soon for Lake Wawasee.

Misses Nellie Stewart and Alice Wetzler, of Toledo, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Evans and daughter Italia have returned from an outing at Rome City.

Mrs. G. W. Flick and daughter, Ruth, leave for Chicago tomorrow to remain several weeks.

Miss Clara Carnahan is ill at Bear Lake. Dr. Deming was called there suddenly Monday evening.

Mrs. Fred Starkey and daughter, Miss Mary, have returned from Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Mrs. J. W. Younge and sons, Lawrence and Jewel, left today for a visit at Bethany Park, Ind.

Mrs. C. D. C. Huestis, of Maple heights, entertained a few friends at 6 o'clock dinner last evening.

Miss Edith Zollars and brother Harry left for Bear Lake today, where they will rusticate for a few weeks.

Mrs. Clifford Morgan, who has been visiting her parents in this city, has returned to her home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Plasterer, of Indianapolis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. George, of Brackenridge street, for a few days.

Mrs. Lillie Diehl Oinhaus entertained a few friends on "American Afternoon" in honor of Miss Fanny Whitipem, Miss Mamie Dickinson and Mrs. H. J. Siebold, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Diehl received a telegram late yesterday afternoon stating that their daughter, Mrs. O. H. Brooks, is very ill at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Diehl leaves this evening to attend at her bedside.

In honor of Miss Lilla Cramer, of Fairbury, Ill.; Miss Nellie Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Alma Szink, of Altoona, Pa., and Miss Grace Glenn, who is soon to leave for Japan, Miss Mary Smyser entertained last evening at the Wayne hotel.

I. G. Stafford has gone to Lima, Ohio, for a few days' visit with his uncle, A. E. Clutter, and other relatives in that city. Shortly after his return to Fort Wayne he will leave for Los Angles, Cal. On his way there he will stop for a time with relatives in Kansas and Denver.

Thursday evening a number of young ladies met at the home of Miss Etta Gay, No. 23 Euclid avenue, and organized a club to be known as "The Daughters of the Civil War." They will give aid to the G. A. R. boys and the W. R. C. It is hoped that much good may be done by this band of young workers. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Donna Hilton; vice president, Miss Annie Donels; secretary, Miss Etta Gay. The club will meet on the first and third Friday of each month.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7. Bass Blk. 2tf

Flour, Meats and Potatoes.

All best City Flour, $3.50 bbl.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders and Picnic Hams, 6c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 9c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 9c.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Large New Potatoes, 12½c peck.
Large New Onions, 15c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Three great races Monday--Horse Review stake, pacing, $2,500. Three-year-old trot, $1,000. 2:28 trot, $2,000.

H. H. Macomber, of Muncie, is in the city.

Henry Dieboldt left today for a visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Hanna is in Kingston, Canada, to remain some time.

H. J. Meyers, of Muncie, was a Fort Wayne visitor yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson has returned from a visit in Chicago.

M. Eckhart, of Auburn, was registered at the New Aveline today.

Miss May L. Polhamus, stenographer at the electric light offices, is ill.

Miss Carrie Heilbroner has returned from a visit at Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. William Donnell and mother are visiting relatives in Van Wert, Ohio.

Mrs. A. H. Polhamus and daughter, Miss Flo, returned from Michigan at noon today.

Miss Della Smith, of the north side, has resigned he position with the Home Telephone company.

George E. Hackett, of Harrisburg, Pa., is the guest of his nephew, John Jackson, of Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Ella Markey, chief operator at the Home Telephone office, is spending her vacation in Van Wert Ohio.

Miss Sadie and Will Fleming have gone to Lake Maxinkuckee to remain over Sunday with Mrs. A. B. Trentman.

Miss Lizzie McMaken entertained her Sabbath school class at her home, No. 56 Nelson street, Thursday evening.

Richard and John Schmetzer, sons of the township trustee, went to Rome City this morning for a week's outing.

Miss Emily Philley has been in Monroeville this week visiting her niece, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, and other relatives.

Mrs. Julia Hood, of Indianapolis, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. E. H. George, of Brackenridge street.

The Misses Minnie and Lillie Nestel will leave Sunday morning for a week's visit with friends and relatives at Kendallville.

Mrs. Charles Futter, of Baker street, and Miss Lizzie Bardonner, of Lafayette, left on the excursion for Niagara Falls today.

R. E. Staples, Charles Winz and J. H. Keefer, of South Bend, are guests of the New Aveline. They will attend the races next week.

The regular monthly meetings of the Relief Union and the Home for Emergencies will be held Monday, Aug. 8, at the usual time and place.

Miss Mae Stuter, of Williams street, gave a very enjoyable party at Robison park yesterday in honor of Miss Wetcher and Miss Steward, of Toledo.

There was the biggest market of the season this morning and thousands of Fort Wayne ladies were out to patronize the farmers and their wives.

Miss Mattie Graham, of No. 230 East Lewis street, and Misses Nellie and Maud Clark, of Holman street, are spending a couple of weeks at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Frank J. Stutesman, landlord of the Randall hotel, has returned from Columbus, where he attended the races for a few days. Mr. Stutesman says all the big horsemen are coming to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. W. A. Hall will go to Rome City tomorrow to arrange for a cottage, which will be occupied by a party of young ladies, the third week in August. Mrs. Hall will chaperone the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rothschild and Nathan Rothschild and Mrs. B. Levy and sons, Morton and Isidore, went to Huntington yesterday to assist Leopold Levy to celebrate his nomination for state treasurer.

The Monroeville Breeze: "Frank Schmock, a tonsorial artist of Fort Wayne, accompanied by a gentleman friend has been in town the past week visiting his uncle, D. Murfield and family, just south of town."

Forty of the little friends of Master Horace Lewis, of No. 20 Savilla avenue, South Wayne, gathered at his home to celebrate his eleventh birthday. The little ones were made so happy that the occasion will be long remembered by them.

The mothers' meeting of the Williard union will be held in Westminster church at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The subject for discussion will be "Narcotics." Today is "Red Letter Day," "Mother Wallace Day" and "Franchise Day" in the Williard union.

The Laundry Workers' union held their annual election of officers in their hall, 138 Calhoun street, last evening, with the following results: President, Miss Minnie Phelps; vice president, Miss Lillie Bradtmiller; secretary, Miss May Disney; treasurer, Miss Emma Bradtmiller; financial secretary, Miss Lottie Roach; guardian, Miss Anna Grieble; scribe, Miss Anna Dornte.

The most carefully selected stock of Shoes in the city at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

Mrs. A. N. Martin, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Susie Wagner left today for an extended visit at Decatur.

Mrs. Chas. Guilde will leave for a visit to Chicago in a few days.

Miss Marguerite Hanna is very ill at Mrs. Alden's cottage in Petoskey.

Mrs. Jay Young visited Mrs. Gus Michaels in Huntington yesterday.

Miss Jennie Bates, of Kansas City, is visiting Mrs. Gunder, on North Wells street.

Mrs. T. B. Empie is at the hospital in Toledo with her daughter, Gertrude Empie.

A. B. Peticolas and son, of Victoria, Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodworth.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beers has returned from Van Wert, where they spent their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, nurse and children, are visiting Mrs. Evans' mother at Franklin, Pa.

Mrs. William Lewis spent the week in Monroeville the guest of J. Lewis and family and Mrs. S. Williams.

Mrs. John Evans and children leave tonight for Petoskey. They will be at home with Mrs. Beaver, while there.

Hon. Hugh Daugherty, of Bluffton, democratic candidate for treasurer of state, was shaking hands with Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mrs. J. T. Leary has returned from a visit with Mrs. Wood in Chicago. She also visited her sisters, Misses Emma and Anna Hughes.

Lieut. O. S. Jones, of the Twenty-eighth battery, is visiting his relatives here at home for a few days. He is absent from his battery on a fifteen days' furlough. Lieutenant Jones' father is ill.

The council committee on rules, regulations and ordinances will meet Monday evening to discuss the curfew ordinance and the resolution taxing street cars, introduced by Councilman Poirson. The curfew ordinance will probably be favorably reported on.

Huntington Herald: "Misses Lizzie and Gertrude Potter, of Fort Wayne, arrived this morning, and will be the guests of Mrs. C. F. Thompson, for a few weeks.—Miss Emma Dickover went to Fort Wayne, yesterday, expecting to be absent from the city some time."

The priests of the Fort Wayne dioceas of the Catholic church will go into annual retreat at Notre Dame on the 29th of this month and continue the remainder of the week. Bishop Rademacher will dedicate the new Belgian church at South Bend on Sunday, August 14, and the rites will be very imposing.

The Hon. T. E. Ellison has received a commission from Governor Mount to represent Indiana in the international prison congress, which meets at Brussells, Belgium, in 1900. Mr. Ellison will have the title, assistant commissioner from the United States to represent Indiana. Mr. Ellison will prepare and present to the congress a codification of the prison laws.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., has returned from his tour in Europe and oriental countries and will preach Sabbath morning at Westminster church on "God's Goodness in Our Civil and Religious Life." He had a most successful trip of 20,000 miles in more than twenty different countries and took 1,300 pictures which he will utilize in his illustrated work.

The 2:28 trot Monday will be one of the most interesting events of the year. Horsemen say it will be the keenest race of the meeting.

Ninth annual clearance sale of bicycles, guaranteed new bicycles, $15, $16 and $17. Columbus, $27. Fowlers, $22. Ramblers, in the new bi-colored '99 finish, $38.
A. C. KATT,
41 W. Berry St.
d&w1t

Tan Shoes in all shades at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

$1.50
—TO—
DETROIT
And Return
—VIA—
WABASH AND STEAMER
FROM TOLEDO.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 21st.

Special Train leaves 6:25 a. m.

The last Detroit Excursion this season.

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In all shades at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

$2.00 to Chicago and return, via Pennsylvania, next Sunday. Train leave at 3:55 a. m. 3w,t,f,s, tf

For an Advertisement of the New Hawaiin Mandolin

I will on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday sell musical instruments and strings at cost. J. H. Riemen, 147 Hanna street, corner Lewis. 5t2

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

The "Best" Ice Cream Soda Water possible for mar to make at B. R. NOLL, 10 E. Columbia St. and cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

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Notice.

On account of going out of business, I will sell my groceries at and below cost. I also have for sale horse and delivery wagon and buggy; also house and lot on West Jefferson street.
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aug2,eod,tf No. 140 Broadway.

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The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

"You will never know" just how good our Soda Water is until you have tried it. B. R. NOLL, 10 E. Columbia St. and cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Money Saved Is Money Earned.

Save money by buying a Piano or Organ at the greatest sacrifice sale ever made. From $50 to $100 saved on every instrument in the house. Come in, examine our instruments, get prices and you will be sure to buy.

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You can't take a bath except in a tub and do it right. What you need are the conveniences of the modern bath room. Have you ever enjoyed the luxury of that delightful feeling of new life after a bath? People who really know the expense, say they would rather dispense with their parlor than their bath room.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672 - 68 Barr St.

HOW THEY DO IT.

The Way the Bell Monopoly Does Business on the Pacific Coast.

This is the way the government tax on telephone messages is handled on the Pacific coast where the Bell Co. have no opposition as yet. In Ohio and Indiana the Bell Co. pays the tax because of the good example set by the National Telephone and Telegraph Co. of this city:

Commencing July 1, 1898, the United States government places a tax of one cent on every long distance message costing 15 cents or over. The telephone companies on the Pacific coast will charge, on the end of the month, to telephone subscribers using the long-distance lines the government tax of one cent on each message on which the company receives from 15 cents to 50 cents. On all messages on which they receive above 50 cents the telephone company will pay the tax and no charge to subscribers.
JNO. I. SABIN, President.

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Sold morning and evening at HOME BILLIARD HALL, 20 W. Berry St.

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.
HEINE & ISRAEL,
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OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

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I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $150. Small cash payments, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you
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N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St.

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Who Has Just Returned From Europe,

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New Remedies and New Treatments in all

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and blood poison of every nature.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

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Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without Knife or pain.

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Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

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135 Calhoun Street,
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Awl Around



level, and square dealing is what we claim to give you. We carry the most elaborate and diversified stock of carpenters', mechanics' and machinists' tools in the city. Also builders plain and ornamental hardware, cutlery, etc. Our aim is to meet every want and supply the best made tools to be found in the market.

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At 10 Per Cent. Off.

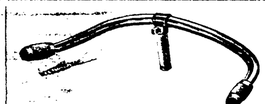
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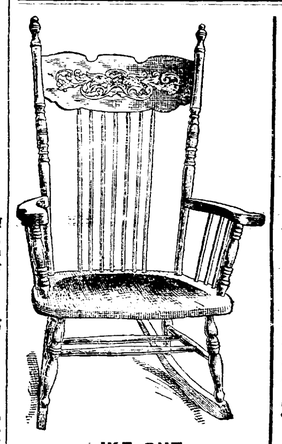
Try the wholesome Hummer Baking Powder if you do not already use it. It gives satisfaction and there is no purer, more efficient baking powder in the market.
Sold by leading grocers. Made by
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189 30-INCH WHEELS are here. All '98 goods must go at once. '98 wheels as low as $15. Fine $50 wheel at $25. 2nd hand Outing, $12; Star, $14; Pyramid, $15; Columbia, $20; Tires, $1.25; oil, 25c; Lamps, 35c.
Cut Rate Bicycle House,
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W. C. T. U.
Lunch Counter at the Entrance of Swinney Park.
Ice Cream, Lemonade, Cakes and Sandwiches for sale from 3 to 9 o'clock each evening. Stop and have something

EBERSOLE PIANOS!
Best in— TONE, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP.
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LIKE CUT.
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Large Size, Full Solid Seat
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Sale to Begin
Monday, August 8,
At 8 O'clock Sharp.

Come early, you cannot afford to miss this opportunity.

No Telephone or Mail Orders Received. Will Not Sell Any to Dealers.

We have a few of the LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS which we will close out less than cost to make room for fall stock.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
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156 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

August 8, 9, 10. 11 and 12, 1898.

Fort Wayne Driving Club's

PURSES $32,500!
225 FAST HORSES! 16 RACES!

8th Annual Race Meeting!

A large majority of the horses entered in next weeks races will be on the grounds by Sunday morning and all of them will be given their daily work-out exercise on the track. The public is cordially invited to visit the track tomorrow and see the best string of horses ever seen on one track in Indiana. Electric cars every 10 minutes or oftener if necessary.

No Admission Fee!

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MODES OF PEACEMAKING

The Etiquette of Chaining Up the Dogs of War.

THE VANQUISHED PAY THE PIPER.

Steps Which Spain Must Take Before Uncle Sam Will Hang Up His Musket. How Treaty Negotiations Are Conducted—Some Big Indemnities.

There are no hard and fast rules regulating the modes and methods of peacemaking. The victor usually dictates such terms as he chooses or such as he thinks the conquered country can or will submit to.

Of course, looking at it from an outside standpoint, it is rather rough for a



COUNCIL ROOM IN MINISTRY PALACE, MADRID

nation that has been thrashed and that during the proceeding has lost many of its citizens and much of its money to have to pay roundly for the experience after it is all over. But the lesson is a salutary one. By teaching the vanquished that warfare is expensive as well as cruel more is done toward preserving peace in the world than by all the pleadings of the humanitarians.

A treaty of peace is a much more formal, ceremonious and complicated proceeding than a declaration of war. Occasionally hostilities have begun before war has been declared at all, as in the present one with Spain we seized her vessels as prizes before a declaration of war had been made. In the event of negotiations for peace taking place, Spain's method of procedure will doubtless be determined by the desire to make the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall have become convinced of her sincerity in courting peace at the price set by him, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warmaking. Pending negotiations for permanent peace, the president may agree to an armistice. Neither side can then take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during an armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect.

Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare.

Naturally one of the first suggestions of the beaten nation will be a proposal



CABINET ROOM, WASHINGTON.

for an armistice, and naturally, with the benefit that it is to us to press our advantage, this country will not agree to it unless circumstances at the time are of such a character that it will profit us to do it. During peace negotiations the attitude and ability of all our ministers will be a matter for deep concern to us. Here firmness and skill may shut off what might become a vexing complication if not settled at once.

As soon as a treaty of peace is so well under way that the signing of it remains only as a mere formality an armistice probably will be declared, although it is possible that the president will demand that all Spanish troops leave the island of Cuba before he considers anything else. The final signing of the treaty will be done probably by special representatives from each nation, who will meet at some place to be agreed on and affix the signatures to the document.

Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy, and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity.

As to the terms antecedent to peace which our government will insist upon I will not presume to conjecture, but we may rest assured. Should the war end soon it will be easier for Spain. If protracted, the conditions imposed upon her will, of course, be more rigorous.

Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not become a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side. Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries; that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

It would be premature to discuss the means by which this country will seek to indemnify herself before consenting to a peace with Spain. Most modern wars have been profitable to the victors. Should our country follow the example of other nations the proclamation of peace will find us much more than compensated for the expenses of the war.

After her victory over France Germany exacted the largest sum ever tak-



THIS WILL INTEREST WASHINGTON TOURISTS IN 1900.

en by a victor. In money she demanded a round $1,000,000,000. What is even more surprising is the fact that this enormous sum has been paid and without apparently impairing the prosperity of the French people. In addition, Germany took Alsace and Lorraine, easily worth another $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the humiliation inflicted by such a loss.

When Russia settled with Turkey after their last war, the government of the czar received $100,000,000 in money and carved the principalities of Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia out of Turkish soil.

After her brief and one sided war with China Japan demanded a money indemnity that was three times what she had expended, as shown by the reports of her own officials as well as by her war loans and bond issues. In addition to this, she demanded that the Liao-Tung peninsula, a part of Manchuria, and the island of Formosa be ceded to her. As the result of negotiations there was a compromise which gave Japan $240,000,000 and Formosa. As she had expended but little over $100,000,000 it is apparent, from the monetary point of view, that she made a splendid investment in whipping China.

Turkey, as the result of her war with Greece, was enabled to pay arrearages of interest and a portion of the principal due Russia. In his settlement with Greece the sultan received millions in money and an extension of Turkey's frontier to the southward.

It is characteristic of this country that much of her war profits have been in the nature of vital principles established. The war of the Revolution secured us a big concession of territory, but the inestimable profit of the triumph was in the establishment of a free and independent nation. In 1812 our reward was in establishing the inviolability of American ships. As a result of the Mexican war we received California, New Mexico and Arizona, yet it is a memorable and unprecedented feature of the transaction that we voluntarily paid $15,000,000 for these territories. After General Jackson had overrun Florida because of the Seminole raids we purchased her from Spain for $5,000,000.

ANDREW DOWNS.

Worthless.



First Bunko Man—What's in de grip, Sykes—sawdust?

Second Bunko Man—Naw, Spanish fours.—New York Journal.

"He is a gold brick, isn't he?"

"He is worse than a gold brick. Say, he's a Spanish bond."—New York Journal.

MAUSER MISCHIEF.

SOME SURPRISING RESULTS OF THE SPANISH RIFLE FIRE.

Experts Must Revise Their Theories According to a New Set of Facts—The Little Bullets Knock Men Down, but Do Not Always Kill.

We are finding out a lot of things about rifles and rifle bullets, things we didn't know before or even suspect. Before any actual fighting had been done we listened with awe to the experts and theorists who made long dissertations on the effectiveness of the modern small arm. They built up startling pictures for us about the penetrative energy of the new bullets and told us that a dozen or more men, standing one behind the other, would all be pierced by a single bullet fired by a soldier at 2,000 yards.



THE FEARFUL IMPACT OF A MAUSER BULLET.

But all these theories have been rudely shattered by actual experiences in the field and observations in the army hospitals. The modern bullet still remains a decidedly farreaching and particularly active missile, but its wickedness seems to have been overestimated.

It was supposed that the small steel or brass jacketed Mauser bullet, sent on its errand by a charge of high explosive, would speed merrily through the soldier in its path and go on to the find other victims without so much as a second's delay.

But the Mauser bullet has done nothing of the kind. It has, however, done other surprising things. For instance, you would hardly think that a bit of lead and steel about the size of a two inch section of a lead pencil could strike a 180 pound soldier with force enough to knock him end over end for a distance of a dozen feet, yet at San Juan hill and other places around Santiago where Mauser bullets were quite prevalent in the air at times they were observed to do exactly that on numerous occasions.

We must also revise our theories as to the amount and character of damage which a Mauser bullet inflicts. This cannot be done hastily or by a layman, for the manifestations of the mischief which these bullets are capable of have been varied. Sometimes they killed, but oftener they merely wounded. At any rate, they have not proved half so terrible or deadly as we expected them to be.

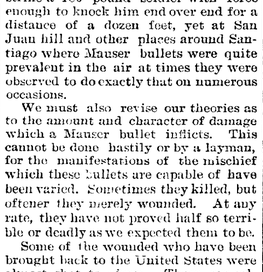
Some of the wounded who have been brought back to the United States were almost shot to pieces. There are soldiers who have been hit by as many as eight Mauser bullets. According to all surgical traditions, these men ought to be dead, but they are not.

In speaking of those brought to New York on the Olivette, Assistant Surgeon Brown said: "The worst wound to be found upon the ship was borne by Norman Orme of Company E, First Volunteer cavalry (the rough riders). Orme was fighting Indian fashion—lying upon his stomach and shooting when he saw a chance—when he was struck by a Mauser bullet. He was aiming his rifle at the time, and his left arm was bent.

"The Spanish bullet struck Orme in the left arm just above the elbow and pierced it. Passing out, it entered the upper arm, producing a compound comminuted fracture of the bone of the upper arm. The bullet passed out of the arm and entered Orme's body just below the left armpit. Thence it ranged downward, passing through his lung. At the opposite side of the body the bullet was checked by a rib. It had force enough to smash this rib, but it could go no farther and remained in the man's body.

"In this case six wounds were inflicted by one bullet, and the extraordinary part of the thing is that Orme has a very good chance for recovery."

Men who were shot through the kidneys, liver or lungs are able to walk



HOW ROUGH RIDER ORME WAS SHOT.

around. A soldier who was shot straight through the brain has lost the sight of one eye, but otherwise he is sound. Another man, who was shot through the head just above the ears, was able to sit up the day after the boat left Cuba. These are some of the things done by Mauser bullets. Now let the experts give us some brand new theories.

SEWELL FORD.

Dr. Mary Walker's Repartee.

Dr. Mary Walker, with her dress reform costume, was at the White House reception to President Dole. She was attired in a neat fitting Prince Albert suit and wore a G. A. R. button. During the evening Dr. Walker was introduced to the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. Now, Mr. Wu, like Li Hung Chang, is fond of asking questions when anything strikes him as peculiar.

"Why do you wear pants?" Minister Wu pointedly inquired of Dr. Walker.

"Why do you wear a gown or dress?" asked Dr. Walker, without at first answering the minister's question.

"Because it is the custom of my country," Mr. Wu quickly responded.

"Well, I wear trousers because this is a free country, and people are not handicapped by custom," was Dr. Walker's answer.—New York Times.

A UNIQUE HONOR.

General McKibben the First United States Military Governor In Cuba.

Brigadier General Chambers McKibben, who temporarily acted as military governor of Santiago and was the first American to hold sway in a Cuban city, achieved a unique distinction. As aid-de-camp to General Shafter he had the honor of first raising the stars and stripes over the city.

General McKibben was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1838, and was the



BRIGADIER GENERAL M'KIBBEN.

youngest of 13 children, four of whom served their country in the army.

General McKibben came of fighting stock and early in the civil war enlisted as a private in the regular army. He was immediately afterward appointed second lieutenant, and his first promotion came to him in 1864, when he was made first lieutenant. He was brevetted captain for gallant services in battle the same year and at the conclusion of the war, deciding to remain in the army, he was promoted to be captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry. In 1892 he became major of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and in 1896 was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Twenty-first infantry. He held this rank when he went to Cuba. His services at the battle of Santiago were of so distinguished a character that he was specially mentioned in General Shafter's official report. He was among the officers recommended for promotion, and a few days later the president made him a brigadier general of volunteers. General McKibben's home is in California.

Of his three brothers who entered the army General David McKibben served in the Mexican and Indian wars and upon the breaking out of the civil war was appointed assistant field officer to General McClellan. He was brevet brigadier general of the regular army at the close of the war. Another brother, Robert, served with distinction in the civil war, and when it ended was a brevet lieutenant colonel.

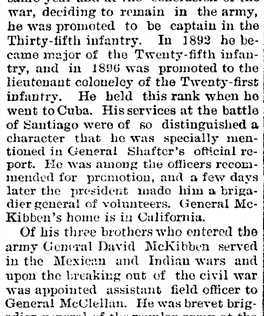
HE SIGHTED CERVERA.

Story of the Signal Boy Who Gave the Alarm at Santiago.

A perfect army and navy presupposes not only that all the individual members of such are courageous and capable, but also that they have the feeling of personal responsibility, are in thorough sympathy with the cause for which they fight and are devotedly attached to the country in whose service they are engaged. Probably nowhere else are those requisites more frequently met with than in the army and navy of the United States.

Joseph T. Gaskin is only a signal boy on board the Iowa, but had it not been for his unremitting attention to his duties, his keen sight and reflective mind Cervera's fleet might have escaped uninjured from the harbor of Santiago.

Young Gaskin was on duty on his ship on the morning of July 3 and was watching the entrance to the harbor keenly. He was more than usually alert, as he had reported the night before that he had seen three distinct lines of smoke inside the harbor to the left, and he believed Cervera's ships were getting up steam, and, as he puts it, "were going to make a break in the night."



JOSEPH T. GASKIN.

He saw at 9 o'clock and reported the fact that the lines of smoke before noted had moved toward the entrance. Fifteen minutes later he reported the smoke moving more rapidly, and of his own accord prepared the signal numbers 2-5-0, meaning "The enemy's ships escaping," and made them ready for hoisting. At half past 9 o'clock he saw the first emerging warship, and reported the fact to the navigator, who ordered him to hoist the emergency signal. He did so, and the navigator said:

"Sound the alarm, bugler! Sound general quarters!"

Then the battle was on.

The hero of this incident has his home in Newark, N. J., where he was educated. He enlisted in the navy two years ago as an apprentice, and has an elder brother on the Portsmouth.

THEY RULE HAVANA.

THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR PECULIAR WAYS.

They Are Known as Weyler's Pets and For Many Years Have Exerted a Powerful Influence In the Capital of Cuba. Some of Their Pleasantries.

It is generally supposed that the Spanish volunteers in Cuba are the most loyal supporters of Spanish authority in the island of Cuba. That their loyalty is not disinterested any person familiar with the history of the force can never doubt for a moment. They do not even regard the regular Spanish troops with favor, only in so far as these further their own selfish ends and contribute to their personal aggrandizement, and they have frequently resisted the supreme Spanish authority in the island when his policy was not in accordance with their wishes.

Knowing all this, it will not surprise any one to hear that General Blanco, the Spanish captain general of Cuba, had a narrow escape from death recently at the hands of a member of the volunteer force. General Blanco cannot be credited with leniency in dealing with the insurrectionists, but harsh as his treatment of them has been it was not sufficiently so to suit the volunteers. They have been known in this country as "Weyler's pets." His regime of blood was in their estimation an ideal administration, and they long for him, or one equally tyrannical and cruel, again at the head of affairs.

The reported attempt to assassinate General Blanco and a threatened massacre of the Cubans by the volunteers call attention to this peculiar body, of whom so much is heard, but so little known. Many people, on reading of the threat of the volunteers, would suppose that it was aimed at the reconcentrados. A better knowledge of the volunteers will indicate that their wrath is more likely to be directed against the Cuban born autonomists. These have been loyal to the Spanish government, but are suspected of not being strongly opposed to the formation of a republic, in which they would wield a strong influence. It is also evident that the autonomists would benefit greatly if the island were ...tured and retained by the United ates, and they are suspected of being ...ore than willing to see such a course taken.

The volunteer force as it is now is not a very old institution. The original



A GROUP OF WEYLER'S PETS.

volunteers had no political power and were at the mercy of the captains general, who could organize or dissolve the force without fear of exposing themselves to trouble of any kind. But circumstances changed and the volunteers became the real masters of Cuba. The first step in this direction was taken by Captain General Roncali, who, in August, 1849, asked the Madrid government for authority "to arm 30,000 peninsular volunteers, peninsulars only, because," he explained, "I have not enough confidence in the natives of this island to trust them with arms." Roncali's petition was granted, and since then the volunteers have received such accessions of power that they practically dictate the policy of the home government in Cuba. They have compelled the recall of many governors.

In order to encourage Spaniards to go to Cuba and to keep them loyal special privileges were given them. A volunteer is relieved of all other military duty and is only liable for service in his own city. If he is arrested on any charge, grave or trifling, he is not sent to the ordinary prison, but is turned over to the military authorities, his own friends. Almost every Spaniard is a volunteer, and all the judges are Spaniards and volunteers. So the volunteer is tried before one of his brothers in arms. If the case be one between a Cuban and a volunteer, the volunteer always wins.

During the war the volunteers have been allowed to go out into the country and "find" all the cattle and other property which was necessarily left behind by the reconcentrados when they were driven into the cities. The volunteers are made up of the dock laborers, teamsters, clerks, small retailers and those who live by their wits. The officers are wealthy Spaniards, as it costs money to be an officer. The volunteers receive no pay, and the expense of maintaining the organization is met by contributions of the officers.

The volunteers have often refused to obey orders from Madrid. They perpetrated the massacres in the Teatro de Villanueva and El Louvre in 1870. They rebelled against Captain General Dulce and shipped him to Spain because he was too lenient with the insurgents. They compelled Captain General Prendergast to expel from Cuba Autonomist Deputy Portuondo, a colonel in the Spanish regular army, because he was a native Cuban, and they rebelled in 1881 and compelled the exile of Ceprada because he endeavored to establish autonomy.

C. J. BOWDEN.

Another Matter.

Many persons oppose a spelling reform, so called, on the ground that a simplified orthography would deprive the language of its richness by destroying the evidence of the derivation of words and making the words themselves look cheap and undignified, so to speak, when printed. They are not without examples that seem to bear them out in their contention:

Jones—What a magnificent actor Salvini was, and how his name somehow seemed to fit him!

Mrs. Jones—Yes, but wouldn't it be an up hill job for a woman to try to become famous with such a name as Sal Veeny?—Youth's Companion.

SENT BACK TO SPAIN.

HOW UNCLE SAM SOLVES ONE OF THE PROBLEMS OF VICTORY.

The Returning of Toral's Surrendered Army Establishes a Unique Precedent. Why the Transported Soldiers Will Not Go Back to Cuba to Fight Again.

One of the unexpected problems of victory which have confronted Uncle Sam and one which he has met and solved with the usual Yankee promptness has been the disposal of his numerous prisoners of war.

When hostilities with Spain were begun, probably very few Americans reckoned on this phase of the business. It was known, of course, that there were a great number of Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and every loyal citizen was confident that sooner or later they would cease to fight for Spain. What was to become of them was lost sight of. Perhaps the average American imagined that every Spaniard in sight was to be obliterated in battle, wiped out, destroyed.

But the Spaniard does not fight that way, as we have recently learned. He has a wholesome distaste for becoming deceased. To avoid this he surrenders and becomes instead of a dead hero a living prisoner with a healthy appetite. As such the responsibility is at once transferred to the victor. Just what would have happened to American troops had they been captured in large numbers by the Spanish we do not know. Perhaps it is better not to speculate. But Uncle Sam has a big heart as well as a strong right arm, and he is bound to be humane, even in warfare, whenever possible. So it became necessary to adopt some policy with reference to captured prisoners.

The surrender of such a great body of troops as that commanded by General Toral and under the existing conditions furnishes an incident without a parallel in warfare. Consequently there was no precedent to follow as to their disposal. But Uncle Sam has a way of making his own precedents, or rather of doing without them altogether. He figured up even before the surrender that it would cost him a big sum to keep the conquered army in the manner that his conscience demanded that he should keep them. So with much promptness and originality he decided that he would ship them back to Spain.



LOADING SICK SPANISH PRISONERS ON TRANSPORTS.

That this was a unique proceeding did not prevent him from speedily taking steps to carry it out, so within a few days after the surrender of Santiago the contract had been let and preparations for transporting the conquered army were well under way. This is going to cost him something like $800,000, but it will only add another item to the formidable indemnity account which Spain must settle as soon as she concludes to quit fighting.

The specifications of the invitation for the bids called for the transportation of 1,000 officers and 24,000 enlisted men, to be transported from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz, Spain, or any other Spanish port that might be designated. Cabin accommodations were to be furnished for the officers, and third class passage or steerage for the enlisted men. The men were to be provided with suitable galley accommodations and the United States requirements as to space per man and ventilation to be strictly conformed to. The United States was to deliver the troops on board the vessels at Santiago.

The government requires that the subsistence supplies furnished shall be equal to garrison rations.

One of the humors of the situation is that it was a Spanish steamship company to which the contract was awarded. The Compania Trasatlantica Espanola, whose bid was accepted, will receive for every officer taken back to Spain $60 and for every private $30.

Aside from the economy of the scheme, Uncle Sam figures that the distributing of some 25,000 conquered soldiers throughout Spain will have a salutary moral effect on the country of our enemy. The returned prisoners are bound to take back with them a revised idea of the fighting strength of the United States, and this is sure to be disseminated. It is quite likely that this will do much to dissipate the dense ignorance concerning the "Yankee pigs" which now exists throughout Spain.

Several conditions assure us that the returned soldiers will not come back. In the first place, Spain has no fleet strong enough to convoy transports. In the second place, the prisoners would forfeit their right to be treated as prisoners of war if again captured bearing arms against the United States. Lastly, the one experience in Cuba is enough for the average Spaniard, and most of them would rather die peaceably at home than to be sent back to be killed or starved. So when they go they go for good.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

We Are Coming to It.

"And what is that?" asked the uninitiated one. "Is it a picture of the man who did the wonderful thing?"

"Not at all," answered the initiated one. "It is a picture of the reporter who wrote up the wonderful thing that the man did."—Chicago Post.

FIGHTING CHAPLAINS

SOME HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES BRAVE AS WELL AS GOOD.

How the Chaplain of the Seventy-first Found His Duty Along the Firing Lines. Another Chaplain Who Used a Rifle and Was Wounded.

Up from Cuba come thrilling stories about some of the fighting chaplains of the volunteer army. Some of the best of them are told about Rev. George R. Van de Water, chaplain of the famous Seventy-first New York regiment. Said one of the wounded soldiers of that command, a private who is now recovering from bullet wounds in a New York hospital:

"There were a good many of us who didn't think that chaplains were of much use in battle before we found out what soldiering meant, but now there isn't a man of us who is left alive who doesn't wonder what we would have done without him. If there is any credit coming to the Seventy-first, there isn't a man in it who will not share more than half of it with our chaplain, who shared all the bad and showed us that he was as brave as any of us and better than the best of us."

Those are the words of one who knows the man well and has seen him in the field. Chaplain Van de Water is the pastor of a New York church and has been connected with the Seventy-first regiment for several years. When the regiment was mustered in, some one said to him, "If your regiment is sent to the front, I don't suppose you'll go."

Then there was an angry parson. "Oh, you don't, don't you? Well, you wait and see. I'll tell you now, though, that wherever my regiment goes I go." And he has. When the Seventy-first went to Camp Black, he was along and soon made himself a favorite not only with his own men, but with those of other regiments. At Lakeland it was the same.

Chaplain Van de Water was all through the battle of San Juan Hill, where so many of his boys fell. He was not behind the firing lines either, but right up in front. He was out there not because it was required of him, but because he believed there was where his duty lay.

Just what the duties of an army chaplain comprise depend upon the chaplain. In a general way it is understood that during a battle he shall lend a hand toward helping the wounded. This can be done either in the field hospital or at the front. Chaplain Van de Water chose to do his work at the front. A fine mark he made for the Mauser missiles, for he is tall and stout. No doubt he was selected as a target dozens of times during that fight by the Spaniards in the trenches. Perhaps that is why he escaped unhurt. His men say that he seemed to be all



CHAPLAIN VAN DE WATER IN THE FIELD.

along the line, now searching in the tall grass for wounded, now standing along the lines cheering the soldiers and urging them to fight like heroes and prepare to die like Christians.

Lieutenant Trull, who has come home honored and bandaged, says of him: "By long odds the most impressive service was the one that our chaplain conducted the Sunday evening before the big fight. He tried to hold a meeting in the afternoon, but the men were too busy with their preparations for battle, and so he only said a few words to them and told them to go ahead and get things in shape and that he would conduct services in the evening.

"He did so in a big engine house at Siboney. He urged us to bravery and filled us full of hope. He begged each individual to do his best for his country. That was the kind of religion he gave us. The whole service hardly kept us 30 minutes, but every man went away cheered.

"That wasn't all. From the time we landed in Cuba our chaplain gave his whole time to visiting the soldiers. He went from place to place and would begin to talk to one man, when soon a knot would gather around him, and then he got in his strong work. He didn't talk sentimental religion, but laughed and joked with the men, taking care to inspire them with hope, patience, patriotism and bravery. Then he looked out most carefully for those who were ill, cheering them and doing what he could to make them comfortable."

Along with Chaplain Van de Water will be remembered another fighting parson who has shown that he is made of heroic stuff. This is Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Newark, N. J., and chaplain of the Ninth U. S. infantry. Chaplain Galloupe was wounded on June 29 while carrying food and water to the wounded and aiding them in other ways. He was ordered to the hospital at Siboney, but two days later, hearing of the fighting at the front and feeling that it was his duty to be there, he struck out on an eight mile walk, never halting until he reached the firing line. Then he seized a rifle from a wounded soldier, ripped the Red Cross badge from his arm and for fully an hour pumped lead at the Spaniards with righteous zeal and, so it is said, with surprising accuracy.

This was early in the morning. All day the chaplain assisted the doctors with the wounded. That afternoon when he had moved back about half a mile beyond the firing to rest a bit, for he was still suffering from the effects of sunstroke, he was injured by the explosion of a shell. This did not keep him from taking the eight mile tramp back, and all along the way he gave what assistance he could to the 700 or 800 men, wounded, who were dragging their suffering selves over that terrible road to the hospital at Siboney.

FRANCIS B. TALBERT.

A Strange Case.

Bigler—I never was so surprised in my life as when I got a chance, the other day, to look over the pay roll down at our place.

Hampton—What was there surprising about it?

Bigler—I found that Jenkins actually gets as large a salary as he has been claiming he got.—Cleveland Leader.

Fashion.

"No," said the fashionable milliner sadly as she handed back the sample bonnet which the traveler had been pushing; "it's very pretty and expensive and chic and all that, but it'll never do for my customers."

"Why, how's that?"

"It's too sensible a shape. They'll never go mad over it."—Judy.

HE MAKES MAUSERS.

Something About the Man Who Sells Spain Her Terrible Rifles.

To a German Spain is indebted for the Mauser rifle, her terrible infantry arm which did such execution among our troops before Santiago. William Mauser, who invented the first weapon of that name, was a citizen of Oberndorf, Wurttemberg. As there was a big gun factory in his native town, he naturally became an apprentice. But he was more than an ordinary gunsmith. He was a mechanical genius and before he was 30 had invented a new percussion gun, which was soon after adopted by Belgium. In 1871 he was summoned to Berlin, where he showed the kaiser's army officials a new model of his rifle. It was adopted at once, and Herr Mauser went back to Oberndorf, where,



HERR F. MAUSER.

with his brother Paul, he built a factory for the manufacture of rifles. Later another inventor made improvements on the original Mauser, so that the rifles used today by the German army are called Mannlicher Mausers.

William Mauser died in 1882, and since then the business of making Mauser rifles has been conducted by his son, Herr F. Mauser. The latter is also an inventor and has made many improvements in the rifle, having adapted it for the use of smokeless powder cartridges and otherwise kept pace with the advance in small arm making.

It was Herr F. Mauser who introduced his rifles to Spain as well as to Argentina, Sweden and Turkey. He is described by Mr. Benjamin Folsom of Buffalo, who furnished the photograph from which the accompanying picture was drawn, as a remarkably unassuming gentleman.

"I met him first," says Mr. Folsom, "at a dinner party in the home of a mutual friend whom I visited in England. He is a German and speaks very little English, but we got along capitally after I told him I could cripple the German language as effectively as a Mauser bullet could disable men.

"Herr Mauser appeared at an official reception a few nights later, and I was dazzled with the wealth and number of decorations which covered the whole of his breast from shoulder to shoulder. In reply to my observation to our friend that Herr Mauser was the most profusely decorated man I had seen outside of royalty, I was informed that this was but a sample and that he had a trunkful of decorations, the gifts of every living sovereign."

A FREAKISH CAREER.

Miss Schley, Cousin of the Commodore, Is a Restless Young Woman.

Miss Jessie Schley, the Milwaukee young woman who has gained notoriety by attempting to personally negotiate peace with the queen regent of Spain, is a sentimental enthusiast who has attracted attention to herself before, but who has never succeeded previously on so large a scale. Miss Schley is the daughter of Mr. Charles Schley, a successful and well balanced business man. Mr. Schley is a cousin of the famous commodore. So Miss Jessie is a second cousin to the man who smashed Cervera's fleet.

Miss Schley was born in Richmond, and there she went for her education after her parents removed to Milwaukee. When she left school, highly accomplished and endowed with wealth, society welcomed her with warmth. She soon gave evidence of attribute of an order superior to those of her associates, and her aspirations finding nothing congenial in the glitter and froth of society, she abandoned it and went to live in Milwaukee with her parents, where



MISS JESSIE SCHLEY.

she said she would make her life one of usefulness. Not long afterward she took the novice's veil in a Roman Catholic convent. Her health was not good enough, and the two years of her novitiate convinced her that a nun's career was not her vocation, and she re-entered the world.

Her next move was to open two schools for poor children, and she maintained them at her own expense. Later, under authority from Archbishop Ireland, she opened a home for friendless girls in St. Paul and founded a sisterhood, of which she became the mother superior.

About this time Miss Schley began to feel the promptings of art, and feeling sure that she had talent she went to Europe, studying at Paris and Rome.

Miss Schley's father and her sisters, of whom there are three, are very much distressed at her course in becoming the friend and counselor of decayed royalty. Like the distinguished hero of Santiago, they are ardent patriots, and they feel that her recent outbreak cannot but be extremely distasteful to the commodore.

"I laughed when I heard from Jim Dawson today."

"What was the joke?"

"Why, Jim used to kick furiously because he had to tote his wife's house plants from one room to another, and now he has to carry 32 pounds of accouterments six hours as a stretch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HER ENDLESS CHAIN.

MISS SCHENCK, WHO STARTED IT, WANTS IT SMASHED.

The Red Cross Ice Fund Has Been Raised Several Times, but Still She Is Swamped With Letters and Embarrassed by the Dimes of Patriotic People.

Miss Natalie Schenck of Babylon, N. Y., knows more about geometrical progression than she did a short time ago. She is the young woman who started the endless chain in aid of the Red Cross relief fund. Now she wishes she hadn't started it, for the chain seems to be really



MISS NATALIE SCHENCK, WHO STARTED THE CHAIN.

endless. It has connected Babylon, hitherto a very obscure little seaside village, with every part of this great country. Miss Schenck wants to break the chain now—has wanted to for more than a fortnight, in fact—but in spite of the fact that her desire has been widely advertised it still seems to be intact.

Endless chains are not new. They are prohibited by law in England, where they have been used by swindlers. They have been started in this country before, but never did one grow to such proportions as the one started by Miss Schenck. You probably know the method of starting one. You write to four friends—we will say four—asking them to contribute a dime to a certain object and send a duplicate of your letter to four of their friends.

The object for which Miss Schenck asked dimes was to enable the National Red Cross society to supply one of the ambulance ships with an ice plant. There were charity, patriotism and a lot of other fine sentiments connected with the idea, and that is why so many people took hold and helped extend the chain.

Miss Schenck is a distant relative of August Belmont, the prominent New York banker. In the summer she and her mother live with Mrs. Schenck's brother, Mathew Morgan, also a retired banker, who has a summer home at Babylon, N. Y. It was at Mr. Morgan's house that Miss Schenck conceived the idea of the chain. She wrote letters to four of her friends, requesting each to send her 10 cents and also write to four of their friends with the same request. When the series reached 100 she thought she would have enough.

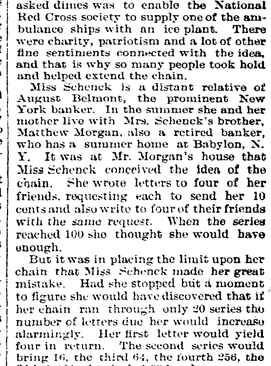
But it was in placing the limit upon her chain that Miss Schenck made her great mistake. Had she stopped but a moment to figure she would have discovered that if her chain ran through only 20 series the number of letters due her would increase alarmingly. Her first letter would yield four in return. The second series would bring 16, the third 64, the fourth 256, the fifth 1,024, the sixth 4,096 and so on.

Within ten days after sending out her initial letter Miss Schenck began to receive letters by the thousands. The little po-tofflee at Babylon was fairly swamped with them. So was the retired banker's household.

Mr. Morgan is quick at figures and accustomed to handling great sums of money. He instantly cleared his summer home for action. He changed his comfortable library into a temporary postoffice and hired two delivery wagons to cart the letters home twice a day. No longer were the number of pieces counted. They were estimated by the barrel.

But soon Miss Schenck's mail outgrew the home force, and again Mr. Morgan's business ability came to the rescue. He went to New York and made arrangements with a responsible publishing firm to take charge of the ice fund letters under his niece's general supervision. The publishing firm were willing to do it for the sake of the advertising, which they will sell to business houses that send out advertising matter and pamphlets. So the people who helped swell Miss Schenck's mail will find their own increased in due time.

From the library the business of opening the letters was transferred to Mr.



OPENING THE LETTERS.

Morgan's big barn, where a number of girls hired for the purpose sit all day ripping open envelopes, sorting out dimes, checks, postal notes and money orders and stacking the opened letters in heaps. At last accounts the contributions had run up as high as $1,500 a day. One check for $75 and another for $50 were in the lot. As the end of each day's work the money, neatly rolled into cylinders and sorted into piles, is deposited in the bank, and from time to time a check is sent to the National Red Cross society.

Of course more than enough for the original purpose was received long ago, but the balance is religiously turned over and will be put to good use by the Red Cross society. Miss Schenck, however, having accomplished her object, would like to be relieved of further responsibility.

ALICE H. FERRY.

Uncommon Experience.

A—I had a great surprise last evening.

B—How was that?

A—My wife introduced me to a man from Newtown who never was one of her old admirers.—Boston Traveler.

Charitable.

"I am told," said Mr. Torkins, "that the Spanish have a most fluent and picturesque gift for profanity."

"Well," said his wife, "it isn't as bad as it might be. Everybody knows that anything said in Spanish isn't really meant."—Washington Star.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 7.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings ii, 6-15. Memory Verses, 11-14—Golden Text, Luke xi, 13—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

6. "And Elijah said unto him, Tarry, I pray thee, here, for the Lord hath sent me to Jordan. And he said, As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. And they two went on." The man who had wanted to die was not going to die, but was going to be taken by a whirlwind up to heaven (verse 1). He had said to Elisha both at Gilgal and at Bethel, "Tarry here, I pray thee," but in each case Elisha had with the same words refused to leave him. They make us think of the words of Ruth to Naomi and of Ittai to David, in Ruth i, 16, 17, and II Sam. xv, 21, and of the advice of Barnabas to the believers at Antioch, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord (Acts xi, 23). Our eternal safety depends upon the faithfulness of the Lord Jesus and His cleaving unto us, as it is written in Gen. ii, 24—the man shall cleave unto his wife—and in Eph. v, 31, 32, Paul says he speaks concerning Christ and the church. As to His faithfulness see such passages as I Cor. i, 9; x, 13; I Thess. v, 23, 24.

7. "And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went and stood to view afar off, and they two stood by Jordan." Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho and Jordan are suggestive of stages in Christian experience, but there is no place where we should ever be content to stop. We must ever be going and growing (II Sam. v, 10, margin). Gilgal suggests salvation, the reproach rolled away and the passover kept (Joshua v, 9, 10); Bethel reminds us of visions of glory (Gen. xxviii, 19); Jericho had a pleasant situation (verse 19), but in none of these may we rest as a matter of attainment.

8. "And Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground." Thus for these two men God did what He had done before for millions when He took the whole nation across this river on dry land. Jordan cannot be suggestive of literal death, nor Canaan of heaven, for when Israel crossed Jordan into Canaan it was to encounter many enemies and do much fighting. Jordan, which means river of judgment, seems rather suggestive of that judgment of self which henceforth practices constant denial of self that the life of Jesus may be made manifest in our mortal flesh.

9. "And it came to pass when they were gone over that Elijah said unto Elisha, Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken away from thee. And Elisha said, I pray thee let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." The greatest thing for a redeemed soul is to be filled with the spirit of God for His service; dead with Christ, risen with Christ, one with Him for whatever He may please of service, if only we can be a comfort to Him, a vessel meet for His use.

10. "And he said, Thou hast asked a hard thing. Nevertheless if thou see me when I am taken from thee it shall be so unto thee, but if not it shall not be so." To be filled with the Spirit means readiness for whatsoever God may appoint that He may be glorified. According to the story of the Acts of the Apostles, it might mean such service as was endured or rendered by any of the apostles or deacons; it might mean serving tables or preaching the gospel, winning souls or enduring imprisonment, scourging or death; it might mean to be used in a great revival or sent to a desert place to reach one person. To be filled with the Spirit means grace to say under all circumstances, "My Jesus, as Thou wilt," or, "Yes, my Father, this is so, because that Thou hast found it good" (Math. xi, 26).

11. "And it came to pass as they still went on and talked that behold there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." They still went on. This suggests the only thing for the believer day by day that he still goes on growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour (II Pet. iii, 18).

12. "And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father! The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! And he saw him no more, and he took hold of his own clothes and rent them in two pieces." Not for a moment did he take his eyes off him, and he was rewarded by seeing him taken. The one great difficulty with believers is that we allow so many things to take our eyes off the Lord, yet we know that our instructions are to run with patience, looking unto Jesus, and to consider Him lest we be weary (Heb. xii, 2, 3). There is no other way of rest. Although Elisha saw him no more for the present, he knew better than to imagine that he was on any of the mountains round about (verses 16, 17). He knew that he was as really in heaven.

13. "He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and went back and stood by the bank of Jordan." We are instructed to put on the Lord Jesus and make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof (Rom. xiii, 14), to put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness (Eph. iv, 24). We who receive the Lord Jesus and are saved by Him and delight to say Elijah (my God is Jehovah) should take equal delight in saying Elisha (my God is Saviour), and in making it manifest that He does save us from ourselves and from all self pleasing or self seeking. "Not I, but Christ," in all our daily life.

14. "And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and smote the waters and said, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither, and Elisha went over." Thus the Lord did for one person what He had done for two and what He had done for millions, even for all Israel. Let us learn to cry with Asa, "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power! Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude" (II Chron. xiv, 11).

15. "And when the sons of the prophets, which were to view at Jericho, saw him, they said, The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. And they came to meet him and bowed themselves to the ground before him." When the rulers saw the boldness of Peter and John and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marveled, and they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus (Acts iv, 13). When the Spirit of Christ has such complete possession of us that those who know us best see Him and not us, then God will be glorified in us as He was in Paul (Gal. i, 24). It will largely depend upon the sincerity and earnestness of our desire in this matter, according to II Chron. xvi, 9; Jer. xxix, 13.

Antarctic Bergs.

The first antarctic ice passed in several years by vessels bound to the United States is reported by Capt. Paude of the Norwegian ship Prince Edward, which arrived at this port recently from Carrizal, Chile, with manganese ore. Between Cape Horn and the Falkland islands the bergs appeared in the distance like mountain peaks and for a time it was thought that land was near. The error was not discovered until the huge masses began to roll with the sea, showing that they were ice which had broken away from some far distant and perhaps unknown shore. The antarctic ice is different from the arctic drift, being harder and of a deeper blue in color. It is slower in melting. Both bergs seen by Capt. Paude were in the direct path of vessels rounding Cape Horn.—Philadelphia Record.

WRONG WAY.



Preacher—Young man, I saw you coming out of yonder saloon
Didn't you know you were going the wrong way.
Soaker—I was satisfied to stay, but they threw me out.

KENTUCKY ART.



He—He is a dealer in drawing materials.
She—Faints?
He—No. Corkscrews.

SUCCESS ASSURED.



Wunite Stans—Boothnit is going to play Othello on the road next season, and he has introduced a bit of stage realism in the last act that is to make a big hit.
Hammum—Indeed! What is it?
Wunite Stans—Well, in the scene where he smothers Desdemona, he used a rubber pillow which he inflates every night in full view of the audience. The expression of his face while pumping up the pillow is said to be something wonderful.

EASY.



"There is always a way out of a scrape."
"What's that?"
"Letting your whiskers grow."

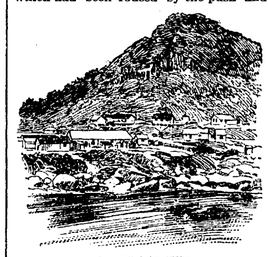
BAIQUIRI'S FUTURE.

PLACE WHERE SHAFTER LANDED MAY BECOME A MINING CENTER.

Hills Around Santiago Rich In Iron and Copper—Some Troubles of American Capitalists Who Tried to Develop Mines Under Spanish Rule.

The little town of Baiquiri, where Shafter's army was landed on the southeastern shore of Cuba, has a promising future before it. Baiquiri will continue to be heard from for many years to come. It is entirely possible that the martial and naval activity now going on around the sleepy little fishing village may be succeeded by a commercial and maritime bubbub that will be far more permanent.

Just before war was declared Baiquiri was one of the few places on the big island which had been roused by the push and



TOWN OF BAIQUIRI.

hustle of American industry. The place itself is a straggling collection of houses scattered along the base of the Sugar Loaf mountain, which shoulders itself abruptly out of the water just at this point. Along the shore in either direction as far as you can see are other mountains of the same range. They look much like the Green mountains of Vermont, being of about the same height. They are verdant clad, too, even to the very highest peaks.

It is these mountains, over which our troops have marched and fought, that will make the fame and fortune of Baiquiri in years to come. They are mighty valuable property, those mountains. Instead of being built up of granite and trap rock, as are the mountains of Vermont, they are mountains of ore. Iron, copper and other metals enter into their composition in large quantities.

Several years ago these rich deposits were discovered by Americans, and a wealthy syndicate was organized to work them. Costly concessions were purchased from the Spanish government, an extensive pier and ore pockets were built, and several narrow gauge railroad tracks were planted up the steep sides of the mountains and carried back into the hill ranges for a dozen miles or more. Baiquiri was made the terminus of all these spurs, and on to the big railroad pier the ore was hauled.

During the last 2½ years 150 ocean steamers have been loaded with iron ore at Baiquiri bay. With the exception of about 50,000 tons which went to Europe, all of the ore came to the United States. A very large number of American iron works which received their supplies via Baltimore and Philadelphia were dependent on these mines for their supply of iron ore.

While the Americans worked the mines the Spanish worked the Americans. Every sort of extortion which could be invented—and the Spanish are experts at this kind of business—has been practiced on the Yankee capitalists, but in spite of all this bleeding the ores were found to be so rich that the syndicate has operated with great financial success.

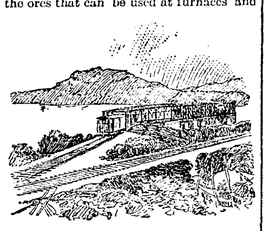
Said one of the American capitalists who has large holdings in the vicinity of Santiago and Baiquiri: "That entire part of Cuba is very mountainous. The hills rise direct from the water and tower one above the other back toward the center of the island. They are full of mineral. Iron is not the only wealth, but there are manganese mines, and copper is very plentiful. At Cobre, some 15 miles northwest from Santiago, on the western side of the bay where Cervera was hidden, is an old copper mine owned by the English. The ores run about 66 per cent iron.

"There is no underground mining. The ore rises hundreds of feet into the air and continues for miles. As the Spanish-American properties it comes to the surface in the bed of the Baiquiri river four miles from the mouth.

"There are millions and millions of tons of this high grade ore in that single deposit. The Juragua and Sagua companies have millions more, and the entire country in that section is impregnated with iron. Much of the iron ore is rich enough in manganese to be valuable for that.

"The ground is covered with undergrowth of the dense character peculiar to the tropics, cactus abounds and is a serious difficulty, and the soil is scarce. So steep are the mountains that for several miles the narrow gauge railroad of the Juragua company is a series of switchbacks, rising one above the other in terraces, at the top of which the mines are located. In time mining will be carried on lower down, and some day that section will be one of the richest mining countries this side the Atlantic.

"With suitable methods and Americans to work them these mines can supply all the ores that can be used at furnaces and



RAILROAD PIER AT BAIQUIRI.

steel plants along the western coast of the United States. England also will find there the ores that it now mines in Spain and Sweden. The Spanish ores are giving out, and those of Sweden are expensive. With reasonable ocean freights these ores would drive any Spanish or Swedish ores from the European market."

Thus Spain will not only lose the riches of Cuba, but she will find the very resources of the land she abused and neglected turned against her. It is not improbable that iron from Cuba may some day be used to build American warships.

ALFRED H. ROWLEY.

Why He Knew It.

A certain English theatrical manager, though in other respects a thorough business man, could neither read nor write, but kept a private secretary, who had strict injunctions not to betray the secret. One day the manager was dining at the hotel when a gold watch was raffled for. Each of the guests staked 2 shillings, wrote his name on a scrap of paper, and threw it into a hat. Our manager, when his turn came to sign his name, pretended to write, rolled up the blank piece of paper and threw it into the hat along with the rest. As chance would have it, this very paper was drawn. Great was the astonishment when it was found to be blank. But B——, the low comedian, who was present, asked to have it shown to him, and when he had examined it carefully, he gravely exclaimed: "That is our manager's handwriting. I should know it among a thousand!"—Nuggets.

Missed After All.

The Spanish gunner got himself within the barn, shut the door and bolted it.

Putting his rifle to his shoulder, he took careful aim, and, shutting his eyes, fired.

"Ha," said he, "who said I could not hit the side of a barn?"

But when he went to look for the mark of the bullet he found that he had fired through a knot hole.

"Caramba!" he muttered.—Indianapolis Journal.

UNCLE SAM'S MULES.

THEY FORM AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF HIS ARMY IN CUBA.

Some Virtues and Foibles of These "Long Eared Nightingales"—Horses May Be Left Behind, but Mules Are Indispensable to a Moving Army.

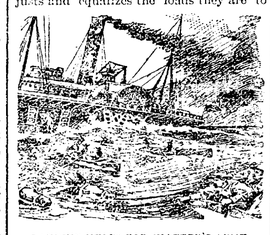
Without the army mule the invasion of Cuba might have been a dismal failure. In force he comprises one of the most important features of our army. When the war broke out, Uncle Sam owned but a few paltry hundred of these "long eared nightingales." Today he possesses between 13,000 and 14,000, and they are worth something like $1,500,000.

Owing to the lack of transports, it was decided to send the first division of the invading army to Cuba without horses. Colonel Roosevelt is reported to have "said things" when he found his rough riders dismounted, but nothing that he could do changed the situation. Even brigadier generals had to go along unmounted. But the mules were not left behind. The 'tween decks of several transports were filled with them, for without the mules the army could not have advanced, because wherever the soldiers go the commissary stores, the ammunition wagons and the field guns must go too. And how would they have been moved without the mules?

As soon as the soldiers were landed at Baiquiri the mules were sent ashore. The method adopted was a novel one. As there was no wharf at which the transports could land, the steamers anchored a short distance offshore. Then the gangway ports were opened and the mules pushed into the sea. Long ropes attached to their halters were thrown to soldiers in boats, and thus the mules were towed ashore. Only two or three out of several thousand were drowned.

Each mule is branded with the letters "U. S." on the left shoulder. Each mule is given a number, and when in line he must stand in the place designated by that number. The number is branded in the bottom of the left fore hoof. Each morning and evening a long strip of canvas is spread on the ground and shelled corn or oats are placed on the canvas as the rations for the mule train. The trained mule must know his exact place in the line before the canvas without any help from the men. Then when the men start to place the saddles and packs on the mules the animals are supposed to stand stock still until ready for the march.

In the army service the pack mules are divided into trains, each train having 63 animals. With each train are one boss packer, one cargodore and 11 packers, making 13 men in all. One train, therefore, has 50 pack mules. One cook and one blacksmith look after each train. The boss packer superintends the packing in general. The cargodore looks after the physical condition of the animals and adjusts and equalizes the loads they are to



LANDING MULES FOR SHAFTER'S ARMY.

carry. He washes the sore backs with castile soap and hot water and adjusts the saddle so that a sore back will cause as little pain as possible. The blacksmith examines the hoofs of the mules and sees that they are kept in good condition.

Contrary to general belief, an army mule receives much better treatment than most mules owned by civilians. The army mule is looked after almost as carefully as are the men.

When hauling army wagons, mules are used in teams of six, and to drive a six mule team is an art in which few men ever become expert. The driver rides the "near" pole mule and guides the entire six by means of a single leather rein, called the "jerk line." This connects with the "near" side of the mules bridles, so that he pulls steadily on it to guide the team to the left. When he wants it to go to the right, he jerks the line. That makes the "near" mules push against the "off" ones, and they consequently turn the other way.

This sounds simple enough, but in reality the skill required can come only from long practice. The mules are well aware when there is a novice at the "jerk line" and will do as they please, especially when the long lash used by drivers of the six mule team does not reach its destination with the deadly aim of the old hand.

The whip is, in fact, about as important as the "jerk line." There are times in the mule's life when his latent obstinacy comes to the surface, and a hundred "jerk lines" would be of no effect. The stinging lash then comes into play. It is long, round, pliable and thick, made for business and used for it.

Even in its perfection mule driving is an art in which something must be left to fate. One of the best army mule drivers on the plains always shut his eyes tight when he came to a dangerous pass and kept them shut till a safer trail was reached. He was considered the safest driver in the service.

When a campaign has reached that point where wagons, ambulances and all incumbrances must be abandoned, the mules are unharnessed from the carts and packs placed on their backs, an equal amount on either side of their steellike spinal columns. It is wonderful how much a mule will carry in this way.

The driving of the pack mules is nearly always simplicity itself. A gray mare with a bell on its neck is led in front, and the mules follow. No explanation is given for this except that mules are fond of horses, and a gray one is more easily seen.

In speaking of what mules will and will not do, it is always safe to make reservations. For instance, pack mules may follow the bell mare peacefully and steadily for years, and then a day will come when they will all stampede and disappear in a cloud of dust. Drivers say that a mule will wait for 20 years, living virtuously, for a chance to kick them.

CHARLES WAGNER.

Quite Homelike.

"I have tried to make M. le Americaine's apartments as homelike as possible," said the French landlord.

"Yes?" queried the American.

"Oui, monsieur. See, here ees ze cuspidor."—Philadelphia North American.

Professional Disgust.

Dr. Bolus—Excited, who wouldn't be excited? I'm the most unfortunate doctor in practice. Everything seemed to point to success. My first patient arrived—I prescribed, and, do all I could, I lost him.

Sympathetic Chum — Poor devil! What did you give him?

Dr. Bolus—I made an awful mistake. I gave him the wrong mixture, and—cured him right off.—Ally Sloper.

'Twas Ever So.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry.

"I married my wife," said one after the others had all had their say, "because she was different from any woman I ever met."

"How was that?" chorused the others.

"She was the only woman I ever met who would have me," and there was a burst of applause.—Tit-Bits.

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CHECK NEEDED A STAMP.

The Bright Girl Had None, but Came Out Ahead of the Tax.

Scene—A down town bank.

"Will you cash that, please?"

"Certainly, but it requires a stamp."

"A what?"

"A stamp, a bank check stamp. Up here in the corner."

"Does it?"

"Yes."

"Well, why don't you put it on?"

"We are not the ones to put it on. The person who draws the check stamps it."

"What's it for?"

"It's a war tax."

"How funny! Does the government expect to carry on the war with my poor little 2 cents?"

"Yes, with yours and others."

"But I haven't any stamp. I've been out of town and didn't know about the law."

"It wasn't necessary to know it until you drew the check."

"How ridiculous! And you won't let me have my money until I put a stamp in the corner?"

"We are obliged to insist that the tax be paid."

"Supposing I give you 2 cents?"

"That will do."

"But I haven't 2 cents."

"Perhaps you could borrow it of somebody."

"Perhaps I could—of you."

"As a banker I couldn't countenance any such transaction."

"Dear, dear. How ridiculously serious it is. Here, I have a car ticket. You take it for 5 cents and give me 3 cents change. Will you?"

"Yes."

Then she went away with a bright smile. She had cleared a fraction of a cent by calling the value of the ticket 5 cents.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What It Amounts To.

ON SEA.

Lookout—I have the honor to report that two Spanish warships are approaching.

Sampson—Ensign Smith, take a yawl and eight men and destroy those vessels.

ON LAND.

Scout—General, I have the honor to report a Spanish force of about 18,000, rapidly approaching.

Shafter—Corporal Brown, take 20 men and disperse the enemy's force.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Truth to Him.



"You're a jealous fool!" she exclaimed.

He gritted his teeth savagely and gazed at his wife with bloodshot eyes.

"You're not true to me!" he hissed.

"I am so!" she insisted femininely.

"Prove it!" he muttered with a hoarse, rasping noise in his fevered throat.

"I have already," she replied contemptuously, "when I told you that you were a jealous fool."—Vim.

Worth While.

De Sappy—So you are going to be a man some day, are you, Tommy?

The Terror—Yes, sir. Wouldn't you like to be in my shoes?—New York Truth.

Wide Open.

Visitor—Are things wide open in New York nowadays?

Gothamite—Oh, yes—umbrellas principally.—New York Journal

A Serious Dilemma.



He (to himself)—I'm quite at a loss what to do! If I praise her playing, she'll be sure to play something, and if I don't say a word then she certainly will play something else!—Fliegende Blatter.

To obtain admission as a member of the Giants' club in Berlin a man must be at least 6 feet in height.

Dog Saved the Child.

Train No. 20 on the Indianapolis & Vincennes, in charge of Conductor F. W. Russe, of Indianapolis, was tearing along toward Indianapolis the other evening fifty miles an hour. The train was loaded with passengers and was behind time. East of Edwardsport Engineer Dorsey saw on the track far ahead a dog that was jumping about and acting in a peculiar manner. The dog's actions looked suspicious and, as a measure of caution, Dorsey shut off the steam, so as to have his train under control. When the train reached a nearer point the dog stood and barked at it, and then, with a yelp, started for the woods. Then it was that Dorsey saw that there was something red between the rails, and he threw on the emergency brakes and opened the sand-box. The train came to a standstill within ten feet of a pretty flaxen-haired baby in a red frock. The child was about 2 years old and had been playing with the dog. The train crew ran forward and Baggagemaster Franklin picked up the child, which laughed and crowed and pushed his face in glee. About 1,800 yards distant was a farmhouse, and toward it Franklin started with the baby, to meet a man running toward him like an insane person. It was the child's father, who had missed the baby just as the train stopped and supposed that the little one had been killed. How it got so far away from home and into such a dangerous place no one could understand.

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RECORDED IN DUST.

Dr. Talmage Talks About Christ's Only Known Writing.

Forgiveness for the Erring, Condemnation for the Hypocrite—There Should Be but One Moral Standard —God in Nature.

In the following discourse, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage treats of a delicate subject in a heroic manner, and applies to modern society the rule laid down by Christ on a memorable occasion. The text is:

Jesus stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground.—John viii., 6.

You must take your shoes off and put on the especial slippers provided at the door if you would enter the Mohammedan mosque, which stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar had thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built, because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temple to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together, and they would not equal that structure. It covered 19 acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar, and silver tables on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite, and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The buildings of this temple kept 10,000 workmen busy 46 years.

In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about him, when a wild disturbance took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who had committed a crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say: "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go, they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him.

Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded. He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting, and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins to write in the dust of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression, until He looked up and told them they might themselves begin the woman's assassination if the complainant who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate." Then He resumed writing with His finger in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over His shoulder to see what He had written, the scoundrels skulked away. Finally the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and plaintiffs, and when Christ has finished His strange chirography in the dust He looks up and finds the women all alone.

The prisoner is the only one of the court room left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorney having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the prosecutors in this case? Are they all gone? Then I discharge you; go and sin no more." I have wondered what Christ wrote on the ground. For do you realize that is the only time that He ever wrote at all I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the king of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest being the world ever saw, and the One who had more to say than anyone who ever lived, never writing a book or a chapter or a paragraph or a word on parchment. Nothing but the literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated it forever.

Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the 700,000 books of the Alexandrian library, which, by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar, were used as fuel to heat the 4,000 baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libaries of Edinburgh, the British museum, or Berlin, or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ. All that He ever wrote He wrote in dust, uncertain, shifting dust.

My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but if with his fingers he would write in the dust he must bend clear over. Aye, he must get at least on one knee, or he can not write on the ground. Be not surprised that He stooped down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to monocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate His landing place. From Heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of Heaven to writing on the ground in the dust which the feet of the crowd had left in Herod's temple. If, in January, you have ever stepped out of a prince's conservatory that had Mexican cactus and magnolias in full bloom into the outside air, ten degrees below zero, you may get some idea of Christ's change of atmosphere from celestial to terrestial. How many heavens there are I know not, but there are at least three, for Paul was "caught up into the third Heaven."

Christ came down from the highest Heaven to the second Heaven, and down from second Heaven to first Heaven, down swifter than meteors ever fell, down amidst stellar splendors that himself eclipsed, down through clouds, through atmospheres, through appalling space, down to where there was no lower depth. From being waited on at the banquet of the skies, to the broiling of fish for His own breakfast, on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. From the homage cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, to the paying of 62¼ cents of tax to Cæsar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but He had to come down before, with His feet, He could touch it, and the whirlwind that arose above the billow was higher yet, but He had to come down before with His lip He could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that went before and self-abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, I can not say, for He knew all those languages. But He is still stooping down, and with His finger writing on the ground; in the winter in letters of crystal, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire on fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world, could we see Christ's caligraphy all over it. This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago, and then left to look out for itself. It is still under the Divine care. Christ never for a half second takes His hand off of it, or it would soon be a shipwrecked world, a defunct world, an obsolete world, an abandoned world, a dead world. "Let there be light" was said at the beginning. And Christ stands under the wintry skies and says, let there be snow flakes to enrich the earth; and under the clouds of spring and says, come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards; and in September, dips the branches in the vat of beautiful colors, and swings them into the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground.

If you could see His hand in all the passing seasons, how it would illumine the world! All verdure and foliage would be allegoric, and again we would hear Him say, as of old: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow;" and we would not hear in the whistle of a quail or the cawing of a raven or the roundelay of a brown-thresher, without saying: "Behold the fowls of the air, they gather not in barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them;" and a Dominic hen of the barnyard could not cluck for her brood, but we would hear Christ saying, as of old: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings;" and through the redolent hedges we would hear Christ saying: "I am the rose of Sharon;" we could not dip the seasoning from the salt-cellar without thinking of the Divine suggestion: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt hath lost its savor, it is fit for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

Let us wake from our stupidity and take the whole world as a parable. Then, if with gun and pack of hounds we start off before dawn, and see the morning coming down off the hills to meet us, we would cry out with the evangelist: "The day spring from on high hath visited us;" or caught in a snow storm, while struggling home, eyebrows and beard and apparel all covered with the whirling flakes, we would cry out with David: "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." In a picture gallery of Europe there is on the ceiling an exquisite fresco, but the people having to look straight up, it wearied and dizzied them and bent their necks almost beyond endurance; so a great looking-glass was put near the floor, and now visitors only need to look easily down into the mirror, and they see the fresco at their feet. And so, much of the high Heaven of God's truth is reflected in this world as in a mirror, and things that are above are copied by things that are around us.

What right have we to throw away one of God's Bibles—aye, the first Bible He ever gave the race? We talk about the Old Testament and the New Testament, but the oldest Testament contains the lessons of the natural world. Some people like the New Testament so well they discard the Old Testament. Shall we like the New Testament and the Old Testament so well as to depreciate the oldest; namely, that which was written before Moses was put afloat on the boat of leaves which was calked with asphaltum; or reject the Genesis that was written centuries before Adam lost a rib and gained a wife? No, no! When Deity stoops down and writes on the ground, let us read it.

I would have no less appreciation of the Bible on paper that comes out of the paper mill, but I would urge appreciation of the Bible in the grass, the Bible in the sand hill, the Bible in the geranium, the Bible in the asphodel, the Bible in the dust. Some one asked an ancient king whether he had seen the eclipse of the sun. "No," said he, "I have so much to study on earth I have no time to look at Heaven." And if our faculties were all awake to the study of God we would not have time to go much further than the first grass blade. I have no fear that natural religion will ever contradict what we call revealed religion. I have no sympathy with the followers of Aristotle, who, after the telescope was invented, would not look through it lest it contradict some of the theories of their great Master. I shall be glad to put against one lid of the Bible the microscope and against the other lid of the Bible the telescope.

But when Christ stooped down and wrote on the ground, what did He write? The Pharisees did not stop to examine. The cowards, whipped of their own conscience, fled pell mell. Nothing will flay a man like an aroused conscience. Dr. Stevens, in his History of Methodism, says that when Rev. Benjamin Abbott, of olden times, was preaching, he exclaimed: "For aught I know there may be a murderer in this house," and a man rose from the assemblage and started for the door and bawled aloud, confessing to a murder he had committed 15 years before. And no wonder these Pharisees, reminded of their sins, took to their heels.

But what did Christ write on the ground? The Bible does not state. Yet, as Christ never wrote anything except that once, you can not blame us for wanting to know what He really did write. But I am certain He wrote nothing trivial or nothing unimportant. And will you allow me to say that I think I know what He wrote on the ground? I judge from the circumstances. He might have written other things, but kneeling there in the temple, surrounded by a pack of hypocrites, who was self-appointed constabulary, and, having in his presence a persecuted woman, who evidently was very penient for her sins, I am sure He wrote two words, both of them graphic and tremendous and reverberating. And the one word was "hypocrisy," and the other word was "forgiveness."

From the way these Pharisees and Scribes vacated the premises and got out into the fresh air, as Christ, with just one ironical sentence unmasked them, I know they were first-class hypocrites. It was then as it is now. The more faults and inconsistencies people have of their own, the more severe and censorious are they about the faults of others. Here they are—20 stout men arresting and arraigning one weak woman! Magnificent business to be engaged in! They wanted the fun of seeing her faint away under a heavy judicial sentence from Christ, and then, after she had been taken outside of the city and fastened at the foot of the precipice, the Scribes and Pharisees wanted the satisfaction of each coming and dropping a big stone on her head, for that was the style of capital punishment that they asked for. Some people have taken the responsibility of saying that Christ never laughed. But I think as He saw those men drop everything, chagrined, mortified, exposed, and go out quicker than they came in, He must have laughed. At any rate, it makes me laugh to read of it. All of those libertines, dramatizing indignation against impurity! Blind bats lecturing on optics! A flock of crows on their way up from a carcass, denouncing carrion!

Yes, I think that one word written on the ground that day by the finger of Christ was the awful word hypocrisy. What pretensions to sancity are the part of those hypocritical Pharisees! When the fox begins to pray look out for your chickens. One of the cruel magnates of olden times was going to excommunicate one of the martyrs, and he began in the usual form—"In the name of God, amen." "Stop!" says the martyr, "don't say 'in the name of God!'" Yet how many outrages are practiced under the garb of religion and sanctity! When in synods and conferences, ministers of the Gospel are about to say something unbrotherly and unkind about a member, they almost always begin by being ostentatiously pious, the venom of their assault corresponding to the Heavenly flavor of the prelude. About to devour a reputation, they say grace before meal.

But I am sure there was another word in that dust. From her entire manner I am sure that arraigned woman was repentant. She made no apology, and Christ in no wise belittled her sin. But her supplicatory behavior and her tears moved him, and when he stooped down to write on the ground He wrote that mighty, that imperial word, forgiveness.

When on Sinai God wrote the law, He wrote it with finger of lightning on tables of stone, each word as by a chisel into the hard granite surface. But when He writes the offense of this woman He writes it in the dust, so that it can be easily rubbed out, and when she repents of it, oh, He was a merciful Christ! I was reading of a legend that is told in the far east about Him. He was walking through the streets of a city and He saw a crowd around a dead dog. And one man said: "What a loathsome object is that dog!" "Yes, said another, "his ears are mauled and bleeding." "Yes," said another, "even his hide would not be of any use to the tanner." "Yess," said another, "the odor of his carcass is dreadful!" Then Christ, standing there, said: "But pearls can not equal the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people, moved by the idea that anyone could find anything pleasant concerning the dead dog, said: "Why, this must be Jesus of Nazareth!" Reproved and convicted, they went away.

Surely this legend of Christ is good enough to be true. Kindness in all His words, and ways, and habits. Forgiveness! Word of 11 letters, and some of them thrones, and some of them palm branches. Better have Christ write close to our names that one word, though He write it in dust, than to have our name cut into monumental granite with the letters that the storms of a thousand years can not obliterate. Bishop Babington had a book of only three leaves. The first leaf was black, the second leaf read, the third leaf white. The black leaf suggested sin; the red leaf atonement; the white leaf purification. That is the whole story. God will abundantly pardon.

Oh! this mighty literature of the dust. Where are the remains of Sennacherib, and Attila, and Epaminondas, and Tamerlane, and Trajan, and Philip of Macedon, and Julius Cæsar? Dust! Where are the heroes who fought on both sides at Chaeronea, at Hastings, at Marathon, at Cressy, of the 110,000 men who fought at Agincourt, of the 250,000 men who faced death at Jena, of the 400,000 whose armor glittered in the sun at Wagram, of the 1,000,000 men under Darius at Arbela, of the 2,641,000 men under Xerxes at Thermopylae? Dust! Where are the guests who danced on the floors of the Alhambra or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played, or the orators who spoke, and the sculptors who chiseled, and the architects who built, in all the centuries except our own? Dust! Where are most of the books that once entranced the world? Dust! Pliny wrote 20 books of history; all lost. The most of Meander's writings lost. Of 130 comedies of Plautus, all gone but 20. Euripides wrote 100 dramas, all gone but 19. Eschylus wrote 100 dramas, all gone but 7. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 700 Romans, not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence, all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote 80 books, only 20 remain. Berosius' history all lost. Where there is one living book there are a thousand dead books. The greatest library in the world, that which has the widest shelves and longest aisles and the most multitudinous volumes and the vastest wealth, is the underground library. It is the royal library, the continental library, the hemispheric library, the planetary library, the library of the dust. And all these library cases will be opened, and all these scrolls unrolled, and all these volumes unclasped, and as easily as in your library or mine we take up a book, blow the dust off of it, and turn over its pages, so easily will the Lord of the Resurrection pick out of this library of dust every volume of human life and open it and read it and display it. And the volume will be rebound, to be set in the royal library of the king's palace, or in the prison library of the self-destroyed.

And now I can believe that which I read, how that a mother kept burning a candle in the window every night for ten years, and one night, very late, a poor waif of the street entered. The aged woman said to her: "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said: "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said: "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away, ten years ago, my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but you see I am her mother, and sometimes, half a dozen times a night, I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry: 'Lizzie!' 'Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my trouble, for I guess from the way you cry you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my, can it be? Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child! Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night. And Christ again stooped down, and on the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up, not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that had been written more than 1800 years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple. Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of Heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

The Value of Christ.

Nothing but Christ can satisfy the human heart and the human mind. Angels sufficed not for Mary, when she passed through the dark to Easter morn. Men and angels are as shadows of the Lord, whom alone we should seek.—Rev. T. J. Conaty, Catholic Washington, D. C.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

ALCOHOL IN DISEASE.

Injurious to Digestion and Deleterious in Septic Conditions, as Shown by Experiments and Experience.

A report on some special hospital and training school work done by a society of Red Cross sisters constitutes a strong argument in favor of the disuse of alcohol in the treatment of disease. President Wardwell, in this report, refers to the objection which has been held in his hospital from its foundation to the administration of alcohol in either surgical cases or cases of disease. He states positively that the medical and surgical staff have confined themselves to an absolutely non-alcoholic treatment. The results have been most gratifying, and have amply confirmed the wisdom of the restriction. It is admitted that alcohol in small quantities, by exciting the energies of the body, may increase its capabilities during the short period in which it is sometimes required in disease, but this point is always gained at the expense of some vitality and a later relaxation. Even in cases when inflammations are relieved the advantage is offset by the fact that while producing this effect, it has a deleterious influence on the other tissues. Alcohol is one of the worst things to imbibe where it is necessary for the body to withstand great cold or fatigue. An eminent physician in giving advice to a party of young men who were setting out for the Klondike, said: "If you want to get the most out of yourselves in the land of the Yukon, let whisky severely alone." The arctic explorer, Nansen, showed that those who drank alcohol could not bear the northern cold, and no one of his staff was allowed to partake of it. Another illustration of the undesirability of using alcohol in trying latitudes is given by Dr. Lesser, who notes that as an experiment a number of regiments in the English army while in Soudan received certain quantities of alcohol, while other regiments went without. The result showed that the latter could bear the strain of long marches far better and were better preserved than those to whom spirits were given. Dr. Lesser also remarked that he has found alcohol injurious to digestion and deleterious in septic conditions. The results of the investigations and observations at the Red Cross hospitals are striking and suggestive, and are receiving the careful consideration of the medical profession. —Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL.

Strong Effort Being Made to Disprove Current Belief in Its Harmfulness.

A strong effort is being made in various quarters to disprove the current belief in the harmfulness of cigarette smoking. One prominent scientific journal recently printed a letter from a college professor on the subject in which the learned gentleman "exploded some popular fallacies," as to the deleterious qualities of cigarettes, asserting that they are made of "pure, high grade Virginia tobacco, with wrappers of harmless vegetable fiber paper." It is difficult to believe in the disinterestedness of this expert opinion, especially since the letter is now being printed extensively in the advertising columns of the public press. The manufacturers of cigarettes have doubtless found their trade seriously affected by the stringent anti-cigarette laws passed by various states as well as by the growing sentiment adverse to their business, and have thought it necessary to adopt some method of counteraction. But it will take the opinion of more than one learned professor, however sincere it may be, to offset the observations and experiences of years as to the deadly effects of cigarette smoking upon the human system. Unhappily for the cause of the cigarette dealers some very positive and damaging testimony against their business is now before the public from the examining surgeons of our volunteer army. These men say that a large percentage of the young men rejected because of physical unfitness for army service owed their rejection to the habit of cigarette smoking. This habit, it is said, is especially conducive to heart trouble, a disease which the surgeons found to be alarmingly prevalent among the men whom they examined. These reports afford a striking confirmation of the falsity of the claims put forth for the innocence of the cigarette.—Christian Work.

GLEANINGS.

In these days of struggle for existence the working and business man cannot afford to spend money on liquor.—National Temperance Advocate.

The grand jury of a recent term of court in Duluth, Minn., denounced the mayor and common council of that city for allowing saloons to violate the law.

If men will endanger their lives to save poor Cubans, why should not men risk life and money to save their own people from the horror of the licensed saloon?

The number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1897 was 187,258, compared with 169,298 in the previous year.—Pacific Ensign.

Dr. Henry Munroe once said "that alcohol was a poison, but that every year it was getting more difficult to diagnose the effects of it on the brain, because those who had brains were giving up the use of it."

At a recent meeting of the Methodist conference at Montreal, Canada, resolutions were adopted pledging both moral and financial support to the Dominion Alliance in the prohibition plebiscite campaign.

Remember the Sabbath Day.

No weightier testimony to the value of Sabbath observance as a preservative of physical life and strength has been given to the world than these words spoken by Gladstone into a phonograph as his message to future generations: "I owe my health and vigor through a long and busy life to the Sabbath day with its blessed surcease of toil."—Union Signal.

Their Patriotism.

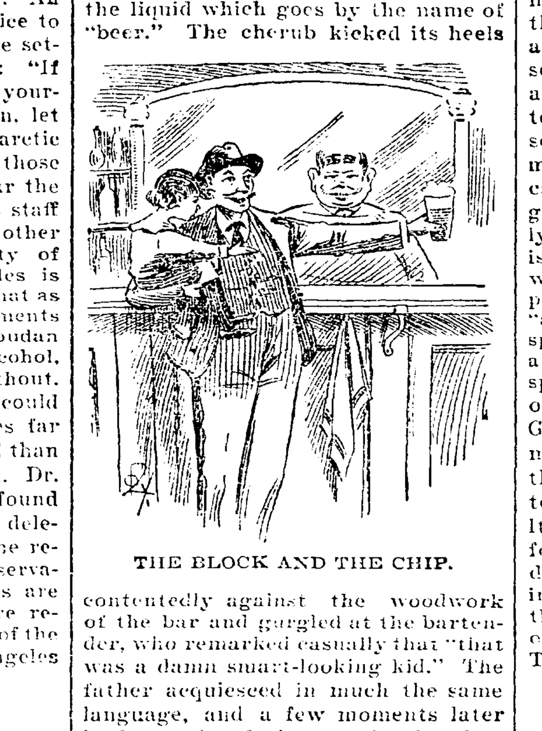
The boasting of the liquor fraternity over their huge contribution to governmental income is notable in the presence of the fact that the brewers are everywhere raising the price of beer to the saloonkeepers, and the saloonkeepers in turn either raising the price or shortening the measure. It never intended to pay a cent of that $30,000,000.—N. Y. Voice.

SIGHTS WHICH SADDEN.

Some Drinking Habits Which Cause the Thinking Man to Pause and Reflect.

Now and again one sees incidents in a place where much public drinking is being done which may perhaps cause him to pause and reflect. An ordinary case of intoxication is not likely to attract the serious attention of the man who has passed much of his life in a city. Indeed, it is quite possible that certain phases of intoxication may really be amusing, for the moment, in the man who would condemn intemperance of that sort as even an occasional excess. For instance, the spectacle presented the other night by a very much inebriated person who sat on a curbstone trying to get his latch key into a barber's pole, would have been likely to make Francis Murphy himself laugh, whatever his second emotion might have been. On the other hand, be it said to the credit of human nature, there are few men to whom the spectacle of a drunken woman will not bring a feeling of repugnance and disgust no matter what form the intoxication may have assumed, or how blase may be the observer.

There is another spectacle not infrequently seen nowadays in the drinking world, which is never funny, is always sad and is generally ominous. An Eagle reporter observed this particular spectacle on the Bowery at Coney Island the other day, when a red-faced and perspiring man was seen to deposit a small morsel of humanity—a baby, evidently about three years old—on a bar adjoining one of the concert halls while he himself added to the number of active heat units in his body by absorbing a glass of the liquid which goes by the name of "beer." The cherub kicked its heels



THE BLOCK AND THE CHIP.

contentedly against the woodwork of the bar and gurgled at the bartender, who remarked casually that "that was a damn smart-looking kid." The father acquiesced in much the same language, and a few moments later both men laughed uproariously when they saw the "kid" straining its neck to get a plainer view of the stage in the main hall, whereon a number of females disported themselves in skirtless abandon. "He's a chip of the old block," said the bartender, with a leer, and the father looked as though he was proud to be the block which would produce such a promising chip.

It would not require a very vivid imagination to forecast the future of a child born of parents who subject it to such influences. And the question is, has not society the right to guard itself against the results of the operation of such influences? Many of our German citizens believe that they do their children no harm by permitting them to drink beer freely. That is a question of physiology and should be viewed as a general thing from that standpoint. But the point involved in bringing up a child in the atmosphere of a saloon, and a saloon whose patrons are persons of low morality, is quite a different one. So far as Coney Island is concerned, it is only fair to say that its proprietors of most of the concert halls and other resorts have posted signs on their premises forbidding admittance to children unless accompanied by their parents or guardians. And this regulation is to be commended so far as it goes. But there can be little doubt in the mind of any thoughtful person as to whether young children ought to be admitted to such places under any circumstances. And as for the father who perches the baby on the bar while he gets a drink, what shall be said of him?—Brooklyn Eagle.

ALCOHOL IN SUMMER.

Why Hot Weather Always Brings on an Epidemic of Murder and Suicide.

Hot weather always brings on an epidemic of murder and suicide. Street brawls, riots and personal quarrels seem to be fomented by some vague fever in the blood. Despondency is turned into despair, and self-inflicted death is a daily occurrence in every large city.

There is nothing in nature to hold responsible for this alarming fact. Its effect is most apparent in latitudes where the seasons are in marked contrast of heat and cold, and where habits resultant upon the rigors of winter cannot be easily shaken off with the change of seasons, but the consequences are brought about by ignorance of the requirements of nature under extreme conditions.

The immoderate consumption of alcoholic beverages is one cause of the fever for murder and suicide. Abstemious people have no idea of the persistent frequency with which the growler circulates, or of the oceans of cheap whisky which are absorbed by thirsty thousands during the hot days and nights. Quantities that seemed moderate in winter are excessive in summer, bringing fever to the overheated blood and frenzy to the befuddled brain. Sunstroke, prostration or temporary insanity frequently follows, and with them murder or suicide.

The scientists took a long time to establish the evils of alcoholic stimulants as applied to cases of heat prostration. Another precious interval elapsed before it was thoroughly demonstrated that instead of an aid alcohol is an enemy to health in summer under any conditions. That it is a menace to the mental and moral nature of sweltering man is equally true, and it is high time that the American public should become aware of the reason and the result.—St. Louis Republic.

Least of Two Evils.

For our own part we say, and we say it thoughtfully, we had rather see the war close now, our armies and navies called off, and let Spain keep Cuba and the Philippines, and all she has got, than for our camps to be infested with liquor saloons and our noble soldier boys seduced from sobriety and won over to the foul and ruinous habit of drink. May God interpose and speedily put an end to one or the other.—Baptist Record.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

GIVING AND RECEIVING.

If deeds of love you would achieve,
This one great truth you must believe:
By giving you can best receive.

With prophet poor your cruse divide;
The little left is multiplied,
And want is kept far from thy side.

Give water with a liberal hand;
And, though a famine curse the land,
You never once athirst shall stand.

Scatter the seed across the field;
Expect that when the scythe you wield
Abundant increase it will yield.

Give all you have in faith that more
Will be supplied from God's own store;
Blessings will fall beside thy door.

The naked clothe, the hungry feed;
What would supply a brother's need
Lay not aside in selfish greed.

God sees the gift before Him laid,
The liberal soul shall fat be made,
The deed of love fall well repaid.

—Rev. Norman Plass, in Chicago Advance.

TRUE HEROISM.

Consists Not in Any Divine Attribute, But in Doing Well All One Has to Do.

All men admire a hero. Most men would like to be heroic. But only now and then there is a man who realizes what it is to be a hero, and how simple a thing is heroism. What is a hero? What is heroism? The primitive meaning of the Greek word "hero" is "a man." Heroism is acting like a hero—like a true man. Yet so rare a thing is it that a man is a man, or that a real man—a real hero—shows himself fully competent to his position in an emergency, that men of old came to look at a real man, a real hero, as something more than a simple man, more than a simple hero; and so men came to think that a real hero was god-like, and finally to count him partly divine. Yet, after all, a real hero is only a real man. Even to this day we speak of an exceptional human personality as "a manly man;" or as "a womanly woman;" and in thus speaking, we practically assert that a hero—of either sex—is a God-inspired, a God-helped, a God-liked man or woman. We need not be more than God made us to be, we need not expect more power than God gave us, and that God will inspire and enable us to use, if we would be true heroes. It is a great thing, it is a heroic thing, for any man to do as well as he can do, to do as well as he ought to do, in an emergency. Any man who does that is a hero in God's sight, and he ought to be so in man's sight.—S. S. Times.

QUIET HOUR THOUGHTS.

Be loving and you will be loved.

Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people.

No work will be hard if you have God for your helper.

To get the most out of life you must put something into it.

The Lord's sheep know and will follow their Shepherd.

There is no force in a conviction until it is converted into action.

The devil throws the most and the fiercest darts at a shining mark.

A sinner saved by grace is the strongest argument in favor of Christianity.

The devil cannot use a man to advantage who minds his own business.

When God looks at a man He sees the heart first and judges everything by it.

The hottest business meeting of a church often has the most freezing effect.

When the devil is against a man it is good evidence that the man is doing some good.

A little which has been honestly secured is better than great riches secured through dishonesty.

The man who lives in this world to make people happy is the man who will be most happy in the world to come.—Rev. J. W. Neyman, in Chicago Standard.

Not Hidden Forever.

The most magnificent church building in the world, and possibly the oldest, is the one dedicated in Constantinople 1,366 years ago by Emperor Justinian, and named the Sancta Sophia, that is the "Holy Wisdom," or Holy Word. It cost many million dollars, and was begun and finished in the incredibly short space of five years. Nine hundred and sixteen years after its dedication Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks, and ever since then the majestic Christian church has been known as the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Mohammedans adopting it as their religious temple, and covering, as far as they could, the Christian symbols with those of their own faith. Bible verses chiseled in the stone, carven crosses, cherubim, etc., with faces of saints and martyrs, were concealed with plaster and written over with Koran texts and the praises of the caliphs. For five centuries the sacred sculptures have lain hidden under the usurper's mortar, among them a relievo of the face of Jesus on the wall of the apse or pulpit end of the great nave or center aisle; but around this, we are told by visitors who have been admitted into the guarded sanctuary, the crust has cracked and crumbled, and the stucco is falling away, until, looking forth from its long eclipse, can once more be seen the countenance of Christ.—Youth's Companion.

The Victories of Peace.

"As we cast our eyes over the history of nations we discern with horror the succession of murderous slaughters by which their progress has been marked. As the hunter traces the wild beast, when pursued to his lair, by the drops of blood on the earth, so we follow man, faint, weary, staggering with wounds, through the black forest of the past, which he has reddened with his gore. Oh! let it not be in future ages as in those we now contemplate. Let the grandeur of man be discerned in the blessings which he has secured; in the good he has accomplished; in the triumphs of benevolence and justice; in the establishment of perpetual peace. As the cedars of Lebanon are higher than the grass of the valley; as the heavens are higher than the earth; as man is higher than the beasts of the field; as the angels are higher than man; as he that ruleth his spirit is higher than he that taketh a city; so are the virtues and victories of peace higher than the virtues and victories of war."—Charles Sumner.

The Best Ambition.

If I do what I may in earnest, I need not mourn if I work no great work on this earth. To help the growth of a thought that struggles toward the light; to brush with gentle hand the earth-stain from the white of one snowdrop—such is my ambition.—George MacDonald.

SACRIFICE.

The Price of Growth—A Lesson of the Present War for Communities and Individuals.

That the glory of victory is never without its deep shadow of sacrifice we are learning again in these days of mingled exultation and anxiety. At the end of the glowing account of the brilliant achievement comes the list of the killed and wounded; and while the country rejoices in its gains, a hundred or a thousand homes are overshadowed by their losses. The old familiar story of sacrifice is told again in the new deeds and sufferings of new men, bravely making ready for new times; the story which every generation has learned by heart. For since time began—time being taken as the human record of eternity—men have been called upon to surrender the most precious things in exchange for their material and spiritual gains. Nothing great has been obtained without the payment of a great price. The common safety, the general comfort, the habits and customs of peaceful society, the development of trade, agriculture, commerce, art, civilization, has not been accomplished save through great sorrows and sacrifices. The long, slow emergence of men from barbarism has been marked, stage by stage, with anguish and the shedding of blood. All high and beautiful gifts, graces and achievements have flowered on the stem of pain. If the Hebrew race had not pierced its heart with the terrible griefs of life, the Psalms would not have been written; if Dante had not walked the solitary path of exile and climbed the lonely stairs, there would have been no Divine Comedy; if the great passions had not sown and reaped their bitter harvest, there would have been no "Hamlet," "Macbeth," or "Lear." The sorrow of the world has given poetry its most moving notes and music its most thrilling tones. In trial and bitterness the foundations of states have been laid; through surrender and loss communities have taken the leadership of civilization; and these precious fruits of self-denial and self-surrender have been preserved only by fresh sacrifices.

When one turns away from the movements of men in masses and the gains of humanity as a whole, and searches the secret stories of individual lives, the same record of sacrifice comes to light. No man has ever gained anything real without giving a part of himself in payment for his achievement. Behind every genuine work of skill or art or mercy there is a hidden history of surrender of the things that men value—time, ease, leisure, rest, pleasure. That slow and invisible accumulation of moral intelligence and power which we call character is made by those alone who have counted all lesser gains cheap in comparison with that final wealth which enriches the soul, and grows, not by saving, but by spending; and those great heights of spiritual achievement, upon which, in every generation, a few men and women walk with God, are gained only by the path of sorrow and surrender. No man ever secures that clearness of vision with which St. Paul and St. John looked into the divine mysteries without first looking into the heart of great griefs and bearing patiently the weight of the supreme sorrows. It is written in the structure of the soul that no man can attain the higher skills, or master the higher wisdom, or live the divinest life until he has made acquaintance with grief.

From the beginning men have felt, even when they have not comprehended, the necessity of sacrifice. They have misunderstood and distorted its significance; they have even reversed its meaning and interpreted it as an arbitrary requirement of God, who exacted from His creatures that which He was not willing to do for them; they have stained countless altars with blood, and painfully elaborated systems of thought to make the reversal of the divine fact of sacrifice comprehensible and credible. But in ritual and creed religion has instinctively fastened upon this great idea as central and fundamental in the relations of the human with the divine, and silently, in every age, sacrifice has shown its true nature. A few spirits in every time have discerned that it is not an arbitrary requirement, but the very heart of that divine process of growth which we call life; the beautiful and constant witness of the divine sonship of the race. And in the fullness of time God appeared among men in a human form; not as supreme and sovereign, with angels about Him, and nature breaking into songs of recognition, and men reverent and obedient and worshipful; but acquainted with grief, rejected, bruised, smitten and crucified; the sublime revelation which could never have issued from the mind of man, of a suffering God, redeeming the race, not from His own wrath, but from its sins, by the eternal sacrifice.

Into this mystery of sacrifice, which half-savage men have not wholly missed, the wisest man searches with the certainty that, though he cannot in this mortal life fathom it, he cannot entirely lose its meaning in the order of experience. In the hour when his soul cries out in the anguish of sudden loss, of the breaking of ties which are dearer than life, of those great surrenders which for the moment seem to be the giving up of life itself, he is not unaware of the liberation of spirit which is being accomplished with him almost against his will. The pains of growth may make him unmindful of the growth which is taking place; but when the poignancy of grief is past and the first agony of surrender over, there is a new wisdom in his soul and a new strength in his will. In a world of confused standards, imperfect vision, and of relative values we are taught, through suffering, the scale of absolute values. The price we pay for the highest things makes their importance clear to us; and when we have once learned that lesson we have gone a long way toward learning the deepest lesson of life. He who has gained character at the expense of ease and leisure and pleasure is never again confused by the charms or delights or solicitations of these lesser things. As they recede from him he knows that they are subordinate to the gains he has put in their place; and even in those moments of spiritual relaxation which come to strong men, though he may recall them with a momentary regret, he would not go back to them. He has grown beyond their ability to sustain or satisfy him. The country is learning anew that the price of growth is always sacrifice. God grant that it may learn also that the bitterness of sorrow can be turned into spiritual strength only by a noble use of its gains.—N. Y. Outlook.

The Lord never judges a man by his deeds alone; He always takes into consideration the motive which prompted them.

Regeneration is the foundation of all true reforms.

BARBECUED CHICKEN.

A Southern Recipe For Preparing a Delicious Dish.

Southern people know every dish into which chicken can be made. The northern housewives unfortunately are limited to plain, boiled, broiled, roasted and fried chicken, but here is something for the northern housewives to try which may be new to her:

Take a fat, tender spring chicken of roasting size. Clean and wash well and



BARBECUED CHICKEN.

salt inside and out. Sprinkle over with flour quite heavily. Place in a kettle with heart and liver and two cups of boiling water. Let it boil well, as you would for a pot roast, and baste often. When about half done, or so that it scarcely resists the fork, add one-half of a cup of vinegar, boil until done and take out.

Chop the liver and heart and serve in the gravy. Chicken is delicious cooked this way and served cold. The rich gravy can be used as a dressing for lettuce. All grease easily can be removed when the gravy is cold. Veal can be barbecued, and the vinegar will be found to take away the dry, insipid taste which veal has when roasted plain.

Catching Fowls.

Before one kills and dresses a fowl for market or for dinner it is important that it shall be caught, and there is a right way and a wrong way for even so simple a task as this. We will describe two different methods. Go out when the fowls are in the yard or around the buildings together, and, having decided upon the one wanted, call about a half a dozen boys and one or two dogs, if they can be found, and start after it, up and down and around, as the chase may go. Step on one or two of the others, or if they are too spry for that, throw a club among them. They will not be scared out of the week's growth—that is all nonsense—but they may be scared out of a week's production of eggs, and when the victim is caught wring its neck instead of bleeding it. This and the race will create just fever enough to make the meat real strong and hearty, too hearty for an invalid, perhaps, but there is the fun of the hunt, almost as good as a circus for everybody but the hens. Then there is another way. Go out very quietly at night and pick the bird off the roost and confine it under a box or basket until morning and wait until the crop is empty, then with a blow on the back of the neck stun it, and opening the beak with a sharp knife cut across the roof of the mouth well back, and hold wings and legs until it has bled all out, so that it will not be bruised in its death struggles, pick and dress it quickly, and when properly cooked compare it with the one killed by the other method and see which has the best flavor.—American Cultivator.

Economical Breeding.

A cockerel of almost any standard breed can be bought in the fall when the fanciers are culling their flocks for but little more than it would sell for if killed for market. It may not be quite up to the fancier's idea of a good bird to put in a pure bred flock. If a Brahma, it may not have feathers enough on the toes, or if a Rock, it may not be perfectly barred or may have a black feather somewhere. If a white breed, it may be too yellow on the back, and if of buff breed it may have too many white feathers. There may be red spots on the white ear lobes or white spots on the red, and the fancier will know why he rejects it, but if there is no cross of blood in it, it will be as good to grade up a mixed flock with as a 97 point bird and possibly better. By continuing this practice a few years one can obtain a flock of grades that will be difficult to distinguish from pure bred stock. Remember that the inferior blood which is one-half the first year becomes but one-quarter, one-eighth, one-sixteenth, one-thirty-second and in the sixth year only one-sixty-fourth part of the breed. —American Cultivator.

A Word For Dorkings.

As to their hardiness, if the chicks are not crowded and get fair care during their first feathering they will give no trouble. As to the adult birds, they are as hardy as any breed and are extremely long lived; especially is this the case with the females. I have had hens 8 or 9 years of age and always noticed that even at this age they laid a fair number of eggs. Although our winters are often extremely cold, I know many farmers who do exceedingly well with Dorkings, even with the most ordinary of farm care. Occasionally I have remarked that writers claim that Dorking eggs were extremely infertile. I think there must have been some fault in the stock of these people, because I have always found their eggs to be quite as fertile as those of any other breed. In conclusion, I may say that I feel perfectly satisfied that should any beginner decide to give Dorkings a trial and gives them a fair chance he will have no cause to regret it.—Cor. Poultry Monthly.

Large Eggs Not Best For Hatching.

A poultry breeder says that extra large sized eggs seldom hatch well, and he prefers the medium sized eggs from the same flock. It is doubtful if a chicken was hatched from a very large egg whether it would grow to make any larger fowl or one that would be more likely to lay large eggs than the chicken from an egg of medium size. Possibly by such selections for several generations the trait might become fixed, but usually the very large egg is an unnatural production or an accidental one caused by the condition of the fowl before laying.

This Looks Like Good Business.

A poultry keeper in Maine wintered 1,000 hens, and a late report says he had then 2,400 hens and chickens and 160 hens sitting, from which he hoped to obtain 1,000 more chickens. His chickens and eggs are sold in Boston, and it is to be presumed that he finds it a profitable business, as he is careful to keep the best layers and only those that lay dark brown eggs, as they sell in this market 2 or 3 cents a dozen higher than white shelled eggs or mixed lots.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can get no worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose, and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 13½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
Levering in Packages, 12c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 31c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customer the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15 per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 30c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 30c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 20c can	Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 4c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 5c and 8c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 10c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon 25c.	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish!	Fish!
Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1 40	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, kitt, 45c	Holland Herring, 80c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl, $6.00	Scotch Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon	Machine Oil, bright 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon,	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon.	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure stick, 8c lb.	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb.	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
French Mottoes, 12c lb.	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
Gum Drops, 5c lb.	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb.	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good 25c	Plug, Battle Ax, 30c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 45c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 43c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 40c lb
The Boys' Delight Cigars, 45c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 22c
Artistic Cigars, 65c box	Sweet Conqueror, pound, 22c.
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 35c.

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon	California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatal, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades an Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Sha We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so y can always find a good display a low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 20c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 25c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 32c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 28c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard 65c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 44c yard.
	Extra Supers, per yard, 60c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, I

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

PORTO RICAN FACTS.

SOME NEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE BESIEGED ISLAND.

It Is a Rich, Fertile and Altogether Delectable Island and Is Well Worth All the Pains We Are Taking to Effect Its Capture.

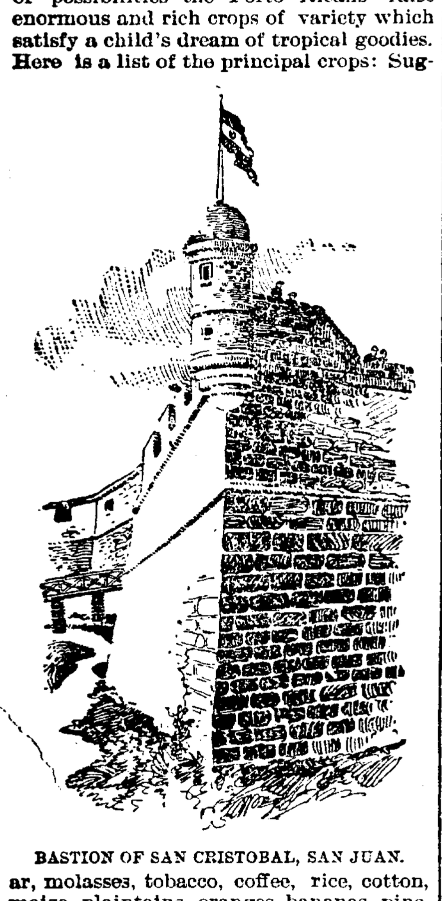
There is nothing monotonous about this war which Uncle Sam is waging against the dons. He changes the scenes as often as the stage manager in a five act border drama. Only a week or so ago we were gazing earnestly at Santiago. Now we are concentrating our attention on that little box of an island, Porto Rico, from which all traces of Spanish rule are soon to be obliterated.

With an extent of only 100 miles in length and less than 40 miles breadth Porto Rico manages to be extremely interesting. Physically the island presents a variety of conditions which would not be looked for on such a modest bit of territory by one accustomed to the larger scale of topography prevailing in this country. A mountain range runs from coast to coast, east and west, rising in the eastern district to a height of 3,680 feet, and the deep canyons, cutting down to the Caribbean sea on the south and the Atlantic on the north, are sources of innumerable water courses, no less than 40 of them being large enough for inland navigation by small trading craft.

The country on the northern slope of the mountain range is as rich agricultural land, it is said, as is found anywhere in the world, raising the maximum of crops with the minimum of cultivation, while to the south of the mountains the lands require artificial irrigation to produce good crops. This great difference in so small an area is all the more remarkable as in the "wet" portion of the island the average annual rainfall is 64 inches.

Spaniards have been cultivating the land for nearly four centuries, and they exterminated a people who were wise in the arts of agriculture, yet today only a very small proportion of the arable land of the island has ever been cultivated, chiefly, it seems, because there are no roads by which produce can be carried to shipping points except over the rich lowlands near the coast.

But even under a system calculated to make a Yankee farmer groan for the waste of possibilities the Porto Ricans raise enormous and rich crops of variety which satisfy a child's dream of tropical goodies. Here is a list of the principal crops: Sug-



BASTION OF SAN CRISTOBAL, SAN JUAN.

ar, molasses, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, maize, plaintains, oranges, bananas, pineapples and a score of other fruits, honey and cocoanuts. They "mine" and export salt, as well as sugar, building stone and marble, and it is known that the hills contain gold, copper, tin, lead and iron, but the inhabitants lack the skill, enterprise and capital to develop these mineral riches.

Of the good things which Porto Rico raises in excess of her own needs and which she exports we take more than any other country, even more than Spain. The mother country takes but about one-sixth of the total, and on the balance a high export duty has been charged to help swell the enormous tribute exacted by Spain.

Besides the salt ponds, which the government owns and works, the only resources except agriculture which the natives depend upon is found in the very rich forests, wherein are no less than 500 varieties of trees, many of them exceedingly valuable. All this industry is carried on practically without railroads, less than 100 miles of poorly built and equipped tracks being in operation, and the wagon roads dwindle into mule paths a few miles back of the coast.

But Porto Rico is so packed full of riches that a population of 800,000, generally lazy, illiterate and unskilled, have been able to pay $3,000,000 tribute to Spain each year, support a Spanish army and a horde of Spanish officeholders and live very comfortably themselves.

The population, according to the census of 1887, the latest, was 807,708, of whom about 450,000 are white 240,000 mulattoes and 75,000 negroes. Only one in eight are classed as "literate," but a majority of those can only read, not having reached the advanced stage of learning which affords them the joy of writing.

It is to be hoped that Sampson's guns will leave something of the fortifications of San Juan. While they are of but little account for purposes of defense they are extremely picturesque and will delight the souls of the camera carrying Yankee tourists, who will probably visit the island in great numbers in years to come.

San Juan was originally guarded by a wall which began at the Morro Castle, on the harbor's entrance, and extended on the land side up to the castle of San Cristobal, a structure considered by the Spanish as most imposing. The Morro was built in 1584. It commands both the bay and the city. The San Cristobal, built some 20 years later, faces the road to the interior and supports the advance posts as far as Santurce.

The city walls have been cut at several parts so as to facilitate communication with the new quarters of La Marina and Puerta de Tierra. Along the line of fortifications on the west is the castle of La Fortaleza, the present residence of the island's governor general.

FRANKLIN PRICE.

ROOSEVELT'S RUSE.

The Tale of a Wild Charge Into a Spanish Camp.

With a wild yell that rang to high heaven and struck terror to the heart of every don the Fifth avenue contingent of Roosevelt's rough riders charged the foe. With ruthless hand and heel they plied the whip and spur until the bellies of their horses touched the ground at every leap. Beholders stood amazed. For dash and daring the charge had never been equaled. When they struck the Spanish camp, it was as when the fierce cyclone strikes the rotten tree. Everything went down before the fierce rush.

Three hours later, and while the army still voiced the praises of the despised "swells," "Teddy" Roosevelt sat chuckling in his tent.

"Brilliant charge that 'Four Hundred' of yours made!" [illegible]

Miles, lifting up the tent flag and seating himself on a demijohn.

"Yep!" answered Teddy, still chuckling. "All due to me, though."

"Beg pardon—I didn't notice that you led them."

"I didn't, but I did hire a spy to get into the Spanish camp just before the battle and announce, 'Supper is served,' in a tone loud enough for my swells to hear."—New York Journal.

THE HORRORS OF WAR

HEARTRENDING CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES AT EL CANEY.

Babies Dying In Mothers' Arms From Hunger—Men and Women Fought For Food. Many Refined Women, French, German and English, Among Them.

Writing under the date of July 14 from El Caney, near Santiago, Louis Seibold, the New York World correspondent, in describing the condition of the refugees from Santiago, says:

I witnessed the distribution of rations to the refugees last night. Men and women fought for food. Children were dying in their mothers' arms while the latter were pleading for food and medicines. One woman, a mother with four children, one of whom was clasped in her arms, threw herself at my feet while I was talking with Captain Brice, who is in charge of the commissary department at El Caney. She begged piteously for food for her dying child. Although medicine was given to the little sufferer, it died later.

Many white women of refinement—French, German and English—are among the refugees, and although their personal suffering is most pathetic they bear up bravely. The English, German and French consuls are living in tents and sharing their limited stores of food with the Cubans and Spaniards and the children who swarm in the public square, clamoring for food. No shops are open, and many people who have an unlimited supply of money can buy nothing. A French gentleman who has an invalid wife offered ten goldpieces for a can of condensed milk.

More than 200 people are sick with typhoid fever, measles and starvation. One house of ten rooms is crowded with nearly 250 persons of all classes, including many white and pretty women. In this house are ten cases of sickness. The town is policed by one troop of the Second cavalry. There are only four doctors and 11 priests.

Clara Barton says: "I visited Caney and was shocked at the condition of the women and children. They clung to my skirts and pleaded for food. There are 1,400 tons of stores on the transports clustered thick in the harbor of Siboney, but there is no way of getting them ashore in sufficient quantities. The neglect of the government to provide lighters and transportation over roads deep in mud is outrageous. Unless relief comes many deaths will occur. Medicines to save and prolong life are 12 miles away, while the people are starving to death."

English Consul Ramsden asked me to describe the pitiful condition of the people, so that his government might learn of the plight of 160 British subjects.

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

J. D. Hoeckstra, One of the Wounded, Describes Some Incidents of the Fight.

"We reached El Caney on the 30th, and on the 1st our squadron was ordered to charge up the San Juan hill," says J. D. Hoeckstra, one of the wounded heroes from Santiago. "I shall never forget that day. The battle began at 6:40 in the morning and lasted till nearly midnight. It was war to the bitter end. The Spanish fought bravely. They did not give up without a struggle. I can't tell you of that day in detail. It is like a dream to me now. The smoke was rolling all along our lines and the cannon spitting fire at a few seconds' intervals. We of the cavalry had to take our share of the brunt of the fighting.

"In the midst of the fight I saw a Cuban shoot a Spaniard, and then, horrible as it seems, that Cuban deliberately drew his machete and cut off the Spaniard's head. The body had not struck the ground when that head was seen rolling like a cannon ball. It was soon after this that I was wounded, and remember no more till I found myself being carried off the field after the battle.

"Our division took 110 prisoners, and I heard that any number of them had their heads cut off by the Cubans, who had been given charge of the prisoners."—New York Journal.

Good Offices Only Tendered Once.

When the Spanish prisoners boarded the St. Louis, all (with the exception of Cervera) were asked to sign an agreement that they would do their utmost during the voyage to quiet disturbances, and would under no circumstances be tempted to tamper with the machinery of the ship. One man refused, saying that the word of a Spaniard was enough. He was put under guard and refused the special comforts given to the others. At the end of the first day at sea he offered to sign anything which he was asked to sign, but Captain Goodrich replied that the good offices of the United States were tendered only once.—New York World.

Less Dangerous For Him.

Weyler is devoting himself to fighting the Spanish government with his tongue. This may be unpleasant to the criticised, but it is less dangerous than if he were in the field.—Boston Traveler.

Decidedly Negligee.

The popular uniform of the invading army is said to consist chiefly of a cartridge belt, a rifle and a plug of tobacco.—Omaha Bee.

A Spanish Prisoner.

High o'er his head the starry flag is floating,
But on his breast he wears the saffron gold.
Our prison bars securely close around him,
Though, Migo, friend, the name we have enrolled.

But never once he seems to hear the cheering
That greets the story of a victory won
And cares no whit that we are all rejoicing
When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

He sits apart and sings with sweetest cadence
The songs learned long ago in sunny Spain.
We cannot chide him, for we love the rebel,
Our gold canary from the Spanish main.
—Boston Transcript.

In the Sanctum.

Theatrical Manager—The writer of the dramatic criticisms in your paper does not know what a good play is.

Editor—No. His memory is not good, and it has been so long since you had a good play.—Up to Date.

The Limit Reached.

Leisurely Guest (who has dawdled an hour and a half over his luncheon)—What are you adding 5 cents more to that check for?

Waiter—For rent.—Chicago Tribune.

Like Many Others.

"What do you think of Wright's new war song?"

"It makes more war on the English [illegible]

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Midsummer Bargains In Thin Goods For Next Year.

A TIMELY HINT FOR THE PRUDENT

Mate Leroy Gives Some Advice to the Women Who Are Making Three Pound Red Chintz "Comfort" Bags and Then Gossips About New Gowns.

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There are certain standard cotton fabrics as well as those of wool which remain near enough to the slight changes made yearly to make them useful bargains to buy now. Every midsummer the retail stores put all the lawns, ginghams, organdies, percales and, in short, everything they have in the line of summer goods on sale at prices really at if not a little below the original cost.

I used to be very skeptical about the prices being even as low as cost, but I have learned that the progressive merchant in these days does not carry any stock beyond its season if he can help it. He reckons that the profits made on the earlier sales balance the loss on the last ones and still leave a margin for him. So, premising that good stuffs are sold at such a low figure, it is well for the prudent woman who looks ahead to buy a few pieces for next season. Calicoes and percales are always in demand, and the designs and colors are now so very good that they are especially good things for mothers to buy. They are always useful.

Linen lawns, dotted swisses, plain mulls and muslins all are excellent for women to purchase at these sales. No very pronounced figuring or coloring should be chosen. Ginghams of all qualities, including the soft zephyrs and madras, are among these "left overs," and the wise mother will do well to buy all she can of these and put them away until next Lent, when they will pass among the newest and with such trimming as may



NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES.

be in vogue at that time will prove a real treasure.

Every January the new cotton goods are put forward, a few at a time, and these are then bought up in quick order and made up during the Lenten period and then carefully hidden away in tissue paper for summer wear. Just why this is done is past my comprehension. The 40 days, however, are made into a real penitential season, full of such penance as pricked fingers and tired eyes can inflict. It is a sort of unwritten law that all or nearly all of these lovely summer dresses should be made at home by the young wearers, of course under the guidance of an experienced person.

What I am trying to get at is this: The prudent person who buys and chooses well her cotton frocks now will be able to save money enough on them to pay for an unlimited amount of ice cream soda and to send lots of comforts to the dear boys at the front.

Speaking of the comforts sent to those boys reminds me to say that women spend a great deal of time and strength and misdirected zeal in sending the so called "comfort bags" to soldiers. Recently some passed through my hands on the way to the front. I will describe them and beg any other good ladies to notice what I say, and then if their patriotic zeal and perhaps aching mother hearts prompt them to do something let it take some other form. These bags were, like hundreds of others, of brilliantly hued cretonne and 18 inches long by 12 or 15 wide, and they gathered at the top by a long tape, intended so that the soldier could hang it around his neck. In each was a hairbrush and coarse comb, a paper of pins, a paper of No. 1 needles, two spools of coarse linen thread, a big bunch of darning cotton and six darning needles, three Moody and Sankey hymnbooks and a Testament; also a box of all sorts of ordinary buttons, nearly a pound in weight. Besides these were two bundles of cloth for patches, and two rolls of bandages. One was about a foot wide, and the other three inches, and both were loosely rolled. The whole business weighed perhaps three pounds.

These were supposed to give the boys comfort on the march. When one remembers that the soldier in marching order carries over 50 pounds besides his gun and anything he can find in the way of food for his haversack one can imagine that he does not want any useless weight. And on a march everything should be compact and snug. How could he be comfortable with all that weight extra hung around his neck by a string and flopping about as he marched? And imagine the picture a regiment would look with these highly colored cretonne bags flying about, no two of them alike. From being victims of women's misdirected charitable efforts we may pray with the soldiers, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

I asked one soldier, a veteran, to give me his idea of a real "comfort bag," and this I tell to all who are anxious to do something. He said: "A soldier cannot add over a pound to what he must carry without great fatigue. All soldiers have combs and need no brushes. A comfort bag should not be over four inches long by three wide and of strong but very light stuff. One dozen trousers buttons and one dozen shirt buttons is enough. A small piece of cardboard can have, say, a quarter or an eighth of a spool of thread rolled on it, and six needles and one row of pins are plenty. A piece of court plaster might be useful, and 100 two grain quinine pills; also a small bottle or box of podophyllin pills, a piece of gum camphor and one roll of bandage, six yards long and two inches wide, rolled very hard and tight. If there was room for anything more, a fine tooth comb would not be thrown away. Bibles and hymnbooks we do not need, as we have religion along with us. We have our chaplain, and the Y. M. C. A., and besides if there is anything that will make a man remember the teachings of his mother it is being face to face with death every minute."

I may say, dear sister women, that I took out the pretty hymnbooks and others of a religious nature from the "comfort bag" I was then making for my soldier boy and put a bottle of thick blackberry cordial and a pocket full of quinine and camphor gum, besides aconite and podophyllin. I put in a fine tooth comb too. That is good to keep the hair from getting dusty. But this is not fashion. Yet it may interest women quite as much, and "out of the abundance of the heart

the mouth speaketh."

There are quite a number of innovations proposed for full wear in the way of capes. The most of them are narrower than they were, and many are pointed both front and back. All have quantities of lace. Raised silk embroidery done by hand is seen on a few of the superb pattern gowns of black corded silk and Irish poplin. The preferred plan seems to be to have a tablier front rounded deeply, and this with an elaborate design wrought on the front with trailing vines extending up the sides where it joins with the sprung tunic skirt.

Another rich gown of ribbed black silk had first a quilling around the bottom one inch wide of the silk, gathered in the center and edged with the narrowest possible white lace. From there to the very shoulders there was a succession of lace frills set in small festoons. Each alternate frill was of the three inch lace and the other one inch. Above the three inch frill was a line of lace applique representing violets and grass. How delicate it was I cannot tell. The effect of the fine white lace over the black was exquisite. The bodice was in form of a blouse, but was open in front over a vest of silk mull with lace at the top and bottom. The neck had a white silk mull stock with lace laid over the lower part.

One of the new ways of making fall costumes for those who like to have something entirely stunning and remarkable is a combination suit. The plan is to have a blouse waist or a princess of striped goods, silk in black and white being so far the best liked by the designer. Over this is a skirt of entirely different texture and color—poplin, cloth and cashmere being represented. I think the cloth looked too heavy and the gloss of the poplin detracted from the luster of the silk. The cashmere seemed softer and altogether more appropriate. This was cut away in front and down the hips, so that the general appearance is as if the lady was about to lose her overskirt. A very neat trimming of magpie cord and a flat soutache braid of the color of the outer skirt passed around the upper part and down the front. The cuffs are large and flaring, and the points of the collar also sharply pointed. There is a little shoulder cape like the skirt and trimmed in the same manner.

These three are leading ideas and being duplicated with trifling differences in many different materials and colors. It seems that black and white stripes will be much worn. With them soft silver gray cashmere is decidedly elegant.

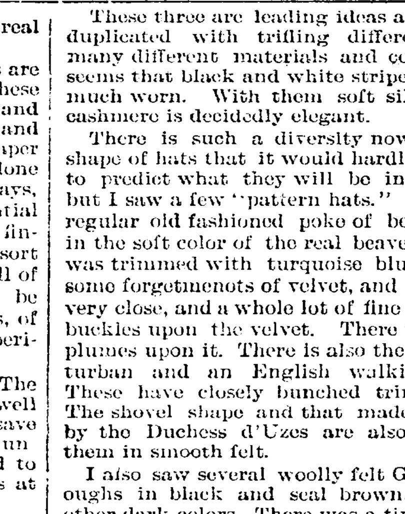
There is such a diversity now in the shape of hats that it would hardly be safe to predict what they will be in the fall, but I saw a few "pattern hats." One is a regular old fashioned poke of beaver felt in the soft color of the real beaver. This was trimmed with turquoise blue velvet, some forgetmenots of velvet, and bunched very close, and a whole lot of fine cut steel buckles upon the velvet. There were no plumes upon it. There is also the English turban and an English walking hat. These have closely bunched trimmings. The shovel shape and that made famous by the Duchess d'Uzes are also among them in smooth felt.

I also saw several woolly felt Gainsboroughs in black and seal brown, also in other dark colors. There was a time when a felt hat could be only black, white, gray or brown, but now they take their hues from the rainbow, and there are all of those colors intensified and boiled down, so to speak.

There are many rich velvet flowers and curious quill feathers and much drapery of starred, beaded and spangled velvet on the millinery, but not nearly so many ostrich plumes as I had expected to see, and, take them all in all, they are very good shapes.

MATE LEROY.

The Contrast.



She—If you won't come along, I shall go out alone. Do you think with my new $100 dress I'm not going to show myself on the street?

He—Oh, I'll be with you as soon as I trim the ragged edges of my trousers legs.—Heitere Welt.

An Objection Nearer Home.

"The idea of taking those people of the Hawaiian Islands into the United States!" he exclaimed. "They can't even speak our language."

Then he began to fumble in his vest pockets and look disturbed.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"I believe I have lost the ticket that Chinaman gave me for my laundry. I'll never be able to make him understand what I ought to get from him."—Washington Star.

"Dar ain' no wuss victim ob misplaced confidence," said Uncle Eben, "dan de man who gits ter thinkin he knows ev'rything."—Washington Star.

The iridescence of the soap bubble arises from the fact that the bubble, being thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces of the film.

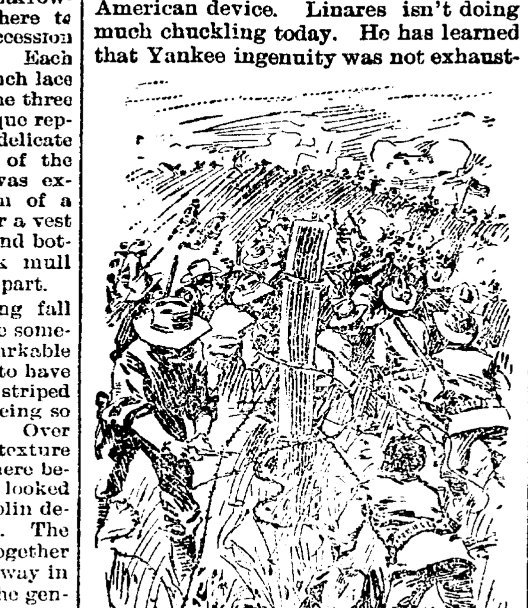
Without a pass no child can go to school in Russia or an adult make a short trip. The government derives a big revenue from passes, that's [illegible]

BARBED WIRE IN WAR

HOW IT DIDN'T STOP SHAFTER'S ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

Spaniards Thought to Catch Yankee Troops In a Yankee Trap, but They Reckoned Without the Yankee Wire Cutter — Cubans Used Machetes.

It is likely that General Linares did a heap of chuckling when he fortified the approaches to Santiago with American barbed wire and reflected that American troops would be caught by an American device. Linares isn't doing much chuckling today. He has learned that Yankee ingenuity was not exhaust-



HOW WE DESTROYED LINARES' BARBED WIRE TROCHAS.

ed when it invented barbed wire. The brain that conceived the poison also brought into existence an antidote. Barbed wire and wire cutters came into use in the United States about the same time. It seems that the Spaniards heard of the barbed wire a long time before they learned of the wire cutters. It is a thorough education we are giving the Spaniards, but a somewhat fatal one.

For months before war was declared one of the chief imports from the United States into Cuba was American barbed wire. Tons and tons of it were sold to Weyler by enterprising Yankee firms. It was understood that he was using it to strengthen his alleged trocha. Not until Shafter's advance lines began the march toward Santiago was it realized that the crafty dons had conceived the brilliant idea of using American barbed wire against American troops.

No less than nine lines of barbed wire, strung in a series of concentric circles about 150 feet apart, were drawn around Santiago. Behind this thin but formidable looking defense were dug the rifle pits. The outer line was a complete circle, but the inner ones were made with openings in them, so that the Spaniards might have outlets if a retreat was found necessary.

I suppose the wise dons concluded that the Americans would rush blindly against that barbed wire and impale themselves like so many pigeons on a spit, there to wriggle until they had been filled full of Mauser bullets. But, like so many other Spanish plans, this one went sadly aglee.

Just why the Spaniards should suppose that any American wouldn't know a barbed wire fence when he saw it no one but a Spaniard could tell. The American troops did recognize the barbed wire in spite of its unfamiliar surroundings, and they didn't rush on it at all. Shafter just sent back a hurry order for many thousands of wire cutters. With these unique implements of warfare he armed his skirmish line, and when the advance came up to a barbed wire fence they used their pliers dexterously for a minute or two, and, lo, the trocha was wiped out!

No less than 5,000 of these cutters have been distributed among Shafter's troops. The cutters have three sets of knives, any one of which will cut through any kind of wire which the enemy has strung. The cutters are ten inches long and have a plier attachment on the end, so that after the wires have been cut they can be dragged out of the way.

The Cuban war offered the first opportunity for the use of barbed wire. The charge of the Cuban cavalry was so



A NEW IMPLEMENT OF WARFARE.

destructive to the Spanish that the latter hit upon utilizing the modern barbed wire fences of the plantations to insure additional protection to their trochas.

The same weapon, however, which made the charge of Cuban cavalry so terrible, the machete, rendered the barbed wire fences of no avail as against the Cuban infantry. One blow of the machete will sever a wire fence as easily as a cutter will.

Over in the Philippines the Spanish also have corraled their defenses with barbed wire, and so we have sent to our army in the faroff south seas cutters to spoil the game of the enemy. We, too, have sent barbed wire there to enable our forces to hold against the Spanish whatever places they will take.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Disconsolate.

Mr. Blykins had been suffering with dyspepsia and had, as is his custom at such times, taken occasion to discourse on his ill luck and to criticise this earth and all of its inhabitants whose names are currently mentioned in the newspapers. As a remotely but adversely affected individual he had strenuously objected to the manner in which all business, both private and public, is conducted and had with difficulty curbed an impulse to hold his wife personally responsible for the whole trouble.

"I am very sorry, dear," she had said for the nineteenth or twentieth time, and her gentle patience at last made an impression on him. While the bitterness of his mood did not abate, he began to comprehend its unreasonableness, and as his asperity abated her own forbearance began to flag.

"I'm afraid, dear," she remarked, with the exceeding mellowness of tone which sometimes betokens sarcasm, "that there is but one way in which you could possibly be happy."

"What do you mean?"

"You ought to be king."

His face brightened for an instant, and then he frowned once more.

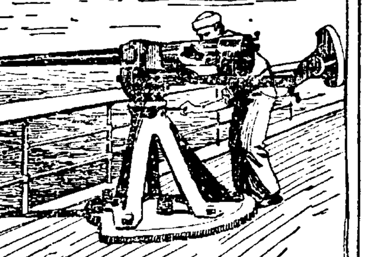
"No," he sighed, "it wouldn't be of any use. Not the slightest in the case of a man who has my habitual ill luck. Even if I were a king I could perceive my finish. Some iniquitous ace would loom up and take me the first hand round."—Washington Star.

DUDE SAILORS NO MORE.

The Naval Reserves Have Fought Well and Bravely.

Less than two months ago the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee left the Brooklyn navy yard for Cuban waters. She had a crew of men who two weeks before had been following peaceful pursuits. There were lawyers, brokers, clubmen, merchants and bank clerks among them. They were members of the New York naval reserves and had been called "dude sailors" and "rocking chair tars" so long that the epithets were familiar.

On June 3 the Yankee arrived off Santiago just in time to take part in the bombardment. The Yankee's forward 6 pounder rifle was the first gun to be fired by naval reserves in the war. During the action the Yankee steamed within 2,000 yards of the shore batter-



THE YANKEE'S SIX POUNDER GUN.

ies. At first the reserves whooped and yelled, but they soon calmed down and sang popular songs as they worked their guns. Commander Brownson took them in past all the other vessels, and they engaged the batteries at very short range. At the close of the bombardment Admiral Sampson signaled, "Well done, Yankee," and the reserves were wild with delight.

Since then the "dude sailors" have been in many scraps with Spanish gunboats and have demonstrated that they can shoot fast and straight.

Two things that the Yankee has demonstrated, the officers say, are that the naval militiamen can shoot without getting excited and that they can be shot at without flinching. There isn't a chance in a thousand of their ever having to stand such a fire again as they got before Santiago.

As for the men, they are a unit in pronouncing their captain, Commander Willard H. Brownson, one of the nerviest men that ever walked the bridge. He took them into the thick of every fight, they say, and went out of his way many times in the hope of getting a scrap. Under such a commander, they say, a truckman would become a man-o'-war's man in a week.

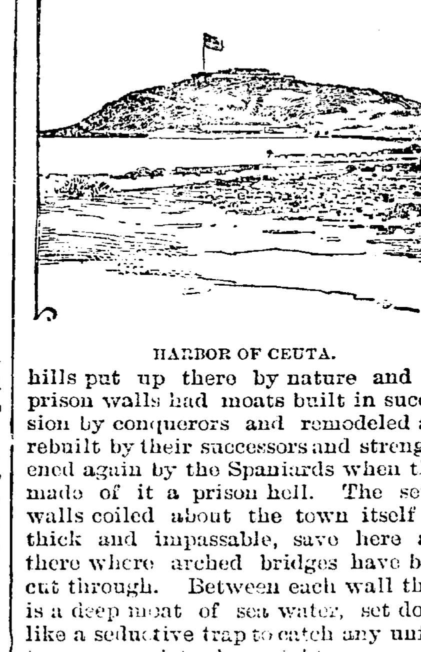
A BIT OF AFRICA.

Island of Ceuta, Which Watson Will Seize as a Base of Supplies.

Ceuta, which has been chosen as the best place for Commodore Watson to occupy as a base of supplies while he is scouring the seas for Camara or laying waste the Spanish coast, is an insignificant looking little island, but it is of great strategic importance because it lies just off the north coast of Africa and commands the approach to the strait of Gibraltar, the gateway to the orient.

Ceuta is a rock ribbed, rock bound island off the northeast coast of Fez, Morocco, and is 12 hours' sail from Gibraltar. It might as well be called the island of the seven hills, for from these it derives its name. Of these the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which looks out toward Spain like a signal point set up to say "All's well."

Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the mainland of Africa. On this neck of land the town of Ceuta is built. All around are fortifications. The high



HARBOR OF CEUTA.

hills put up there by nature and the prison walls had moats built in succession by conquerors and remodeled and rebuilt by their successors and strengthened again by the Spaniards when they made of it a prison hell. The seven walls coiled about the town itself are thick and impassable, save here and there where arched bridges have been cut through. Between each wall there is a deep moat of sea water, set down like a seductive trap to catch any unfortunate convict who might escape the vigilant guards stationed all around the walls.

Every one of the seven hills is fortified now. Up high on Monte del Hacho there is a strong citadel garrisoned by Spanish soldiers. Here and there the walls are pierced by the noses of cannon, but there is no evidence that they have ever been used except for signaling, and it is doubtful if they could be brought to much better use owing to their immovability.

A Ruined Joke.

The facetious boarder had the train all laid for a killing joke. "It's a wonder," he said, "that you didn't serve up this hen, feathers and all."

"The next time," said the landlady, with marked emphasis, "I'll serve her up, bill and all." And the joke was ruined.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Irony of Fate.

A tramp, one of the great unwashed, fell into a river. He was washed away and drowned. I believe that is not quite an accurate statement inasmuch as so much of him was washed away that there was not left enough to drown.

A boy placed a bent pin on a chair where he expected his brother to sit. He also expected to laugh after his brother's session. The boy's father sat down in that chair, and then this boy wept copiously, with sufficient reason for his tears.—Judy.

THE NEW DEVIL GUN.

THE DANGEROUS IMPLEMENT IN CHARGE OF "HAL" BORROWE.

Some New Facts About the Machine Which Formed a Part of the Battery Trained on Santiago by Shafter's Advance—Hurls Death Dealing Gum Drops.

The offer of Hallet Alsop Borrowe to take charge of the rough riders' dreaded glycerin gun undoubtedly struck many persons familiar with that young man's past career as somewhat melodramatic. It did smack of the lines which the hero of the five act Bowery drama hurls at the gallery. But Borrowe, as recent events have shown, was very much in earnest.

His offer was made under the following circumstances: Roosevelt's troopers had been supplied with one of the new and practically unknown nitroglycerin throwers, but of all that troop of fearless men not one wanted to handle it. They were willing to face Spaniards with Mausers, but none cared to stand behind a gun which was, according to common report, just as liable to be deadly at one end as the other. Borrowe heard of this condition of affairs and volunteered to manage the gun. Some say he wanted an opportunity to wipe out the implication of cowardice which seems to have stuck to him ever since his connection with the famous scandal of several years ago.

It will be remembered that during the first rush of Shafter's division on Santiago the report was sent out that Borrowe had been killed. He was not killed, though, nor even wounded, and when Shafter prepared to bombard the city a neat little pit was excavated close up to the Spanish lines. In that pit were placed Borrowe and his gun.

The glycerin gun is the latest development in light artillery. It is a queer looking device, with one long, lean barrel and two shorter ones. It fires a cartridge which looks much like a gigantic elongated gum drop, but this gum drop is far more deadly than the pink hued glucose variety sold by the candy peddler at the circus. It contains 93 per cent of nitroglycerin and 7 per cent of gun cotton, both extremely unsafe substances to handle.

Should one of these cartridges be fired from an ordinary cannon by a charge of gunpowder the cannon and the man who pulled the lanyard as well as every-



BORROWE AND HIS GLYCERIN GUN.

thing else in the immediate vicinity would be obliterated. By a somewhat intricate arrangement the cartridge is intended to be safely ejected from the longer tube by means of compressed air. In one of the shorter tubes a little pill of dynamite is exploded. This generates gases, compresses the air and otherwise raises a gentle disturbance. The tubes are connected in the back with the main barrel, and into this through a valve rushes the air. The sensitive cartridge is given a mild sort of push toward the muzzle. Once it is under way a decidedly more vigorous push is given by air from the second tube, and in this way the destructive cartridge gains velocity sufficient to carry it to a distance of two miles.

Like the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius, the glycerin gun makes but little fuss at the time of discharge. Instead of a hollow cough, it gives a thin, sibilant hiss, like that of a monster rattlesnake when it prepares to strike. It is not exactly a hiss either, but a weird "s-s-sh s-s-sh," the sounds coming far enough apart to be distinguished.

Just what happens when the cartridge strikes has not yet been accurately determined. Perhaps one reason is that none of those people who have been in the immediate vicinity of such an occurence is alive. It is said the tremendous detonations will kill every person within 300 feet of the point of explosion. We shall know more fully about this feature of the weapon when we have interviewed some of the surviving defenders of Santiago.

Even the dynamite throwing guns which the Cubans occasionally used against the Spaniards caused terrific destruction as well as widespread terror among Weyler's soldiers.

"I fully believe," said General Genio of the Cuban army, "that if we could 's s-sh' loud enough we could drive every Spaniard off the island."

"Devil guns" is the appropriate name which the Spanish give the dynamite throwers. Probably they will class the glycerin gun under the same head.

"I confess," continued Colonel Genio, "that the first attempts made at ending the war with dynamite were not satisfactory. It looked as though we might end it by annihilating ourselves. For instance, we were trying it at long range one day. The captain of the gun forgot to lock it in position after he had sighted it. On firing the powder charge in the right tube for the initial explosion the gun turned up its tail, put down its head and discharged into the ground, blowing out a hole large enough for a well and kicking half a dozen somersaults. That forgotten lock cost four lives."

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

HOSTILITIES AVERTED.

War Talk Makes Trouble Between Two Old Sea Dogs.

"One of the liveliest brushes I have witnessed since the opening of hostilities," said one of the representatives at the recent meeting of the credit men, "took place in a quiet New England village of my state. Both participants had passed their threescore years and ten, but were still vigorous in mind and body, and especially vigorous in language, for both had been followers of the sea.

"One of these old fellows espoused the cause of Spain, declaring that she had been jumped on because she was little and that this country was playing the part of a great big bully. After they had exchanged hot shots for a few minutes the champion of the government got things to going his way by shouting that the other fellow came honestly by his principles and was bred a traitor.

"'What do you mean, you old shrimp?' said the advocate of Spain.

"'Durin the war with Great Britain the British entered the harbor and burned the town of New London, didn't they?'

"'Course they did. What of it?'

"'Why, somebody piloted 'em there and when he come home his pockets was full of British gold, paid for his dirty work, and his neighbors, hearing of what he had done, got ropes and made him an evenin call. He scudded by the back door and never stopped till he got to Bermuda, and he never had the cheek to come back.'

"'What you tryin to git at?'

"'That there pilot was your grandpap,' and it took a dozen bystanders to keep the two old sea dogs from clinching."—Detroit Free Press.

TOLD BY A CHAPLAIN.

REV. DWIGHT GALLOUPE'S STORY OF HIS SANTIAGO EXPERIENCE.

His Long Journey on Foot With Other Wounded Men—Knocked Senseless on the Battlefield, Probably by the Explosion of a Shell—Bravery of Captain Lee.

A story of his Santiago experience was given to the newspaper men in Newark, N. J., recently by Chaplain Galloupe of the Ninth United States infantry and rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in that city. The more interesting parts of the story are as follows:

"On June 29 I was sunstruck while aiding the wounded, carrying water and food and was ordered to the hospital at Siboney by Lieutenant Colonel Ewers, commanding our regiment. Two days later, on July 1, while still at the hospital, I heard of the fighting at the front, and, thinking that it was my duty to be there and feeling well enough to make the journey, I walked the eight miles to the firing line. This was in the morning, and all that day I worked with the doctors, helping them with the wounded.

"I had been at this all day, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon I made my way to a small clump of trees, near which there were some wounded men, in the endeavor to cool off a bit, for I was still suffering slightly from the effects of my sunstroke, and the sun had been too much for me. At this time I was about half a mile behind our firing line, which was about a thousand yards from the enemy. I was facing the firing line and heard nothing coming, nor did I see anything. It is impossible for me to tell how I was hurt, but the next thing I knew I was regaining consciousness. I was lying on my left side, and at first I was sure that my right arm was broken. I sat up and began feeling myself all over in a dazed sort of way, trying to find out where I was hurt. My first sensation was that of loneliness. Oh, I thought, if I only had some one to talk to. It was a terrible feeling, that of thinking that I was going to die all alone there with no one about. I tell you I was mightily scared.

"Well, I looked down and found the front of my shirt all torn away and my exposed chest a mass of dirt and blood. I was all shaken up and pretty sore, but soon discovered that I was not badly wounded. All this time I had been thinking of the brevity of human life and of how uncertain it all is. So, as I was saying, I concluded that I still had a fighting chance, and getting on my feet started off for Siboney.

"Never, even should I live to be a thousand years old, will I forget that eight mile walk," continued the chaplain. "There were some 700 or 800 men on that road, wounded in every possible manner, all with but the one thought, to get back to the hospital at Siboney. Had they been uninjured they would have been in the front rank, but now they were actuated by that one thought, to get to the rear. There was but one ambulance, and that had to be dragged by men, as the mules were transporting ammunition to the front. The consequence was that the wounded were compelled to go it on their own hook, with such assistance as they could give one another.

"By the time I reached the road night had fallen. The moon was partially out, and by its half light the poor fellows could be seen dragging themselves along as best they could. Here and there a man had dropped at the side of the road and was feebly calling for water. Some of the men—most of them, in fact—had been without water or food for over 36 hours and their suffering was fearful.

"As I went along giving what assistance I could here and there, the sight made an impression on my mind that I shall never forget. Words cannot describe it. Why, one poor fellow" (and here the tears came to the chaplain's eyes) "had been struck by an exploding shell; his right foot was gone, and his leg from the knee down was nothing but a mass of pulp. He had got a comrade to cut a branch from a tree, and this he had bound about the stump with wisps of grass, so that the leaves dragged along the ground and protected the wound. And so rigged up that man dragged himself over those eight miles on all fours. He took 12 hours to do it, and when he reached the hospital took his place at the end of the line of about 600 wounded without a murmur or complaint. When the doctors found him, as they did in going along the line looking for the worst cases, he was calmly chewing on the end of a plug of tobacco. The doctors all said that he had no excuse to be living and that he ought to have died from the loss of blood, but they fixed him up, and he is now doing nicely and will recover."

Captain Lee, the English military attache, who is representing his government, is described by the chaplain as being as brave as a lion. While the attaches of other nations are carefully stowed away in the rear, Captain Lee is right on the firing line, notebook in hand, gathering material for his reports to his government. He also does all he can to help our wounded. Captain Lee, who is an expert in modern warfare, grew alarmed when he heard the order given to charge over an open field to take three intrenchments and a battery of artillery. The charge must be made in the face of a rain of shot and shell, and it was almost certain death to attempt it. "You will be annihilated," shouted the Britisher, but the men jumped at the command, and, officers leading, plunged up the slope and simply overwhelmed the enemy, who fled in disorder. Captain Lee was right with the advance guard, but afterward acknowledged that he considered the attack miraculous in its success.—New York Sun.

Record Breaking Journeys.

The Oregon made a long trip, but the Star of Empire broke its record in its jump to Hawaii.—Washington Post.

Commencement.

"Why do they call it commencement when folks get through going to school? It seems to me that's a misnomer."

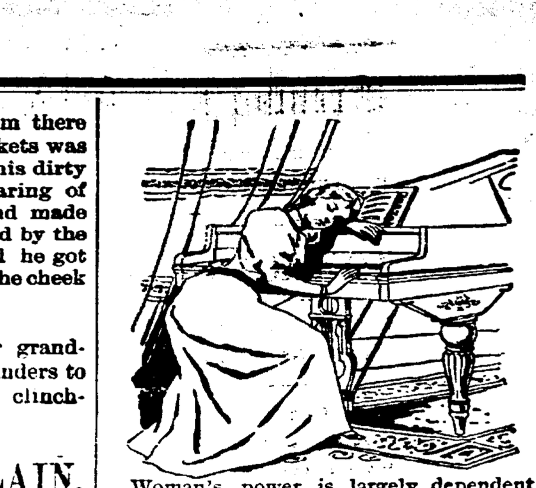
"Oh, no. They just commence to realize, after they get through, what a soft snap they've been having."—Chicago News.

Brought Forward.

"I am glad of the war for one thing," said Miss Passay of North Carolina.

"What is that, dear."

"I can now talk of things happening before the war without giving away my age."—New York Journal.



Woman's power is largely dependent upon her ability to interest, entertain, attract and please. It is for this reason that women strive to become accomplished. They study in order that they may converse intelligently on all subjects. They strive to become good musicians, graceful dancers and amiable hostesses.

All accomplishments are unavailing if a woman suffers from ill-health in a womanly way. The special weakness peculiar to the womanly organism, will rapidly wreck the general health. The sufferer will lose her natural vivacity, her wit, her good looks, and the ambition and power to display the accomplishments at her command. Any woman affected in this way should resort to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It is the invention of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It aims to cure but one class of diseases, and claims to be good for nothing else. It imparts health, elastic strength, vigor and virility to the delicate feminine organs. It prepares a woman for wifehood and motherhood.

Mrs. Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, Taos County, N. Mex., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says: "From a grateful heart my voice goes up to God both night and day in a solemn prayer that He may guard your health and preserve your life. I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription.' After suffering years of misery I am to-day a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully recommend to women the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' as a regulator of the monthly periods."

The quick constipation-cure — Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe.

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne street.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new

Y. W. C. A. Rooms,

49 and 51 W. Berry Street.,

Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time AS FOLLOWS:

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday

FROM FT. WAYNE TO LEAVE ARRIVE

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m.	*3 40 a. m.
†9 05 a.m.	
*7 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	* 4 30 p.m.
†1355, from Chi	* 5 05 p.m.
+From Crestline	8 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect June 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	
*For Grand Rapids and north	11 45 pm
†	9 00 am
†	4 35 pm
*From Richmond arrives	5 45 am
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 50 am
†	7 35 pm
†	12 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE

9—6-26-98

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 2	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	3 10
Eastern Express, No. 6	8 30
Local Freight	†7 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	**DEPART**
Standard Express, No. 1	2 45
Western Express, No. 3	11 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	4 40
Local Freight	†7 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH

Time Table Effective June 19th From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.		
No. 2.	Fast Eastern Express, daily	6:13 a.m
No. 20	Toledo Accommodation, daily	6:58 a.m
No. 6	New England Fast Mail, daily	11:50 a.m
No. 24	Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	6:40 p.m
GOING WEST.		
No. 25	St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:25 a.m
No. 7	Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12:35 M.
No. 1	Government Fast Mail, daily	6:30 p.m
No. 3	St. Louis Limited, daily	8:15 p m
No. 13	Peru Accom. Sunday only	11:00 p.m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	7 55 p.m
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 20 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p. m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 05 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 pm
NORTHWARD.	**DEPART**
[illegible]	[illegible]

IF YOU WANT
......ANYTHING,
Try THE SENTINEL Want Column. It Seldom Fails....

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IF YOU WANT A GIRL........
To do housework try THE SENTINEL Want Column. You will find her at your door the next day.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For The Hot Weather.

150 Umbrellas.

GOODS THAT ARE WORTH $1.50.

OUR PRICE WILL BE

98 Cents

A PIECE.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

From $10 to Any Amount.

Any person in need of money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, etc.,

The Property to Remain in Your Possession......

All Business Private and Confidential.

No Delay. Lowest Rates.

It Pays to Borrow of Us. Loans to Salaried People, (Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, Up-stairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

ATHLETES!



USE THE........
Whitely Exerciser.
Prices from $1.50 to $5.00. Sold only by
FREESE & RANKE,
Pharmacists,
88 Calhoun St.

You Need Them!

And we have decided to let you have them.

$1.50 Negligee Shirts for 98c.
$1.00 Negligee Shirts for 78c.

All STRAW HATS at cost.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
Gents' Furnishers.
—80 and 80½ Calhoun Street.—

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you. Business confidential. No publicity.
FORT WAYNE MORTGAGE LOAN CO,
Room 21 Bass Blk., over First National Bank. Take Elevator to Fourth Floor.

IT IS SO!

Farm land is bound to raise in price before long. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell or trade. Can give possession any time. Money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, don't forget to look at my list of houses and beautiful lots in all parts of the city.
Respectfully,
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Home Phone 682. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Block.

SCALP HUMOR
CURED BY CUTICURA

I was suffering tortures from a diseased scalp. I was scratching my head from morning till night. Little pimples broke out all over my head. I had no rest. I washed my head with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, and applied CUTICURA as a dressing. Now my head hasn't a pimple on it, and my hair is growing splendidly. ADA C. HARRELL, 336 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

I thought I would go frantic with itching humors. I lost considerable of my hair which I had an abundance. I tried several remedies, they failed. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, immediate, itching completely gone. M. JUDAY, 360 Halliday St., Jersey City.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. How to Produce Luxuriant Hair, free.

PEACE IS ASSURED.

Spanish Cabinet Accepts Terms Offered by the United States.

AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO QUEEN REGENT

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The Spanish reply to the United States, which, it has been learned on high authority, accepts the American peace conditions, has been completed and will be submitted to the queen regent this morning, previous to this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

REGENT CONFERS WITH THE LEADERS.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—2 p. m.—The queen regent this morning conferred with Silvela, the conservative leader; with the duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain-general of Cuba.

This afternoon her majesty will receive Senor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler. The series of conferences between the premier, Senor Sagasta, and the leaders of various parties, concludes this evening with interviews with General Canalejas and others.

Senor Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Senor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

THIEBAUT'S CALL CAUSED A FLURRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Thiebaut, of the French embassy, called at the state department at about 2:30 this afternoon. It was thought at first he had called to make an appointment for the delivery of Spain's answer, but it developed that the call was in connection with the seizure of French ships.

REPORT IS CREDITED FULLY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The answer of Spain to the American terms on which peace may be restored was expected at most any moment in official circles today, and the brief press dispatches from Madrid stating that the answer was an acceptance, increased the tension over what is almost looked upon as the culmination of the negotiations.

During the early hours of the day the state department had not received any direct information as to Spain's answer, nor was there any intimation when it would come. The same was true as to the French embassy. The ambassador had made no arrangement for a call at the white house or the state department, and none of the officers of the embassy had conferred with the officials here since the discussion of last Wednesday night.

Everything was in a condition of waiting and expectancy. The report from Madrid that a cabinet council would go over the reply this afternoon indicated that it might not be dispatched to Washington until late in the day.

Secretary Day had expected to go to Atlantic City this evening, to join Mrs. Day, and he may even yet carry out this plan unless some official assurance reaches him from the French embassy that the reply will be forthcoming tonight.

A report was current during the day that the embassy received a communication at an early hour this morning, the inference being that it was Spain's reply, but this, it can be stated positively, is not correct, for up to midday Spain had given no official intimation of her answer to any quarter in Washington.

The fact that the Spanish cabinet will go over the reply this afternoon raises a possibility of a cabinet discussion and a prolongation of the time before the answer is submitted. All the Madrid reports show that Premier Sagasta is endeavoring to reconcile the various political elements and leaders as far as possible, and there is a disposition among officials here to give him time for this difficult and delicate moulding of public and political sentiment up to the point of an acceptance of the American demands.

This view is strengthened among officials here by the fact that all war preparations are going steadily forward, the campaign in Porto Rico is progressing with uninterrupted success, the hands of Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are being strengthened at Manila, and the conditions at Santiago, so serious when the American generals united in their statement, is being promptly and energetically overcome.

For this reason it is felt that delay is the loss of Spain and that Sagasta, in the interest of his own country, will make the answer as speedily as internal conditions will permit.

If the Madrid dispatches are fully realized by acceptance of the American terms, then the authorities feel that nothing remains but the routine of concluding the formalities of peace. In some quarters apprehension is expressed as to the word "acceptance." It is pointed out that if the acceptance is simply an affirmative on all the American peace terms every chance for delay of negotiations is at an end. But if the acceptance is qualified in any way by a condition that certain privileges be granted or rights conceded then there is still the possibility of further discussion.

The Madrid advices are so unqualified in stating that the American terms are accepted that there seems to be little chance that Spain will attach any conditions to her acceptance, and yet only the answer itself, final, unconditional and conclusive, can make it clear that the last chance of controversy is removed.

There will be little surprise here if the culmination of the peace arrangement brings about a change in the Spanish cabinet, not so much by a crisis, as by a concerted movement among the leaders to institute a cabinet representing all elements, including the army, capable of taking the responsibility before the country of the acceptance of the American terms.

A RAIDING SQUADRON WILL NOT BE SENT OVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—If the navy department contemplates any further change in the composition of the eastern squadron, which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet.

This statement applies to the commanders of the ships of this squadron as well as to the ships themselves, and talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this eastern squadron, consequently is rather speculative at this time.

Of course, it is well understood that in the event peace is restored there must be a complete reorganization and redistribution of the United States naval forces, and this will involve, undoubtedly, the separation of our naval commanders of a high rank now on duty in connection with the North Atlantic fleet, namely, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley and Commodore Howell. The North Atlantic fleet comprise about 100 vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American admiral.

Such a gigantic force would not be maintained at one station in time of peace. Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors which are unfit for general cruising, will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy yard or, in the case of the former, will be sold. A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the North Atlantic station as the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between the various other stations, Pacific, Asiatic and South Atlantic. The European station, which was vacated completely just prior to the declaration of war, will be rehabilitated, and for the sake of the moral effect likely to result will receive several of the most powerful and modern ships in the American navy.

A BAD SOLDIER.

Wife of Colonel Vos Sues for Divorce on Sensational Grounds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—Mrs. John Vos, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Vos, of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers, now at Ferdindina, Fla., today began suit against Miss Rose Vandersluis for $10,000 damages, for alleged alienation of her husbands affections. She had already filed suit against her husband for separate maintenance, declaring that he had contributed nothing to his family's support since his regiment assembled in April.

E. W. Peck, of Indianapolis, associate state secretary of the Young Men's Christian associations, is in the city. Mr. Peck was a member of the famous Iowa Male quartet. He will sing at the 3 o'clock mixed meeting tomorrow at the R. R. Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Rose Work and daughter, Miss Clara, have returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Hicksville, Ohio.

Miss Mary Linsky will leave for Chicago tomorrow morning to visit her uncle for three weeks.

UNCLEAN SANTIAGO.

Rank Cuban Filth is Hard to Overcome.

To Americanize City Will Be a Great Task.

Newspaper Educating People on United States.

No Hotel in the City Worthy the Name—Will be a Paradise for the Gambling Fraternity.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the maladorous alleys and by-ways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require remedying if this is to become an American city.

It should be remembered that the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a beseiged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail.

For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene; the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago, stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and outside, the order is disregarded. Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their household, and threats of fine and forced labor as a punishment carry little weight.

Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect and it will take many months of exacting and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

In the military hospital of the city there were on July 27, fifty two cases of prevalent malarial fever, 121 cases of dysentery, eighty-six cases of diarrhoea, 271 cases of anemia and nineteen cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are all among the Spanish soldiers. A week ago there were six cases of this fever, and among the total of nineteen cases there have been six deaths since the American occupation. Fifteen of the 488 wounded Spanish soldiers in the hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of the town. To the city of Santiago there is this advantage from the rains of the wet season, the water rushes down the steep streets and sweeps away all manner of refuse and rubbish. Flushing the streets as the rains do is like flushing the sewers in an American city.

Since July 1 and until July 23 this city was without a daily paper. On July 23 the Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York City, this subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three-column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian oblisk in Central park appears in the last issue, and the publisher promises the declaration of independence of the United States in the near future.

Espectador enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

A newspaper printed in Spanish and English is promised soon, and Company F, of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer infantry, has brought out a paper called "Company F Enterprise," which is the first American paper published in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Already the enterprising American is present. There is around town a ragged man with a smattering of Spanish who has turned several dollars by buying up swords and machetes from Spaniards and the city pawnshops to sell them again to American relic hunters. There is the man with the capital to invest who awaits but a sure and remunerative opportunity, and there is the man who buys up bargains in American horse flesh from sick or wounded officers going home, hoping to sell the animals at a profit.

The first steamer from the United States has brought many men to look over this new field for business opportunities, and there will be American sharpness and enterprise pitted against the Cuban and Spaniard. If Santiago prospers and money is easy, there will be a good field here for the gambler and his outfit, if the laws will allow him to operate. With prosperity and a good hotel there is promise in Santiago of a wide open town that will be a sure attraction of men of a certain stamp.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks has taxed the town accommodations, which never were ample, to the utmost. The lack of anything like proper hotels and restaurants will continue to be a detriment to the city until some one with a knowledge of what Americans want steps in and opens a hotel.

The Anglo-American club of San-

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

TOLD TO FIGHT EASY

Captain-General of Porto Rico to Battle Only for Terms.

SPAIN RECONCILED TO LOSS OF ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald, from Madrid, says: The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost.

This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans.

Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

GENERAL KING TO SAIL NEXT WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Brigadier General King has announced his intentions of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready next week. Col. J. C. Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, has received a telegram from Congressman Hull, of that state, advising him that his regiment would certainly be sent to Manila. As soon as the news was communicated to his command the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

The quarterly report of the Manufacturers and Producers' association shows that the war has caused contracts of various kinds to be made in this city for about $2,000,000.

The ship Tacoma, conveying horses and mules to Manila, is detained in the harbor while repairs are being made to the engine used to work her condensers and electric light plant.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wortham, Company G, First Tennessee, who recently assaulted Private Neal, of the same company, with a hatchet, has been sentenced by the Second brigade court martial to pay a fine of $10 and to serve twenty days at hard labor. He must also descend to the ranks.

IMMUNE REGIMENTS BOUND FOR SANTIAGO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6.—Five thousand troops are on the way to Savanah today to embark on the transports for Santiago to relieve the troops there. Troop ships Rio Grando, Leona and Minnewaski, which left New York yesterday, are expected to arrive tomorrow. The troops which are all immunes are the Third Georgia from Macon and the Third and Fifth regiments from Columbus, Miss. The Mississippi regiments will arrive tomorrow.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AT WORK IN SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The North American Trust company office received a cablegram from S. M. Jarvis, its vice president, now at Santiago, in which, it is stated, that the company has secured the banking rooms formerly occupied by the bank of Spain at Santiago and that the office has been fully equipped. Business will begin Monday morning.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR THE PORTO RICAN ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6. — The steam yacht May, carrying sixty tons of supplies sent by the National Relief Commission to the American army in Porto Rico, sailed today. The May is the property of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who placed the yacht at the disposal of the National Relief Commission about a week ago. The luxurious state rooms and dining room were converted into freight rooms, and piled high with boxes of food and barrels of bacon.

The cargo of the May also includes all kinds of medical supplies and surgical instruments and an ice machine and plant, having a capacity of five hundred pounds daily and cold storage facilities. Those who sailed on the May were Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Fell, and National Relief Commissioners Hon. William Potter, Alexander Van Rensselaer, L. C. Vanuxem and G. G. Groff.

CANADIAN-AMERICANS ARE EAGER FOR SERVICE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Yellow fever has no terrors to the Canadian-American legion and its officers and men are eager to fill the places of those driven from the front by the plague. Many of the men in the regiment, including Lieutenant Colonel Baynes, acting commander, are fever immunes, having served in the British army in Egypt, India, South America and the West Indies. At a meeting of the officers today the following telegram was sent to Governor Tanner:

"The Canadian-American legion volunteers to relieve troops at Santiago. Large proportion of our officers and men are immunes."

ORDERED TO JOIN LEE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The Sixth Missouri volunteers, now at Jefferson barracks, near this city, has been ordered to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will become part of the corps under General Lee. Col. Letcher Hardeman, formerly a lieutenant in the regular army, commands the regiment, which was raised under the second call.

ALL WORLD BEATERS

Grand Circuit Winners Will Be Here Next Week.

The Fast Ones Have Been Arriving All Day and Tomorrow Visitors Can See Them.

Visitors at the Driving park are plentiful and the workouts of the various horses are watched with a great deal of interest. Today was a great day for new arrivals, and by tomorrow morning a large majority of the horses who will start next week will be on the ground.

The park will be open to all visitors tomorrow and a cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of horses and horse racing to visit the track, see the horses and pick out the favorites if they can. There will be no charge of any kind for admission to the grounds tomorrow.

Yesterday morning a promising horse, Little Black Sport, not entered in any race, owned by Carl Hale, of Wabash, paced a mile in 2:10¼. Sport has never been in a race, and will not start this year, but is being worked on the Fort Wayne track. He is four years old, sired by Poem, dam by Hazel Thorne, and looks like one of the sure things for next year.

Fort Wayne is now the only city in the state of Indiana which brings the greatest horses of the nation to the Hoosier state. All the best and fastest race horses will be here next week. Many persons were of the opinion that The Abbott would easily win the great 2:10 trot next week, but his downfall yesterday at Columbus makes the race an open one. If Eagle Flannagan can take his measure, assisted by Cresceus and Pat Watson, it will be hard to determine what will happen when Rilma, Pilot Boy, Dan Cupid, Emily, Franklin, Oratorio, Elloree and a few others are added to the field. The 2:10 trot on Wednesday grows more interesting as the time for the contest approaches. On Thursday all Fort Wayne will be out to see Frank Bogash contest with Bumps and Ananias. Lady of the Manor, another winner at Columbus yesterday, will start in the 2:24 pace on Tuesday against Split Silk, The Swift, Strathbell and other fast ones. Every day will be a big day.

There will be a special train from Columbus tonight composed entirely of stock palace cars and by morning the stables at the track will be pretty well filled. Several cars of horses will also be in from Grand Rapids some time this evening. Among the principal arrivals today and last evening were Harry Omar and Argretta, the former owned by C. W. Moon, of Cleveland, and the latter by M. L. Hare, of Indianapolis. Both were in the 2:19 pace at Columbus, which was won in straight heats by Argretta; best time, 2:10¼. Harry Omar finished sixth in the race. C. W. Williams, of Galesburg, Ill., also arrived with Kellar, a candidate for the Horse Review stake (trotting) on Wednesday. J. B. Kirby came in with Red Arthur, another entry in the Horse Review stake, and Charles Sherrick, of Pennsville, Pa., is stabled with Iris O., entered in the 2:18 trot with a mark of 2:15½ made this season. Everything is in readiness for the big races commencing Monday, which horsemen in the city say will be one of the warmest and most interesting ever seen in this city. Pools will be sold at the Home billiard rooms, commencing on Monday morning and continuing each morning and evening during the meeting. The track is in better shape than ever and some records are likely to be broken and many new ones made.

Miss Maria Winkenweder will leave the last of this month for her home in Detroit accompanied by Miss Minnie La Franc, who will spend her vacation in that city.

STRAIN INCREASES.

England and Russia Approaching a Breach.

Diplomatic Situation Grows More Acute.

Much Expected of Salisbury's Firmer Stand.

Great Britain's "Open Door" Policy in the Far East Has Reached a Crucial Point.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness.

It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the New Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britian's policy of the "open door." As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man of furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment.

Therefore, practically, every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission, at the present moment has its full war complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives. According to Paris advices, Admiral Bedolliere, commanding the French-China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications.

The reasons given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Chang region are singing of hostility. But there is some suspion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian demands.

WITH PARIS GREEN.

Joseph Myton Poisoned E. L. Thompson's Chickens.

Admits His Guilt and is Fined and Costed $25—Farmer Ellsworth Assaulted—Notes.

In 'Squire Bullerman's court this afternoon Joseph Myton was arraigned on a charge of having poisoned the chickens of E. L. Thompson. The parties live at Baldwin and Monday the Thompsons went to a friend's to help thresh. When they returned late in the evening many of their chickens in and out of the coop were dead. Myton was suspected of having poisoned them. Rumors came to the Thompsons that he had boasted of his guilt and a warrant was issued charging him with malicious tresspass. He was brought into court today and acknowledge that he gave them Paris green. At last accounts seventy-three of the Thompson chickens were dead. Myton went to jail.

NOTES.

Jack Shea is being tried by Justice Bullerman this afternoon on a charge of provoke preferred by Mary Scott.

In 'Squire Huser's court Elizabeth McClaren charges Jesse McClaren with wife desertion.

Benjamin Ellsworth, a St. Joe farmer, has filed affidavits in 'Squire Huser's court charging Henry Wetzell and Jasper Tillbury with malicious trespass and Wetzell with assault and battery. Ellsworth alleges that the gentleman called him from his home and then Wetzell assaulted him.

FIRST SEIZE, THEN SWAP.

Dr. J. W. Younge Gives McKinley a Tip on the Philippines Question.

(Hartford City Evening News.)

Dr. J. W. Younge, who is making his periodical visit here today, was seen at Hotel Ingram by an Evening News reporter and when asked about news features handed over a copy of a letter which he yesterday sent to President McKinley. Dr. Younge believes he has a good solution of the Philippines question, as may be seen from the following:

"Hon. William McKinley, President United States:

"Dear Sir:—Believing it to be the duty of every American citizen to assist you in your responsible duties as president, permit me to most respectfully suggest that you retain the Philippine islands and then trade them to England for Canada. This would certainly be advantageous to all parties interested and beneficial to all. I am, with much respect,

"Yours most truly,
"J. W. YOUNGE, M. D."

Miss Edith Menefee will go to Chicago tomorrow morning.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Transport Scandals Are Soon to Receive an Explanation.

READY TO RECEIVE THE INVALIDED ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Surgeon General Sternburg today received the following cable dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Harvard, chief surgeon at Santiago:

"Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by General Sternburg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho.

The secretary of war, Surgeon General Sternburg, Dr. Wyman, of the marine hospital service, and Quartermaster General Ludington conferred today relative to the preparations for receiving General Shafter's army at Montauk Point. It is purposed to make all necessary arrangements for insuring the comfort and recovery of the troops, and at the same time to insure proper isolation, so that there may be no possible element of danger to those outside the garrison.

In addition to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., which the surgeon general has in view for convalescents, he has now determined to use Madison barracks, N. Y., located on Lake Ontario where the lake air will be conducive to speedy recovery. Madison barracks has accommodations for about 1,000 men. These three points will be the main ones for convalscents, but a number of other places will be used for taking smaller numbers of troops well along toward recovery.

Fifty tents, with five beds each, will be established at Fort Wadsworth, New York har; borfifty tents at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and the barracks at Governor's Island, N. Y., also will be utilized.

The local hospitals of New York City have shown generous willingness to care for the wounded soldiers, and it is said that about two thousand could be looked after in this way.

Accomodations for convalescents will be made also at one of the military reservations here, mainly for the purpose of relieving the hospital at Fortress Monroe, which will be needed for the sick coming from Porto Rico.

The surgeon general has provided a 1,000-bed hospital at Fortress Monroe.

CERVERA AND SON RETURN TO PRISON.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 6.—Admiral Cervera and son returned to Annapolis this morning on the 10 o'clock train from Baltimore, having arrived there on the Norfolk steamer. They were accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest. The admiral and son were granted only forty-eight hours' leave.

HORSES AND MULES START FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The ship Tacoma, transporting horses and mules to the Philippines for the use of the United States forces, started for Manila today. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about sixty days. Every precaution has been taken to make the expedition a success.

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR PORTO RICO.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6.—The transport Manitoba, with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico, has sailed. The remainder of General Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

AN EXPEDITION FOR HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The transport steamers Lakeme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the First New York volunteers and the Second United States volunteer engineers, sailed for Honolulu today.

COLORED TROOPS TO GARRISON SANTIAGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry (colored) will probably leave tomorrow for New York, where it will be transported by the steamer Yale direct to Santiago, Cuba. Governor Tanner received a dispatch from H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, today, directing that the Eighth leave in time to take the Yale on Tuesday next. The quartermaster general has wired the quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to railroad transportation. The adjutant general states that the main trouble with the American troops now in Cuba is that they are suffering from exhaustion and exposure incident to one of the most trying campaigns to which soldiers have ever been subjected.

A LIVE WIRE

Causes Lineman Nick Anderson's Death.

Was Engaged in Taken Down Telegraph Wires on Calhoun Street When the Accident Occurred.

A man named Nicholas Anderson was killed this afternoon at 3 o'clock, while at work with a gang of men removing the Western Union telegraph poles from Calhoun street near the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

Anderson was at the top of a pole just in front of the Harmon house. Bystanders say his head struck a wire just above him, and he fell at once to the ground, nearly fifty feet below.

Whether the wire he struck was "live" and sufficiently charged to cause death or whether the fall itself was the cause of the fatality cannot at this hour be learned.

The man was dead when he was picked up by his comrades who were at work with him. He lay on the sidewalk until the arrival of the patrol wagon.

Little could be learned of the man at this hour. He was one of a gang employed by the Western Union in removing poles.

Manager Perry, of the Western Union, could not identify the man and did not know of the accident until informed by THE SENTINEL.

THEY MET AGAIN.

South Side Citizens Talk Pavement for the Third Time.

A Committee Appointed to Prepare a Petition Which Will be Presented to the Board of Works.

For the third time in a week the citizens of the south side held a meeting in Kayser's hall to discuss the Alcatraz pavements. The board of works had been invited, but did not attend the meeting, the members contending that the place to discuss business pertaining to the streets was in the office of the board. Those present last night seemed to look at the matter in this light and a motion was carried that a petition be presented to the board asking them to not accept the streets with the concrete in its present condition. The following committee was appointed to draft the petition: George F. Felts, Councilman Henry Schwartz, Councilman Lennart, M. J. Stock and Anselm Fuelber. The petition will be presented at the meeting next Thursday evening and in the meantime will be circulated among south side property owners for signatures. A number of citizens will visit the board on the same evening and personally remonstrate against the acceptance of the work.

LOCAL LINES.

Albert Allen will leave for Chicago Sunday.

Miss Lavon Sperry returned last evening from a visit in Winona.

Miss Frances Vandewater will spend Sunday with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Cummings, of No. 60 West Wayne street, who has been quite ill, is slowly recovering.

Misses Grace and Maggie Phillips, of Bucyrus, Ohio, are visiting their aunt, Miss Maggie Daly, of Melita street.

Miss Emma Meyers, of Oakland street, has gone to Hillsdale, Mich., to spend a month with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. M. McCaffery and daughter returned yesterday from Butler, Ind., after a three weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Myron Downing is at home after a two months' outing at Lake Wawasee and at her former home at Millersburg, Ind.

Mrs. D. H. Wilbert, who has been sick for the past six months, is rapidly recovering, and her many friends hope that she will soon be fully restored to good health. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert expect to visit relatives at Piqua, Columbus and Carroll, Ohio, just as soon as Mrs. Wilbert is able to travel.

Cars will leave the transfer corner at 12 minutes after 6 a. m. tomorrow and run through to the grand stand at race track.

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The Evening Sentinel.
BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross, Rathbone Sisters, Queen Esther, No. 312, D of R

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2 30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

ALGER should beware of Roosevelt. Teddy writes with a hornet's tail and the war secretary's war record is assailable

AGUINALDO denies that he has a swelled head That is a bad sign His assumption that he is the whole thing is not a bluff, but he really thinks so.

ONE Denver firm has been investigating the merits of advertising. A careful account has been kept, and, with $250 investment each month, the business has shown an increase from 100 to 163 per cent. over corresponding months last year, when no newspaper advertising was done.—Denver Republican.

THE National Wall Paper trust has capitalized itself at $28,000,000, secured a lead-pipe cinch on the trade and proposes to advance prices from 25 to 50 per cent. And this moves our philosophic friend, Hon. W. C. Ball, of the Terre Haute Gazette, to rise and remark that "meanwhile old newspapers make a very readable and instructive covering for walls."

THE people of Fort Wayne have a priceless treasure in that magnificent flowing well in Swinney park It is becoming widely appreciated and its popularity is of the sort that will grow. Hundreds of persons have discovered that the water from this well is good for many purposes other than to merely squench thirst and they make daily pilgrimages to the gushing fountain with an ardor that is almost devotion. But the accommodations about the fountain are neither adequate nor inviting It should be fixed up in a manner commensurate with the importance the well has assumed, for that well is now more than a well. It is a public institution. It is too late in the season to do more than increase the number of spigots and augment the supply of tin cups, but the board of public works should begin to consider plans for the improvement of that well next year. THE SENTINEL suggests that a pavilion be erected over the fountain. By a pavilion is not meant a mere shed or shanty or small Chinese pagoda, with gingerbread ornamentation overdone and no room under its roof, but a commodious and substantial pavilion with a capacity to shelter and seat several hundred persons comfortably. Such a structure could be built for a few hundred dollars and would prove to be the best thing in town. It could be made a most ornamental feature of Swinney park and the cold free "ever" are to be enjoyed would make it the most popular thirst quencher resort in the city.

OF the republican chairman's new style of campaign Hon John B Stoll makes the following observations in the South Bend Times: "Charley Hernley, chairman of the republican state committee, evidently proposes to inject considerable of the emotional into this year's campaign. It is he who inaugurated the love feast method of bringing the brethren into close fellowship That program didn't pan out quite to his satisfaction, on account of the prevailing war spirit His next experiment is the singing of patriotic songs at political gatherings He introduced that feature at the republican state convention and it proved quite a hit, we are told In exhibiting his rotund candidate for secretary of state, bearing the unique name of Union Banner Hunt in various parts of the state, special efforts will doubtless be made to couple the unfurling of banners with the singing of 'America,' 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Red, White and Blue,' and kindred patriotic songs. Great is the political genius of Charley Hernley But it remains to be seen whether the emotional scheme can be made to cut the figure that its projector has in view."

THE first "amortizement" mortgage in the United States, so far as known, was executed a few days ago. This is now the most common form of mortgage in Europe Instead of paying the full debt at the end of the term, an amortizement mortgage is written upon the principle of paying a small annual installment on the loan, with the interest. This involves the making of a loan for a much longer time than is now usual The following illustration of the working of the plan is given by the New York Financier. "Taking a loan of $1,000 for twenty years, the borrower pays 6 per cent. interest, or $60, and an additional $27 18 on the principal. This is continued yearly, except that the principal constantly decreases, and toward the end of the term the interest falls to a few dollars, and the bulk of the annual payment goes toward wiping out the debt. At the completion of the twenty year term the mortgage is canceled The saving on an amortizement mortgage running twenty years over a straight 6 per cent. mortgage for $1,000 drawn for the same time is $59 40." The introduction of the amortizement plan will be of great benefit in the United States.

THEY ARE DIVIDED.

Missouri Democrats Split on the Issue of Territorial Expansion.

ST LOUIS, Mo, Aug. 6—The paramount issue at the coming democratic state convention, which meets at Springfield on August 10, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular and the east in general are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on the question of territorial expansion. Ex Governor Stone, who recently in a speech at the Jefferson club favored such a policy on the part of this country, and who is a delegate to the convention, is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri The state administration and a majority of Missouri's congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

Mr. and Mrs Theodore Ellingham, of Bluffton, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

YOU ARE WELCOMED.

Attend the Lord's Services Tomorrow.

Sabbath Sermons in the Churches of Fort Wayne The Announcements of Pastors

Prince Grove Chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m., preaching at 3 p m

Hanna Street Baptist Mission—Sunday school at 2 p m. C M LaRue, superintendent.

R R Y M C A—Rev J A P McGaw will address the mixed meeting at 3 p m, Bible study at 4 p m.

At Westminster church Rev J L Leeper, D D, will preach at 10 30 a m Sunday school at the usual hour. No evening service

Rev Jas. S Ainslie being absent his pulpit will be occupied tomorrow morning at 10 45 by Rev. C D Darling of Chicago No evening service.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue—General class at 10 a m Sunday school at 3 p m., preaching at 7 45 p m, German preaching at 4 p. m.

Bethany church, Nebraska, Geo. E Davies, pastor.—Sunday school 9 a. m Morning worship 10 30 a. m. Evening service 7 45 p m. The theme of discourse will be "The Christian Theatre"

Simpson M E church—Services Prayer meeting, 9 a. m, Sunday school, 9 30 a m Sermon by Rev. N W Bloom, 10 30, Epworth League, 6 45 Sermon by Rev. Maurice Sampson, 7:45.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J A P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school at 9 30 a. m Morning service at 10.45; Christian Endeavor at 7 15 Evening service at 8 o'clock.

Salem Reformed church, Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., morning service at 10 30 a. m There will be no evening service. Young Peoples' meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Trinity M. E. church, cor. Fourth and Cass streets.—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman powell, at 10.30 and 7 45 Morning "The Golden Rule," Evening "Christ the Only Name" Sunday school at 9 30 Epworth league at 6.45.

Tomorrow there will be German preaching at 10.30 in the hall, No. 170 West Main street, by Rev K Schleucher, of Carmi, Ill. In the afternoon of the same day Rev Schleucher will preach German at 4 o'clock in the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.

St. Paul M. E church, Rev M. C. Cooper, pastor—Class meeting at 9 30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.; children's meeting at 2 15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock and Epworth League devotional meeting at 7:15

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9 30 a. m. This will be missionary Sunday. Preaching at 10 30 and 8. Epworth league devotional meeting, 8 00. There will be special music at each service.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. Morning at 10:45, subject: "Teaching by Parable." C. E. services will be held as usual No preaching service in the evening P. J. Rice, minister.

South Congregational church, Rev G G Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9.30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening subject "What Shall We Do With the Islands?" Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p m. Emerson quartet choir.

At the Third Presbyterian church the pastor, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, will preach in the morning on "The Unsearchable riches," a sermon commemorating the fortieth anniversary of his ordination In the evening his subject will be, "Stormy Wind Fulfilling God's Word"

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ—Preaching at 10 30 a m and 8 p. m Subjects—Morning, "Christian Growth," evening subject "Three Agencies in Man's Salvation" Z A Harris, minister

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev Maurice Samson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9 00 a m, morning service at 10 30 There will be no evening service The pastor will preach at 7 45 p m at the Simpson M E church Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 30, teachers' meeting at 8 15 p m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor Sunday school at 9 a m, sermon, 10 30 a m classes, 12 m, Junior league, 3 p m Epworth league, 7 p m.; sermon 8 p m., subject "Unholy Alliances, or Results of Defying God's Law" Prelude on Bismarck, "An Estimate."

Calvary United Brethern church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor—Sunday school at 9 30 a m, preaching at 10 30 a m At 7.30 p m. there will be held an open air service from the church steps on Harmer street, good speaking and good music If the weather should be unfavorable, the same service will be held in church at 8 p. m

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H Brammer, V. G; Rev. Charles B Guendling and Rev John Durham Sunday services, 6, 8, 8 30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m., vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a m. and 2.30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2 30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m, 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

A New Turn in the Big Strike at Oshkosh.

Thomas I. Kidd, National Secretary of Woodworkers' Union, and Two Local Leaders, Charged With Conspiracy.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 6—The sash and door manufacturers have determined to try and fix responsibility for the labor riots here. Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the National Wood Workers' union, and George Zentner and Michael Troiber, two local leaders. The complaint was made by Nathan Paine, of the Paine Lumber company, and the charge is conspiracy to maliciously injure the said company by terrifying and intimidating its employes by means of threats.

Kidd and Zentner were arrested today and given an immediate hearing before Judge Goss in municipal court. The date of their trial was set for August 12 and bail fixed at $2,000 each, which was furnished, and the prisoners were released. Troiber will be arrested as soon as he can be located.

Secretary Kidd threatens a retaliatory suit for damages. Everything is quiet here today, and the mills are running with small non-union crews Seventy-five special police have been appointed and Chief Wiesbrod feels confident he can suppress any disturbance.

Lake Steamer Disabled.

MANISTEE, Mich, Aug. 6.—The passenger steamer Manitou, bound from Mackinac to Chicago, became disabled off this port last night. After she had whistled signals for several hours, a Canadian barge took her in tow. About fifty passengers were brought in here by a tug and today left for Chicago by train.

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

LEW'S DISGRACE.

The Hoosiers Dish Him Up Nine Pretty Goose Eggs.

And Dear Mr Whistler Didn't Seem to Enjoy Them, Either—Reiman Was Very Effective—Notes.

The Springfield "hoodoo" was broken with a vengeance yesterday by the effective twirling of George Reiman So easy had been the Hoosiers all season that Lew Whistler commenced to smile as soon as Umpire Colgan called time. But as the game progressed the smile lessened on the gentlemanly manager's face until finally on his countenance there dwelt nothing but a hardened look of determination. And as George Reiman was responsible for all his trouble, Mr. Whistler don't like George a little bit

Emig was on the rubber for the Governors and was supported behind the bat by a little fellow named Graffius, who stood about as high as his knees. The elongated twirler could not locate the plate and sent Fisher and O Meara, the first batters up, to first on balls. Then Flood attempted to sacrifice and by a desperate sprint was safe at first The bases were full and there was a groan when Griffin fouled out to Graffius. Babb hit a long fly to Durrett and Fisher scored Emig fumbled Patterson's hot one and the bases were again full Emig gave Belden a base on balls and forced O'Meara over the plate

In the second, after Reiman was out, Fisher went to first on balls. He stole second and Graffius threw wild to O'Rourke, Fisher going to third, scoring a minute later on O'Meara's single.

The fourth run was scored in the seventh on Griffin's three-bagger to right and Babb's long fly to Farrell.

And Springfield never got a runner past second base. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A B.	R	1B.	P O.	A.	E
Fisher, 2b	4	2	2	1	4	0
O Meara, c	4	1	1	4	0	0
Flood, m	4	0	1	3	0	0
Griffin, ss	5	1	2	1	5	1
Babb, 3b	5	0	0	0	2	1
Patterson, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Belden, rf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Strolic, lf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Reiman, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	4	7	27	11	2

SPRINGFIELD.

	A B.	R.	1B.	P O	A	E
Farrell lf	4	0	0	6	0	1
O Rourke, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Dobbs, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Whistler, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	0
Durrett, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Graffius, c	4	0	1	3	0	1
Niles, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Woodlock, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Emig, p	4	0	0	2	2	1
Totals	34	0	5	27	9	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Three base hit—Griffin. Stolen base Fisher First base on balls—Off Reiman, 2 off Emig, 6 Hit by pitched ball—By Emig, 4. Struck out—By Reiman, 2 by Emig, 2. Wild pitches—Emig 1. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1 5

Inter-state League.

TOLEDO, 1; YOUNGSTOWN, 0.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 6—For three years Youngstown has not beaten Toledo with Keenan in the box and yesterday was no exception. In the seventh Toledo got their first hit, Smith's three-bagger. He scored on an outfield fly. The score:

Toledo . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *—1
Youngstown 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Youngstown, 3; Toledo, 3. Errors—Youngstown, 3. Batteries—Keenan and Arthur; Miller and Schrecongost. Umpire—Keefe.

DAYTON, 6; MANSFIELD, 3.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Dayton won a close contest from Mansfield yesterday. Kellum was put in by Mansfield, but Dayton hit him hard, while Morrissey was effective in tight places. The score:

Dayton . 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Mansfield 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Base Hits—Dayton, 11; Mansfield, 8. Errors—Dayton, 2. Batteries—Morrissey and Lattimer; Kellum and Belt.

NEW CASTLE, 9 9; GRAND RAPIDS, 1-1.

NEW CASTLE, Pa, Aug. 6—New Castle won both games from Grand Rapids by hard hitting and sharp fielding. The visitors did not look like a winner at any time during the two games. Smith for New Castle struck out eleven men, six in succession, in two innings. Score of first game.

New Castle . 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 4—9
Grand Rapids 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base Hits—New Castle, 12; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—New Castle, 1; Grand Rapids, 8 Batteries—New Castle, Smith and Barclay, Grand Rapids, Carson and Cote.

Second game:

New Castle. 1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0—9
Grand Rapids 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Base Hits—New Castle, 12; Grand Rapids, 5 Errors—Grand Rapids, 3, New Castle, 1 Batteries—New Castle, Minnehan and Zinram, Grand Rapids, Mock and Cote.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago, 5, Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 6, Chicago, 1
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 5, Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 1, Boston, 4
New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 9, New York, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 11; St Joseph, 1.
St. Paul at Minneapolis—Rain.

NOTES.

Flood can get to first about as quick as Hartman, of the Toledos.

The new directors have not decided to make every day ladies' day.

The Governors will play their last game in Fort Wayne tomorrow at Lakeside park.

Carrick won another game for New York yesterday. This time he beat the Cincinnatis.

Minnehan will be here with the New Castles next week. He is pitching nice ball for Pop Lytle

The games scheduled for next Thursday and Friday may be played in Huntington on account of the races. If they are played here the games will be called in the morning

O'Meara made a great catch of a high foul against the fence of the left field bleachers and was loudly applauded

The finish in the Robison Park league for the first three places promises to be a hot one The teams are putting up fast ball

The Keystones and Standards will play the first game at Robison park tomorrow afternoon, the Crystals and Spy Runs playing the second game.

Charley Stroble wouldn't have one chance in five of winning the pennant, if it wasn't for "Kid" Keenan. And he wanted to release the midget early in the season.

The Shamrocks will leave over the Nickel Plate at 3 25 tomorrow morning for Leipsic, Ohio, where the team will take a 'bus over to Ottawa, where the Robison park leaders are booked for the afternoon

Brodie played a pretty game in left field yesterday, accepting five chanches He made a desperate run for a long foul against the fence, but didn't hold it As the batter didn't get to first, Brodie was not credited with an error

Patsy Tebeau must be puzzled which one to pick, when he can peep toward the bench and see Young, Cuppy, Powell, Jones and Wilson sitting in a row. If he had been equally well fixed at the start of the race, the pennant would have already been won.

Chicago News: "One of the Baltimore players was telling of a decision of Lynch's in a recent Philadelphia game, when the Baltimore-Cleveland teams met. Andrews, Lynch's assistant, ordered Childs out of the game after a play. Childs delayed the argument and, catching Demont off the third bag, threw him out. Kelly kicked on the grounds that a man out of the game could not throw a man out. Lynch held that this was the only way to look at it and declared Demont safe, reversing Andrews' decision. Now it happens that Childs did not touch the man out and the man who did, Wallace, was still in the game. Childs being out of the game and touching the ball blocked it. According to the rules, the umpire must declare it and the base runners may run the bags until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position. Demont and everybody on the bags might have run home before the Cleveland team could have understood what was going on. Lynch has established a precednt that will bear watching, although a similar situation might not occur more than once a year. If a player having the ball in his possession is ordered out of the game the ball is blocked and the men on the bags may run."

AT ROBISON PARK.

A Very Successful Week Closes Tonight.

The Noss Jollity Company Will Appear in the Theatre Next Week—The Best in the Business.

Tonight will close a very successful week at the park, much more successful than the management dared hoped for after the large crowds which visited there daily last week. The performance at the theatre was very satisfactory and everything else about the place was just right.

Next week an entire new company will be presented and it will be just a little the warmest that ever wandered down the pike to Robison park. The company engaged for this week is the Noss Jollity company and they don't do anything but keep up a roar of laughter from the time the curtain goes up until it falls again, and their fun is interspersed with a lot of good music. It is a regularly organized company of nine persons and each one of them is a musician, either instrumental or vocal, or both. The skit they produce is called "The Kodak," because what they produce is simply a snap shot at everything that is good in a musical or comedy. The Hartford, Conn. Times recently said of this excellent performance:

"The company is made up of talented musicians who play on every conceivable instrument, and extract music from everything about them. In fact the entire comedy is interspersed with musical numbers, and affords in its entirety an evening of enjoyment heartily entered into by everyone in the audience. The company, larger than ever before, is headed as usual by the Nosses, who have gained a famed reputation as musical artists. In the company is Frank Noss, the best delineator of tramp characters before the public. No company can lay claim to popularity nowadays without having among its members an exponent of the "Weary Waggles" type, and it is claimed for Mr. Noss that his performance reeks of the Kansas highways and the Jersey byways. The supporting company is remarkably strong from a musical and comedy standpoint and includes among its members Miss Mignon Carroll, the soubrette and musical artiste."

There will be two performances daily, notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Driving park, and the largest attendance of the season is confidently expected. It is the strongest and highest price attraction given at Robison park since the place was opened and the management hopes the experiment of putting in this class of attractions will meet with the patronage that will justify a continuance of similar ones. The Nosses were at the Toledo Casino all of this week and did the banner business of the season. Fishing cars will run Sunday morning, commencing at 5 o'clock as usual. Thursday, Aug. 25, has been designated as Farmers' day and an effort to surpass last year's business on Farmers' day will be made.

C. W. GERKE IS DEAD.

After Months of Suffering He is Called Home.

Passed Away Early This Morning at His Home on Suttenfield Street—Other Deaths and Funerals.

Charles William Gerke died of consumption at 5 30 this morning at his home, No 15 Suttenfield street. He had been ailing for a year of more and for more than a month had been unable to attend the duties of his position, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Fort Wayne Consolidated Street railway. For two or three days his condition was such as to convince his relatives and friends that he was not long for this world At times he was delirious and did not seem to recognize his friends. Last evening he grew weaker and continued to sink until 5 30 this morning, when his soul was wafted to eternity.

Charles William Gerke was born in Fayette county, Ill, November 8, 1869, and was, therefore, less than twenty-nine years of age. With his parents he came to Fort Wayne when a little boy. He was bright and industrious and seventeen years ago accepted a position in the office of the Fort Wayne street railway. He became conversant with the affairs of the road and several years ago was chosen as its assistant secretary and treasurer, which position he held until his death. Several years ago Mr. Gerke was married to Anna Etzold, who died five years ago today. In April, 1896, Mr. Gerke was again married to Miss Emma Dittman, of Jackson. Mich, who, with her fifteen-month-old babe, survives him. About one year ago Mr. Gerke's health began to fail and he went to Asheville, N. C., last November. He improved in health and early this spring returned to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Christena Gerke, mother of deceased, lives on Gay street, the father having been killed by lightning about fourteen years ago. The following brothers and sisters also survive: Mrs. Charles Prange, Mrs. John Langen, Misses Sophia and Tillie Gerke and Louis and Ernest Gerke.

The funeral will probably occur Tuesday afternoon from Zion's Lutheran church.

CRABILL.

Mrs. Mary E. Crabill, of No 14 Melita street, died at her home last evening. She was forty years of age and death was caused by paralysis. The lady was a member of Degree of Honor No. 2, A. O. U. W., and that order held funeral services at the house at 11 o'clock this morning and at 1:10 this afternoon the remains were taken to Dixon, Ohio, for interment.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending Aug. 6:

George J. App, 31 years old, liver disease.

Louise Callmeier, 11½ years old, consumption.

William J. Callahan, 57 years old, cancer of stomach.

Anna Shell, 70 years old, paralysis.

Merlin Hickman, 6 years old, scarlet fever.

Mervil D. Wooley, 5 months old, cholera infantum.

Levi H. Lose, 70 years old, complication of diseases.

Mary E. Crabill, 40 years old, paralysis.

Margaret Clark, 2 months old, brain fever.

Russel B. Bumgartner, 3 months old, cholera infantum.

Charles Ostmann, 4 weeks old, cholera infantum.

Charles William Gerke, 29 years old, consumption.

Elnora Hass, 37 years old, stomach trouble.

Gertrude Miller, 5 months old, summer complaint.

Matilda Aman, 18 years old, inflammation of bowels.

Bad Fire in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—Rothschilds' clothing company, Ellicock's auction rooms, Andre & Andre's carpet store, Joseph Tomlinson's clothing house and three other stores have been destroyed by fire. The I. O. O. F. temple occupied the upper rooms of the Tomlinson building and lost everything but the books. The total damage is $125,000.

Rome City Assembly Train July 27 to Aug. 10. Leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 p. m.; returning, leave Rome City at 11 p. m. 23eod9t

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf

LADIES do you know DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00, sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
For sale by Gross & Pellens, 34 Calhoun St.

D. D. WEISELL DENTIST 34 Calhoun St.

Has his office thoroughly refitted and equipped with up-to-date appliances. Gives special attention to fine Gold Fillings, Crown and Bridge work. Vitalized Air and other anaesthetics given free and teeth extracted without pain. Artificial teeth with or without plates. All work guaranteed strictly first-class at half my former prices.
DR. GEO. H. FAIRFIELD, ASSISTANT.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.
Bought by the Government for Army and Navy.







ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

THE SENTINEL'S

Magnificent Portfolio of

WAR PICTURES

Portray with striking effect and historical accuracy of detail, the events transpiring in the

BATTLE OF MANILLA BAY also SCENES THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The American Army of Invasion

as it appeared in San Francisco, in camp, on parade, and embarking for its long journey towards the Southern Sea . . . .

Has Been Photographed.

THE SENTINEL'S series of Photographs published under the title of "Our Nation in War," is a Pictorial Record of America's Battles, that is destined to become a great educational factor, valuable alike to old and young.

TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION.

OUR NATION IN WAR will appear weekly, and will be complete in Sixteen Parts or less, as may be justified by the developments of our War with Spain. These Portfolios are offered exclusively to OUR READERS, at a nominal price of Ten Cents per copy.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Now Ready.

FINAL WEEK!

Grand-stand finish of the greatest and most illustrious Clearing Sale that has ever taken place in this city. Adieu to Summer--this week winds up the season with us--no stone will be left unturned to make it a banner period in point of gaining new customers. We will sell hundreds of dollars' worth of high-class merchandise at less than the cost of material. Our store shall ring with the hum of the pleased and delighted multitudes. Remember, prices are easy to quote, but it's quality only that tells the tale--it's quality backed by price that makes this the model store.

A Lesson in Money-Saving That Will Echo for Years to Come.

$11.95 for your choice of over 200 Men's Suits, pure wool, sewed with silk and lined with double strength Italian or serge, foreign and domestic materials in black, blue and brown, also plaids, overplaids and mixtures, and exposition of tailor-made suits never equaled in Fort Wayne for less than double the price.

$3.95 Men's Fine TROUSERS--Over 300 pairs of fine domestic and foreign materials, tailor-made Serges, Clay Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, small and large lots from broken Suits; if there is a pair worth less than from $5 to $6 in the lot we do not want a penny for them--See them and you will buy.

$12.00 Spring Overcoats--About 75 fine Coverts, Cheviots, Serges and Clay Worsteds, in the late box styles or regular lengths, some lined with pure silk all through, black, blue and brown, and lots of tan, ochre, drab, etc. You cannot get so well tailored and lined a garment in such grand materials elsewhere for less than $18.

These prices will make this week one to be held in grateful remembrance by our patrons. Don't stay away.

Lehman's Clothing House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

ONLY ABOUT— 10 DAYS MORE.

Our Sale Will Positively Close on AUGUST 15th.

REMEMBER!

Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods will be much higher next season, cost you double our present prices.

So Buy Now For Yourself and Boys.

GLOBE

All Goods At And Below Cost.

WHAT SHE PREFERRED



He—Darling, I wish we could afford to have a yacht.
She—(earnestly) I think I would rather have a little smack about this time.

PERFECTLY NATURAL



Miss Balle—Beldeo is quite a good fielder, isn't he?
Player—That's natural, he has been a farmer.

Robison Park Theatre!

A NEW DEPARTURE!
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.
THE NOSS JOLITY CO.
In the Musical Farce Comedy
"THE KODAK."
A LAUGH FROM START TO FINISH.
...expressly for fun. Introducing new musical selections, songs, dances and original specialties.



This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 248 Calhoun Street. Telephone 535.

SHOP AND RAIL.

Freight Traffic Light, But Outlook Encouraging.

Fort Wayne Shops Ordered to Build Fifteen Poultry Cars—The Lose Funeral—General News.

A railway official said this morning that "while freight traffic is exceedingly light at present, everything goes to indicate a speedy improvement. So strong is the belief that there will be a very heavy fall and winter traffic that our company has kept right on with engine and car repairs until the rolling stock is in excellent shape. Those companies which took fright at the dismal outlook of a month ago, and shut up their shops and suspended repair work, will see the folly of such action in a week or two. When the boom strikes them it will find them illy prepared. Their engines will be in bad shape and many will give out and have to go to the shops just when their services are most needed."

FUNERAL OF MR. LOSE.

The late L. H. Lose, whose death was noted yesterday, will be buried Monday afternoon. Funeral services, which will be private, will be held at the residence, 43 Douglass avenue, at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a member of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., and the pall bearers have been selected from the members of that order, as follows: T. J. Rolabaugh, John Shuster, Martin Kramer, William Killen, John T. Leach and Charles Burchard. All of these gentleman are also connected with the Pennsylvania shops, where so many years of Mr. Lose's life was spent. Mr. Lose entered the employ of the railway company in January, 1858, and worked continuously up to the time he was taken with the disease which has resulted in his death. He was first engaged in building handcars, then he became assistant to John C. Manara, wreck boss, and later succeeded that gentleman in that office. Several years ago, on account of advancing years, he was relieved of that position and assigned to duties less arduous. He was a quiet, unassuming man who made and retained the friendship of his associates. Besides the wife and son, Mr. Lose leaves a mother and two sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Lessig, of Kansas, and Miss Etta Lose, of Dermont, Pa.

BRICE WILL BUY IT.

An Associated Press dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, reads as follows:

It is stated here on good authority that Senator Brice or his agents will buy the Ohio Southern railway, when it is offered for sale on August 20. It is added that this will be in pursuance of the resolution formed by Brice several years ago to build a big railroad system.

General and Local Gossip.

William Martin, receiving clerk at the Electric corporation, will spend Sunday at Chicago.

After a week's illness, Machinist W. C. Schiefer has returned to his duties in the Wabash shops.

Lee Wolford, of the Wabash machine shop, went to Wabash today to visit friends over Sunday.

Engineer Herman Durnell joined his wife at Rome City this morning and will remain there over Sunday.

The Pittsburg blacksmith shop was closed all of today on account of whitewashing the interior of the shop.

W. C. Uhley, master carpenter of the Richmond division of Pennsylvania lines, was in the city a few hours this morning.

Herman Kaada and J. J. Conroy, machinists, and Charles Rodenbeck, boilermaker, have gone to Peru to do some special work for the Wabash.

Machinist Henry Sloat, of the Pittsburg shops, will go to Rome City tonight to spend Sunday with his wife, who is sojourning there for a week or two.

Foreman M. S. Willson, of the incandescent room at the electric works, and his wife went down to Van Wert at noon today to visit friends over Sunday.

Two engines, Nos. 347 and 267, were turned out of the Pittsburg shop this week, after general repairs, and engines 8 and 27 were taken in for repairs.

The Wabash has received notice that a rate of one fare for the round trip has been made for the Sovereign Grand lodge of the Odd Fellows at Boston in September.

George Dehne, Mr. Palhamus' stenographer, went to Rome City today, armed with every angling device known to man. He will stay there one week and will make things interesting for the fish and frogs thereabouts.

There has been a general reorganization of the maintenance of way department of the Lehigh Valley. L. H. Shearer, general roadmaster, retires, and the office, as well as that of assistant general roadmaster, has been abolished.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leach have purchased the residence of Mr. Leach's father, at 54 Eckart street, and yesterday took possession of their new dwelling, where they are now "at home" to their numerous friends. Mr. Leach is employed in the Pennsylvania shops.

The new Chesapeake and Ohio freight steamer Rapidam, left Newport News on Wednesday on its initial trip for Liverpool. It is the largest steamship plying between Newport News and foreign ports, and the cargo represented a value of more than $1,000,000.

The Railway Journal is the name of a new publication which has made its appearance at St. Louis.

The Master Car and Locomotive Painters' association will hold its twenty ninth annual convention at St. Paul, September 13 to 17.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio have just placed another order with the Pullman company for 1,000 box cars and 1,000 gondola cars.

Indianapolis Journal: "A belief prevails that the Columbus and Lima Northern will be extended eventually from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne."

A. B. Starr, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, has gone to the lakes with his family for a two weeks' stay.

Robert Cox, president of the Terre Haute car works, states that the works are now very busy and the company has under consideration the enlarging of its plant.

Charles Watts, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday for the coast of Maine, to be absent three weeks.

A Fort Wayne passenger train struck a team driven by H. Hoymer, of Hobart, Ind., Thursday night. Hoymer was thrown thirty feet in the air and received injuries that may prove fatal. Both horses were killed.

E. A. Tennis was on Tuesday awarded the contract to built thirty miles of railroad from Muscatine, Iowa, to Elrick, on the Iowa Central. Mr. Tennis is under guarantee bonds of $100,000 to have the road completed by January 1, 1899.

A Muncie train collided with a horse that had gone to sleep on the track near the city of Muncie, last Thursday. The engine and six cars were derailed. The accident occurred just prior to the time the Niagara Falls excursion trains came that way.

The Electric corporation is engaged in putting in an electric light plant at Dubois, Pa. A car load of machinery and supplies was shipped there last Wednesday. The corporation also sent an engine, dynamo and construction material to Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday for a steam boat lighting plant.

Sixty freight handlers at Alliance, employed by the Pennsylvania company, are on a strike on account of a change in the system of paying, the company giving thirteen cents a ton for handling freight instead of seventeen cents an hour. This method of paying on the tonnage basis was adopted over a year ago in Fort Wayne.

The specimen poultry car built in the Fort Wayne shops several weeks ago, received the approval of poultry shippers, who say they never saw anything better in that line. As a consequence the Pennsylvania company has ordered fifteen of the cars built here as soon as possible. When completed they will be turned over to the Panhandle.

It is stated that had not the Vandalia gone into the hands of a receiver at the time it did a movement was far advanced toward establishing a flourishing railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association at Indianapolis. J. M. Lindley, foreman of engines on the Vandalia, is again agitating the matter. Mr Lindley is the gentleman who last winter endeavored to organize a school of instructions among the engine men of the Pennsylvania company at this point.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug 6.—Wheat—Aug., 71c; Sept, 68¼@½c; Dec., 66½@¾c; May, 68⅛c.

Corn—Aug., 33c; Sept, 33⅛c, Dec., 33⅞c; May, 35⅞c.

Oats—Aug., 21¼c; Sept, 21⅛c, May, 24c.

Pork—Aug., $8.95; Sept, $9.00, Oct., $9.00; Dec, $9.02½.

Lard—Aug, $5.27; Sept, $5.32, Oct., $5.37; Dec, $5.42.

Ribs—Aug., $5.20; Sept., $5.22, Oct., $5.25; Dec, $5.15.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 32 to 40c.

Flax—Cash N. W., 93c; Oct, 92¼@½c.

Rye—Aug., 45c; Sept., 42½@43c.

Timothy—Aug, $2.50, Sept, $2.42½.

Will Vote on Prohibition.

OTTAWA, Ont, Aug. 6.—The official Gazette contains a proclamation announcing that voting on the plebiscite for prohibition will take place on September 29, and the writs which are dated August 5 will be returnable on November 3.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE ABBOTT BEATEN.

Eagle Flannagan too Much for Geer's Favorite.

The Silent Man Won the 2:19 Pace With Lady of the Manor—Angelina Not in It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Grand circuit races here were on the gilt edged order, although no records were smashed. Favorites were badly off in form, and caused many a dollar to drop to the bookies.

In the first race The Abbot had the call in the pools. Jessie C. was favorite in the second event, and Angelina in the fourth. They were all defeated. The Abbot and Anne Lee played in bad luck in scoring, and got off badly. Especially was this true with Anne Lee. The mare won the first heat easily, and had the next three well in hand until the flag was passed, when she went off her feet and lost the heats to Lady of the Manor.

The only accident of the day was that which befell Hal Patchen in the third heat of the third event. He was being driven by Converse, and after the eighth pole was passed his foot caught in the hobbles and down he went, landing Converse on the track. Fortunately neither horse nor driver was injured.

Kentucky Union and Grace Hastings were sent to beat their records, made to wagons at Cleveland, but failed. Curry drove Kentucky Union and Hubbinger Grace Hastings. The former's record is 2:10 and that of the latter is 2:09½. Grace Hastings did the mile in 2:11¼, and Kentucky Union in 2:12. Grace Hastings went the last half in 1:03, and Kentucky Union in 1:06. Both horses had a running mate to sulky.

Star Pointer will go today against the track record of 2:01¼, and against his own record of 1:59¼. Murphy stated that both records would be lowered. The summary:

2:12 Trot; purse, $2,000—Eagle Flannigan Hudson 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, The Abbot (Geers) 5, 1, 1, 5, 3; Cresceus (Ketcham) 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, Octavia (Ruggles) 2, 4, 5, 4, 5, Pat Watson (Wilson) 1, 5, 4, 3, 4. Time—2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:10¼, 2:12¼.

2:16 Pace; purse, $2,000—Egozen (Critchfield) 6, 1, 1, 1; Jessie C. (Palmer) 1, 8, 5, 8; Gus Waibel (Starr) 7, 2, 2, 5; Bernice McCoy 3, 3, 6, 2; Bourbon A. (Rice) 2, 4, 8, 3; Journeyman (O'Neill) 4, 4, 3, 4, Irax (Coleman) 5, 6, 4, 6; Star Hal (Burns) 8, 7, 7, 7. Time—2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:13¼, 2:12¼.

2:19 Pace; Purse, $2,000—Lady of the Manor, (Geers) 6, 1, 1, 1; Anne Lee, (Hudson) 1, 2, 2, 2; Birdie Dickinson, (Rice) 4, 3, 3, 4; G. W. D., (Phillips) 7, 7, 4, 3; Hal Patchen, (Converse) 2, 5, dis; Little Pete, (McQuitty) 3, 4, 6, dis; Harry Woodbine, (Curry) 5, 6, 5, dis; Bellewood, (Hussey) dis. Time—2:11½, 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:10.

2:27 Trot; Purse, $2,000—Percy, (Saunders) 1, 1, 1; Spinalong, (Starr) 2, 2, 2; Alice Dorman, McHenry, 3, 4, 4; Harry Dellinger, 4, 3, 8; Cutting, (McQuinty) 5, 5, 3; Iquique, (Hutchings) 7, 6, 5; Incarnate, (Geers) 5, 7, 6; Angelina, (Ketcham) 8, 8, 7. Time—2:14¼, 2:15, 2:14¼.

UNCLEAN SANTIAGO.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

tiago, an institution founded over three years ago by the English-speaking residents of this place, has been the salvation of many Americans since the occupation. The club affords a limited number of cool, clean rooms to American officers and correspondents. Many of Santiago's American visitors will remember most gratefully the club's cool garden and the stone-paved shower bath. Since three days after the occupation the club has served meals and, while what is eaten comes mostly in cans, the long white table set twice a day with china plates and bottles of wine has been a most welcome sight to many an officer who has ridden in from the front to experience the novel sensation of a civilized meal.

Old friends meet at this common center, and the fighting of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July is told and told again by men who were on the right or left or who came up late. Naval officers from the ships have come to the club dinner and then their brother officers from the field hear tales of what the ships have done. Many of the refugees from Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba who shipped over to Jamaica during the troublous times are coming back. Opportunities to do so are scarce, however, as steamers are not frequent from Jamaica. But slowly the town is filling up and the country people are coming in to buy certain necessities. Their money, however, is not plentiful as yet. They depend upon the corps of sugar and coffee and tobacco, and until agricultural work is resumed and the money that was sent back to Spain for safe keeping during the war finds its way back to Cuba under an assured confidence in the future, money will not be as easy as it was in the old days.

There is much talk in town of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for clothing, food and drink. Prices are today three and four times as high as they should be. Shopkeepers are charging at the rate of two American dollars for what sold formerly for one silver Spanish dollar. It has been found necessary to ordain that bread shall not be sold for more than 2 cents silver a pound and the announcement that there will be established soon an American bakery to sell bread at prices prevailing in New York is received with delight.

California Fruit Seized.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6.—The fruit inspector has seized forty boxes of pears that arrived yesterday on the steamer Walla Walla from California, and a consignment of apples was ordered discharged on the claim that they were affected by the codlin moth.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BATTERY INSPECTION

Two Charges Made in the Roster of Officers.

Corporal Mungen is Now a Sergeant and John Furste Succeeds Him—Notes.

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of the following interesting communication from our correspondent at Camp Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BAT., IND. VOL.,
CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
August 4, 1898.

Sunday morning, being the last day of the month, occurred the brigade inspection and muster. The inspecting officer of the Twenty-eighth and the two Georgia batteries was Lieutenant Miller, of the Sixth regiment, United States army, who is on the staff of General Williston.

The entire battery, except the guards, assembled in front of our headquarters in undress uniform. First, the men's uniforms were inspected, then the quarters, stable, etc. At the muster roll call two changes were noticed, which were not unexpected. One was that the name of Sergeant Mungen was called instead of Corporal Mungen. Charlie has been acting sergeant of the Sixth section for the last month and the boys in that section were pleased to hear that it was to be permanent. The other change was that the name of John Furste was called as corporal. John has acted as junior corporal in the drills several times and it was a common remark among those who watched the drill that there was a man who would be corporal at the next promotion.

We signed the pay roll last Saturday and have been anxiously awaiting the paymaster all week, but so far he has not put in an appearance.

The boys of the battery seem to be favorites at brigade headquarters, as we furnish two orderlies, Liggett and Lauer, a bugler, carpenter and six men every day to do police duty. The boys on the latter detail say that they will do their work so thoroughly that when their week is up there will be nothing for the other batteries to do. That is a habit of the Twenty eighth Indiana.

Last Thursday, Chris Miller distributed among the boys 200 Eclipse cigars, which were sent to him by Frank J. Gruber. The gift was greatly appreciated, as it is very seldom we have a chance to smoke Fort Wayne cigars, and the general opinion of the boys was that Mr. Gruber is "all right."

NOTES.

A number of our boys attended an entertainment at the brigade Y. M. C. A. one evening last week, given by Mr. Rood, of Company E, Thirty-first Michigan infantry. Mr. Rood is a New Yorker and a professional humorist. He had charge of the Hindoos at the World's Fair. The boys all declared that they had never attended an entertainment in the north that was more amusing.

Last Friday, three carloads of horses, fifty four in all, arrived for the Twenty-eighth. We have now seventy-six in all, enough for the number of guns and carriages we have at present. Yesterday morning one platoon took a forced march of about ten miles to break in the new horses. They are a fine lot and showed up well at their first chance.

The Ohio boys were furnished with considerable amusement last Tuesday by the efforts of mule-driver, Ed. Lasher, to pull a wagon of dirt out of a mud hole at the hospital. With the proverbial stubbornness of the army mule, his team refused to exert themselves and it took three teams to get the wagon started.

The recruits were issued haversacks and canteens yesterday. They are fully equipped now, except with belts, leggings and knapsacks.

The peddlers, hucksters, and groceryman have a pretty poor trade now, but are preparing to descend on us "in a swarm" after pay day.

As I write this Percy Bedson, with his "dutch" whiskers, is sitting cross-legged on the ground, sewing up a rip in his trousers. He expects a position in a tailor shop on his return to Fort Wayne.

Tuesday we moved the canteen to the opposite end of our camp to a position on the Lafayette road, the principal thoroughfare between Chattanooga and the park.

A flock of sheep has been running loose around our quarters for the past few days. Monday one of them was kicked by a horse and we had mutton for dinner. Judging from the toughness of the meat, it is a question whether he died of the kick or of old age.

Charlie Nolan, Doc Evans and Charlie Howenstine tried to catch one of the pigs that run around loose, but didn't succeed. Nolan said he would have caught it if he had some salt to put on his tail.

Sergeant McCollem received a water filter from the brigade quartermaster, and now we all take the muddy water will be filtered.

Soon after he came here, Mike Motherwell was writing a letter at taps, when an officer came in and made him put out the candle. Mike said, "gracious Uncle Sam must be grouchy about his candles. I'll fool him." So he had a box of them sent to him from his home the other day and tried to burn them after taps, but he found out his mistake.

As I write this one of the Ohio batteries is firing a salute in honor of General Breckenridge, the new commandant.

POLICE NEWS.

Lieutenant Lapp Recovered Stolen Carpenters' Tools.

They Were Taken From Ernst Liebman and One of His Workmen—Police Brief Notes.

Lieutenant Lapp this morning recovered some tools stolen several weeks ago from Contractor Ernst Liebman and Henry F. Henson, one of his employes. The police had never been notified of the theft until yesterday, when a son of Liebman told the officers that he saw one of the tools in the window of Richard Hammond's second hand store, No. 24 Calhoun street. This morning Lieutenant Lapp and Henson went to Hammond's and recovered saws, brace and bits, screw drivers, a drawing knife, planer, etc. Mr. Hammond says the stuff was pawned to him late in July by a fellow named Harry Hill, claiming the initials on the stolen property were his. The police believe the thief has left the city.

NOTES.

The police last evening raided a house on Wells street, near High, and arrested two women and one man. They all put up bail and forfeited.

Three train jumpers were before Acting Mayor Bullerman this morning. Two were ordered out of the city and the third went to jail.

Superintendent Gorsline is arranging for three detectives to do work during the races. The race track officials have sworn in ten or a dozen extra policemen to patrol the race track.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA
To Chicago and return for $2.00 next Sunday, Train leave at 3:55 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 3w,t,f,s,tf

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money?
The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.
BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.
INVESTORS
Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.
Call at office for full particulars
COR. BERRY & COURT.
Tri-State Building and Loan Association, Fort Wayne

DRIVING CLUB
EIGHTH
Annual Meeting.
PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.
[illegible]
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.
[illegible]
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11
[illegible]
FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.
[illegible]

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose
At Rock Bottom Prices

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
Phone 8 ... Calhoun Street

Culver Military Academy
Culver, Indiana. Lake Maxinkuckee.
Col. A. F. FLEET, A. M., LL. D. Supt

Free Rheumatism Cure.

Trial Package Free to all—Send for it—Tell Your Suffering Friends That They Can First Test Before They Part With Their Money.

A Genuine Rheumatism Specific That Cures Rheumatism No Matter if 20 Doctors Have Tried and Failed. It is a Marvelous Remedy.

Not a great doctor, not an eminent specialist, not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free a trial package of a remedy that cured him of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of others whose years of pain and suffering, helplessness and despair had well nigh sent to an untimely grave. It is a subject of great interest. Rheumatism is a most merciless demon. It spares neither the God fearing nor the infidel. Born of the devil it seems to tantalize men's souls to see how much they can suffer and yet breathe the air that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafford, of Milton Mass., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic. He had suffered for many years. At times the pain would ease up a little and fill his heart with thankfulness that perhaps life would not be such a burden after all. But no sooner would he rejoice than a sudden change of the weather would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial reached him during one of these periodic spells and gave him such relief that he continued the remedy and was completely cured. Mr. Smith, the discoverer of the remedy, was an invalid as a result of rheumatism, the disease affecting his feet. At times he could barely hobble about. He experimented with all sorts of drugs and by great good luck, hit upon a combination that acted as a specific for the disease. At first he confined his efforts among those whom he personally knew, but in time the demand for his discovery became so great that he put the medicine up in regular form and has since sold it through the drug stores at $1.00 a box. But most people who suffer are convinced that there is no cure for rheumatism, and to offset this doubt Mr. Smith sends a trial package free that all may test it first and thus learn of its wonderful merit. Send your name and address to John A. Smith, 563 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail he will send prepaid a package of Gloria Tonic, a remedy that will cure any form of rheumatism, no matter how many doctors have tried and failed.

$3.60 TO Indianapolis And Return VIA Wabash R. R.
AUGUST 8 and 9.
ACCOUNT L. A. W.

For the accomodation of wheelmen wishing to attend the National Meet, League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, the WABASH will make the above rates on the dates indicated. Tickets good to return until August 15, 1898.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.
Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul. Chicago
MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.
33d Season begins Sept. 12, 1898.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS,
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DR. CARINA B. C. BANNING, B. S., HOMEOPATHIC.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 152 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Home telephone 1016 Main.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr jr.

White National Bank.
CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $60,000.
Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President
Jared D. Bond, Cashier
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. G... To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to ... free of charge at my office ... W. Wayne street. Telephone 245.

DR. NEISWONGER
SPECIALIST IN ... Diseases of the Kidneys ... new Catarrh Dis... Office at ...
Successor to Heaton Brothers

J. M. BYLER, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC.
Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms 8 and 9 Schmitz Block.
529 S. Calhoun Street.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance Real Estate Loans
No. 3 East Berry street
Fort Wayne, Indiana

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a horse 1100 pounds. Inquire, 102 Calhoun St. 3tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 241 West Berry. 1tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3 Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—An experienced man or woman to canvass a fast selling work. Address Box 14 care this office.

WANTED Girls at Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, at 39 West Washington street. Good place waiting for cook. 18-1m

WANTED—Agents of good appearance on salary or commission, only hustlers wanted. Home, White Fruit House. 413

WANTED—Young men, our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Chicago. 216

WANTED—A customer for one of the best residence lots on East Wayne street; will be sold cheap on long time. Call corner Wayne and Lafayette streets. 21tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 8 City Hall; telephone, 445. tf

WANTED—Competent man who can acquire control of business in a short time. $60 a month and expenses. Address, Superintendent, P. O. Box 785, Phila., Penn

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 1966-sat-tf

WANTED—To Trade A late style road buggy, good as new, for a light surrey, canopy top or without top, must be in good shape. Address Box 13, care Sentinel. 32

WANTED—Ladies to send 25 cts in stamps for one ... package of Wonder Skin Soap and Salt Powder. Elegant for the complexion. Good income to agents. Wonder Toilet Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Leather Suspenders—$3 to $9 daily to live agents—sell themselves, cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons. Seven styles, samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender & Belt Co., 17, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP—Government positions. Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes; twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words; prompt-ness ... good work necessary; applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia. 2212

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—After August 12 the residence at 4 Wells St. Im-watf

FOR RENT Two nice unfurnished rooms. Call upstairs, 190 Lafayette St. 3tf

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR RENT—Store room, 50 Harrison street. Inquire L. M. Ninde & Son, 42 West Berry street. 1tf

FOR RENT Three-room flat at 50 Harrison street. Inquire at L. M. Ninde, 42 W. Berry street. 19tf

FOR RENT A nicely furnished front room, first floor, also a good barn, at 82 Brackinridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 25 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3 Arcade second floor front. 20tf

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street, eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Dwelling, 318 Maumee avenue, 7 rooms with barn on premises; good condition and cheap. Inquire G. W. Barkey, 364 Calhoun. 'Phone 192 Main. 31tf

FOR RENT House of 12 rooms, pantry, clothes closets, etc., barn, well, cistern, etc., opposite ... factory, suitable for boarders and warm meals for workmen in factory. Inquire of Cole Trucking Co. 21-1m

FOR RENT Farm of 144 acres black, rich soil, suitable for garden, dairy or farm. Stalls for 40 cattle and horses, two barns, fine house, full supply of well water with wind mill, on south side Maumee river, near city limits, on gravel road. Inquire at Nuttman & Co.'s bank, 6 East Main st., O. S. Hanna. dittwtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Full blooded game chickens. Geo. Swain jr., corner Spy Run avenue and Prospect street. 612

FOR SALE If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—A fine corner lot 80x150, one of the very best locations on East Wayne street; the lot is large enough for two residences; will be sold at a bargain. Call at once, corner Wayne and Lafayette. 2tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, one gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERRY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3.30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

NOTICE!

You can get all kinds of bargains at 176 Calhoun Street,
COLDSTINE'S
We buy anything and sell everything.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

There is Rare Carpet News

—For This First August Week.

A large number of rolls of excellent carpets have been marked at a saving of about one-third of usual costs—an inventory stock adjusting. These carpets are weight for weight and thread for thread the same as the new pattern Carpets which will come later and that will cost a good deal more. Patterns will be different, perhaps not better. A little anticipation in **buying will save a very comfortable sum for those who will have rooms to carpet this fall.** You can have them laid aside and put down when you are ready.

NO WONDER DRESS GOODS ARE SELLING.

Here's some important offerings of Woolen Dress Fabrics that will make **your visit** here yield you a profit a clear purse gain, and on a few weeks **the goods** will be needed. These are Wool Novelties and many Silk and **Wool.**

At 25c a yard—Wool Novelties that sold at 50c.
At 39c a yard—Wool Novelties that sold at 75c.
At 50c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, real value 85c.
At 63c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, worth up to $1.00.
At 79c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, reduced from $1.35.

These handsome bargains will all be placed upon the counters for easy inspection.

At the cloth counter inventory lays out three special bargains in black **and blue, all wool Cheviots, 56 inches wide—suitable for Women's Skirts and Men's Suitings.** Prices $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50—reduced one half.

A handsome bargain for housekeepers—hotelkeepers—boarding houses and barbers. Inventory lays out some nice pickings in all linens.

Three lines 54-inch Cream Damask Table Linen, 23, 25 and 39c.
Three lines 72 inch Cream Damask Table Linen, 27½, 40 and 48c.
Five lots Hemmed Huck Towels, 9c, 11c, 14c, 17c and 20c.

10c an ounce—Genuine French Perfumes, several odors we wish to close out—bottles furnished.

Machine Needles—the best, 5c a paper—all makes constantly on hand.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.



You Didn't Know it.

Well, now you do,
That we are dispensing the

BEST Ice Cream Soda Water **IN THE CITY!**

We have all the Delicious, Cool Drinks and the finest Fruit Flavors that our money can buy.

B. R. NOLL,
—DRUGGIST,—
10 E. Columbia St. and Cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Clean White Teeth!

You can have them by using the . . . .

U. S. DENTISTS' PURE TOOTH POWDER.

For sale by all druggists.
Ask for it—use it.

—Manufactured only by

U. S. DENTISTS,
96 Calhoun Street. Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

NO ADVANCE!

Best Tomatoes, 10c can.
Red Salmon, 10c can.
¼ lb. Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
25c Sweet Pickles, 15c bottle.
California Apricots, 8c lb.
California Peaches, 5c lb.

S. CANZER,
237 East Lewis Street.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 465. Office open evenings.



HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest stock in Fort Wayne

JOE. W. BELL,

11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

For Sale

On Easy paments

Or exchange for improved city property. 39 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire

A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana.
Season 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5 August 12.

JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

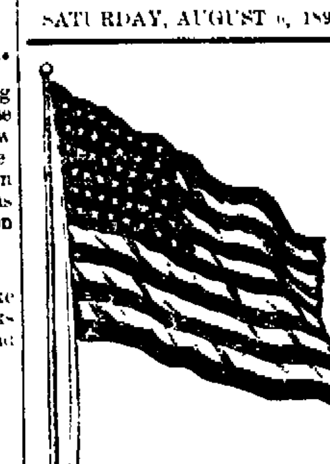
Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $5.00.

For full announcement, address

Geo. W. Benton, Registerer,
Winona Lake, Indiana.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - -	No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - -	No. 650.

Today's Thermometer.

THE SENTINEL'S thermometer registered as follows:

9 a. m	80
12 noon	86
1 p. m	86
2 p. m	88
3 p. m	89

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; fresh south winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Helen Mohr is visiting in Toledo.

J. W. Hood returned to Indianapolis this morning.

Miss Mae Stewart, of the People's store, is at Put-in-Bay.

Miss Gertrude Howden returned yesterday to London, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman left this morning for Bay View. Mich.

Guy Perfect and brother Harry go to Mackinac Sunday to stay two weeks.

Claude Long is in the city. He is connected with Ringling Bros.' circus.

Mrs. Delbert Davis, of 271 Jackson street, will leave soon for Lake Wawasee.

Misses Nellie Stewart and Alice Wetzler, of Toledo, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr and Mrs. Oliver Evans and daughter Italia have returned from an outing at Rome City.

Mrs. G. W. Flick and daughter, Ruth, leave for Chicago tomorrow to remain several weeks.

Miss Clara Carnahan is ill at Bear Lake. Dr. Deming was called there suddenly Monday evening.

Mrs Fred Starkey and daughter, Miss Mary, have returned from Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Mrs. J. W. Younge and sons, Lawrence and Jewel, left today for a visit at Bethany Park, Ind.

Mrs. C. D. C. Huestis, of Maple heights, entertained a few friends at 6 o'clock dinner last evening.

Miss Edith Zollars and brother Harry left for Bear Lake today, where they will rusticate for a few weeks.

Mrs. Clifford Morgan, who has been visiting her parents in this city, has returned to her home in Indianapolis.

Mr and Mrs. Plasterer, of Indianapolis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. George, of Brackenridge street, for a few days.

Mrs Lillie Diehl Ohnhaus entertained a few friends on "American Afternoon" in honor of Miss Fanny Whitipem, Miss Mamie Dickinson and Mrs. H. J. Siebold, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Diehl received a telegram late yesterday afternoon stating that their daughter, Mrs. O. H Brooks, is very ill at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Diehl leaves this evening to attend at her bedside.

In honor of Miss Lilla Cramer, of Fairbury, Ill.; Miss Nellie Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa., Miss Alma Szink, of Altoona, Pa., and Miss Grace Glenn, who is soon to leave for Japan, Miss Mary Smyser entertained last evening at the Wayne hotel.

I. G. Stafford has gone to Lima, Ohio for a few days' visit with his uncle, A. E. Clutter, and other relatives in that city. Shortly after his return to Fort Wayne he will leave for Los Angles, Cal. On his way there he will stop for a time with relatives in Kansas and Denver.

Thursday evening a number of young ladies met at the home of Miss Etta Gay, No 23 Euclid avenue, and organized a club to be known as "The Daughters of the Civil War." They will give aid to the G. A. R. boys and the W. R. C. It is hoped that much good may be done by this band of young workers. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Donna Hilton; vice president, Miss Annie Donels; secretary, Miss Etta Gay. The club will meet on the first and third Friday of each month.

H. H. Macomber, of Muncie, is in the city.

Henry Dieboldt left today for a visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Hanna is in Kingston, Canada, to remain some time.

H. J. Meyers, of Muncie, was a Fort Wayne visitor yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson has returned from a visit in Chicago.

M. Eckhart, of Auburn, was registered at the New Aveline today.

Miss May L. Polhamus, stenographer at the electric light offices, is ill.

Miss Carrie Heilbroner has returned from a visit at Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. William Donnell and mother are visiting relatives in Van Wert, Ohio.

Mrs. A. H. Polhamus and daughter, Miss Flo, returned from Michigan at noon today.

Miss Della Smith, of the north side, has resigned he position with the Home Telephone company.

George E. Hackett, of Harrisburg, Pa., is the guest of his nephew, John Jackson, of Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Ella Markey, chief operator at the Home Telephone office, is spending her vacation in Van Wert, Ohio.

Miss Sadie and Will Fleming have gone to Lake Maxinkuckee to remain over Sunday with Mrs. A. B. Trentman.

Miss Lizzie McMaken entertained her Sabbath school class at her home, No. 56 Nelson street, Thursday evening.

Richard and John Schmetzer, sons of the township trustee, went to Rome City this morning for a week's outing.

Miss Emily Philley has been in Monroeville this week visiting her niece, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, and other relatives.

Mrs. Julia Hood, of Indianapolis, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. E. H. George, of Brackenridge street.

The Misses Minnie and Lillie Nestel will leave Sunday morning for a week's visit with friends and relatives at Kendallville.

Mrs. Charles Futter, of Baker street, and Miss Lizzie Bardonner, of Lafayette, left on the excursion for Niagara Falls today.

R. E. Staples, Charles Winz and J. H. Keefer, of South Bend, are guests of the New Aveline. They will attend the races next week.

The regular monthly meetings of the Relief Union and the Home for Emergencies will be held Monday, Aug. 8, at the usual time and place.

Miss Mae Stuter, of Williams street, gave a very enjoyable party at Robison park yesterday in honor of Miss Wetcher and Miss Steward, of Toledo.

There was the biggest market of the season this morning and thousands of Fort Wayne ladies were out to patronize the farmers and their wives.

Miss Mattie Graham, of No. 230 East Lewis street, and Misses Nellie and Maud Clark, of Holman street, are spending a couple of weeks at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Frank J. Stutesman, landlord of the Randall hotel, has returned from Columbus, where he attended the races for a few days. Mr. Stutesman says all the big horsemen are coming to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. W. A. Hall will go to Rome City tomorrow to arrange for a cottage, which will be occupied by a party of young ladies, the third week in August. Mrs. Hall will chaperone the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rothschild and Nathan Rothschild and Mrs. B. Levy and sons, Morton and Isidore, went to Huntington yesterday to assist Leopold Levy to celebrate his nomination for state treasurer.

The Monroeville Breeze: "Frank Schmqck, a tonsorial artist of Fort Wayne, accompanied by a gentleman friend has been in town the past week visiting his uncle, D. Murfield and family, just south of town."

Forty of the little friends of Master Horace Lewis, of No. 20 Savilla avenue, South Wayne, gathered at his home to celebrate his eleventh birthday. The little ones were made so happy that the occasion will be long remembered by them.

The mothers' meeting of the Willard union will be held in Westminster church at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The subject for discussion will be "Narcotics." Today is "Red Letter Day," "Mother Wallace Day" and "Franchise Day" in the Willard union.

The Laundry Workers' union held their annual election of officers in their hall, 138 Calhoun street, last evening, with the following results: President, Miss Minnie Phelps; vice president, Miss Lillie Bradtmiller; secretary, Miss May Disney; treasurer, Miss Emma Bradtmiller; financial secretary, Miss Lottie Roach; guardian, Miss Anna Grieble; scribe, Miss Anna Dornte.

Mrs. A. N. Martin of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Susie Wagner left today for an extended visit at Decatur.

Mrs. Chas. Guilde will leave for a visit to Chicago in a few days.

Miss Marguerite Hanna is very ill at Mrs. Alden's cottage in Petoskey.

Mrs. Jay Young visited Mrs. Gus Michaels in Huntington yesterday.

Miss Jennie Bates, of Kansas City, is visiting Mrs. Gunder, on North Wells street.

Mrs. T. B. Empie is at the hospital in Toledo with her daughter, Gertrude Empie.

A. B. Peticolas and son, of Victoria, Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodworth.

Mr and Mrs. George Beers has returned from Van Wert, where they spent their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, nurse and children, are visiting Mrs. Evans' mother at Franklin, Pa.

Mrs. William Lewis spent the week in Monroeville the guest of J. Lewis and family and Mrs. S. Williams.

Mrs. John Evans and children leave tonight for Petoskey. They will be at home with Mrs. Beaver, while there.

Hon. Hugh Daugherty, of Bluffton, democratic candidate for treasurer of state, was shaking hands with Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mrs. J. T. Leary has returned from a visit with Mrs. Wood in Chicago. She also visited her sisters, Misses Emma and Anna Hughes.

Lieut. O. S. Jones, of the Twenty eighth battery, is visiting his relatives here at home for a few days. He is absent from his battery on a fifteen days' furlough. Lieutenant Jones' father is ill.

The council committee on rules, regulations and ordinances will meet Monday evening to discuss the curfew ordinance and the resolution taxing street cars, introduced by Councilman Poirson. The curfew ordinance will probably be favorably reported on.

Huntington Herald: "Misses Lizzie and Gertrude Potter, of Fort Wayne, arrived this morning, and will be the guests of Mrs. C. F. Thompson, for a few weeks.—Miss Emma Dickover went to Fort Wayne, yesterday, expecting to be absent from the city some time."

The priests of the Fort Wayne diocese of the Catholic church will go into annual retreat at Notre Dame on the 29th of this month and continue the remainder of the week. Bishop Rademacher will dedicate the new Belgian church at South Bend on Sunday, August 14, and the rites will be very imposing.

The Hon. T. E. Ellison has received a commission from Governor Mount to represent Indiana in the international prison congress, which meets at Brussells, Belgium, in 1900. Mr. Ellison will have the title, assistant commissioner from the United States to represent Indiana. Mr. Ellison will prepare and present to the congress a codification of the prison laws.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., has returned from his tour in Europe and oriental countries and will preach Sabbath morning at Westminster church on "God's Goodness in Our Civil and Religious Life." He had a most successful trip of 20,000 miles in more than twenty different countries and took 1,300 pictures which he will utilize in his illustrated work.

The 2:28 trot Monday will be one of the most interesting events of the year. Horsemen say it will be the keenest race of the meeting.

Ninth annual clearance sale of bicycles, guaranteed new bicycles, $15, $16 and $17. Columbus, $27. Fowlers, $22. Ramblers, in the new bi-colored '99 finish, $38.

A. C. KATT,
d&w1t 41 W. Berry St.

Tan Shoes in all shades at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE"

Quality AND Quantity.

These make up the ideal combination quantity and quality. On just that basis do we recommend to our customers our

HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES.

A full line of switches first and second quality, plain and gray constantly on hand and made to order, as well as all kinds of ventilated goods.

Prices from 69c to $15.00.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.



NEED A NEW BUGGY.

If you do, don't hesitate to come in and ask us questions. We've got a lot of buggies this season to people who didn't come to look and remained to buy. Bring your stock, we'll mind buggies at our low prices are very tempting.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,
Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Pickled Herring, Caviar, Cervelat and Salami Sausage. Dill Pickles: Mustard. Cider Vinegar and White Wheat Vinegar.

AT J. G. STRODEL,
13 Harrison Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
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Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

No Pain! No Gas!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN . . . . .

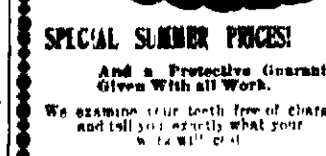
(Vitalized Air Given if Desired.) Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractor in Fort Wayne.

Our Success is Due to

Painless Dentistry and Cheap Prices for First Class Work.



Plates That Fit, Fillings That Stay in, and Kind Treatment.



SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES!

And a Protective Guaranty Given With all Work.

We examine your teeth free of charge and tell you exactly what your work will cost.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,

74 Calhoun Street.
Over Meyerhurst's Drug Store.
Hours 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment.
—Lady Attendant.—

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Flour, Meats and Potatoes,

All best City Flour, $3.50 bbl.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders and Picnic Hams, 6c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 9c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 9c.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Large New Potatoes, 12½c peck.
Large New Onions, 15c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Three great races Monday—Horse Review stake, pacing, $2,500. Three-year-old trot, $1,000. 2:28 trot, $2,000.

The most carefully selected stock of Shoes in the city at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

$1.50 —TO— DETROIT And Return —VIA— WABASH AND STEAMER

FROM TOLEDO.
SUNDAY,
AUGUST 21st.

Special Train leaves 6:25 a. m.

The last Detroit Excursion this season.

TAN SHOES!
TAN SHOES!
TAN SHOES!
In all shades at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

$2.00 to Chicago and return, via Pennsylvania, next Sunday. Train leave at 3:55 a. m. w,t,f,s, tf

For an Advertisement of the New Hawaiin Mandolin

I will on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday sell musical instruments and strings at cost. J. H. Riemen 147 Hanna street, corner Lewis. 5t2

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16 eod

The "Best" Ice Cream Soda Water possible for mar to make at B. R. NOLL, 10 E. Columbia St. and cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

We can Suit you in all shades of Tan Shoes. We carry the largest stock in the city to select from. Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

Notice.

On account of going out of business, I will sell my groceries at and below cost. I also have for sale horse and delivery wagon and buggy; also house and lot on West Jefferson street.

P. F. KNEER,
aug5,eod,tf No. 140 Broadway.

See the Haviland China set to be given away at Ward's China store. 3w&stf

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

"You will never know" just how good our Soda Water is until you have tried it. B. R. NOLL, 10 E. Columbia St. and cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Money Saved Is Money Earned.

Save money by buying a Piano or Organ at the greatest sacrifice sale ever made. From $50 to $100 saved on every instrument in the house. Come in, examine our instruments, get prices and you will be sure to buy.

P. DICKINSON,
98 Calhoun Street.

A GOOD THING. . . . . A BATH.



You can't take a bath except in a tub and do it right. What you need are the conveniences of the modern bath room. Have you ever enjoyed the luxury of that delightful feeling of new life after a bath? People who really know the expense, say they would rather dispense with their parlor than their bath room.

***H. F. Franke* THE PLUMBER**

Phone 672 - 68 Barr St.

HOW THEY DO IT.

The Way the Bell Monopoly Does Business on the Pacific Coast.

This is the way the government tax on telephone messages is handled on the Pacific coast where the Bell Co. have no opposition as yet. In Ohio and Indiana the Bell Co. pays the tax because of the good example set by the National Telephone and Telegraph Co. of this city:

Commencing July 1, 1898, the United States government places a tax of one cent on every long distance message costing 15 cents or over. The telephone companies on the Pacific coast will charge, on the end of the month, to telephone subscribers using the long-distance lines the government tax of one cent on each message on which the company receives from 15 cents to 50 cents. On all messages on which they receive above 50 cents the telephone company will pay the tax and no charge to subscribers.

JNO. I. SABIN, President.

POOLS ON RACES

Sold morning and evening at HOME BILLIARD HALL, 20 W. Berry St.

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

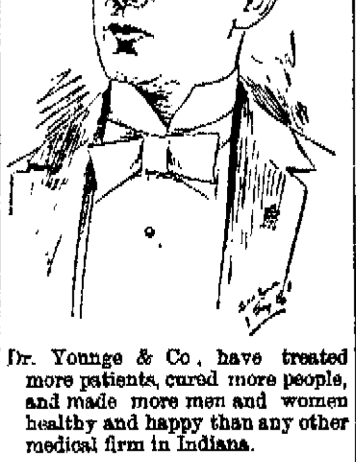
We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



Dr. Younge & Co., have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. We are the only physicians in the United States today who have sworn statements to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. Cases that other doctors did not, could not cure, have given us their affidavits that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Stricture, Night Losses, Drains in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other bad results of secret vice exposure and excesses, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, all Chronic and painful complaints.

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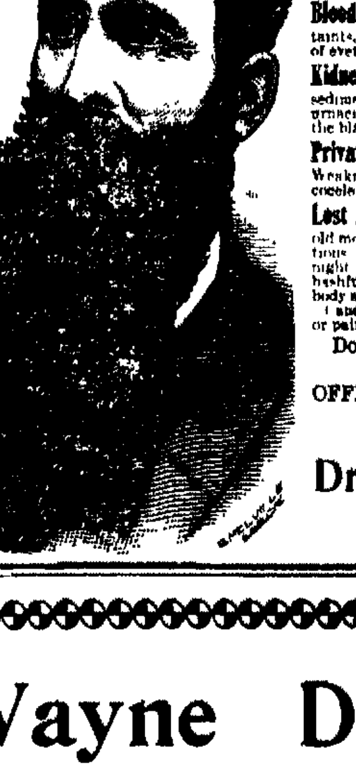
OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
S. E. cor. Oliver and Emily Sts.

When Others Fail, Consult



DR. WENGER,

Who Has Just Returned From Europe,

Visiting London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna. These cities have the largest and best hospitals in the world.

New Remedies and New Treatments in all

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and blood poison of every nature.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

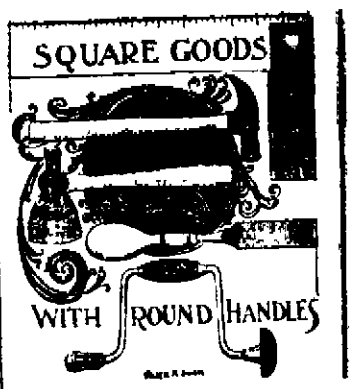
Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without Knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
135 Calhoun Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Awl Around



level, and square dealing is what we claim to give you. We carry the **most elaborate and diversified stock of carpenters', mechanics' and machinists' tools in the city.** Also builders **plain and ornamental hardware, cutlery, etc. Our aim is to meet every want and supply the best made tools to be found in the market.**

Lawn Mowers

—At 10 Per Cent. Off.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

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19 and 21 West Main Street.

HUMMER BAKING POWDER.



Try the wholesome Hummer Baking Powder if you do not already use it. It gives satisfaction and there is no purer, more efficient baking powder in the market.

Sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
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'98 Model WHEELS are here. All '98 goods must go at once. '98 wheels as low as $15, Fine $50 wheel at $25. 2nd hand Outing, $12, Star, $16, Emerald, $15, Columbia, $20, Tires, $1.25; Oil, 5c; Lamps, 8c.

Cut Rate Bicycle House,
12 Clinton Street.

W. C. T. U.

Lunch Counter at the Entrance of Swinney Park.

Ice Cream, Lemonade, Cakes and Sandwiches for sale from 1 to 9 o'clock each evening. Stop and have something.

EBERSOLE PIANOS!

Best in— TONE, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP.

34 EAST BERRY ST.

Another Car Load



LIKE CUT.
99c.

OF THOSE

Large Size, Full Solid Seat

ROCKERS.

A BARGAIN!

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Sale to Begin

Monday, August 8,

At 8 O'clock Sharp.

Come early, you cannot afford to miss this opportunity.

No Telephone or Mail Orders Received. Will Not Sell Any to Dealers.

We have a few of the LEONARD CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS which we will close out less than cost to make room for fall stock.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO. FORT WAYNE IND.

166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.

August 8, 9, 10. 11 and 12, 1898.

Fort Wayne Driving Club's

PURSES $32,500! 225 FAST HORSES! 16 RACES!

8th Annual Race Meeting!

A large majority of the horses entered in next weeks races will be on the grounds by Sunday morning and all of them will be given their daily work-out exercise on the track. The public is cordially invited to visit the track tomorrow and see the best string of horses ever seen on one track in Indiana. Electric cars every 10 minutes or oftener if necessary.

No Admission Fee!

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MODES OF PEACEMAKING

The Etiquette of Chaining Up the Dogs of War.

THE VANQUISHED PAY THE PIPER.

Steps Which Spain Must Take Before Uncle Sam Will Hang Up His Musket. How Treaty Negotiations Are Conducted—Some Big Indemnities.

There are no hard and fast rules regulating the modes and methods of peacemaking. The victor usually dictates such terms as he chooses or such as he thinks the conquered country can or will submit to.

Of course, looking at it from an outside standpoint, it is rather rough for a



COUNCIL ROOM IN MINISTRY PALACE, MADRID

nation that has been thrashed and that during the proceeding has lost many of its citizens and much of its money to have to pay roundly for the experience after it is all over. But the lesson is a salutary one. By teaching the vanquished that warfare is expensive as well as cruel more is done toward preserving peace in the world than by all the pleadings of the humanitarians.

A treaty of peace is a much more formal, ceremonious and complicated proceeding than a declaration of war. Occasionally hostilities have begun before war has been declared at all, as in the present one with Spain we seized her vessels as prizes before a declaration of war had been made. In the event of negotiations for peace taking place, Spain's method of procedure will doubtless be determined by the desire to make the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall have become convinced of her sincerity in courting peace at the price set by him, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

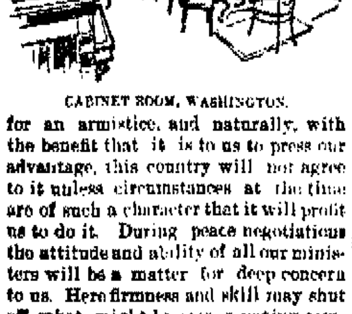
The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warmaking. Pending negotiations for permanent peace, the president may agree to an armistice. Neither side can then take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during an armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect.

Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare.

Naturally one of the first suggestions of the beaten nation will be a proposal



CABINET ROOM, WASHINGTON.

for an armistice, and naturally, with the benefit that it is to us to press our advantage, this country will not agree to it unless circumstances at the time are of such a character that it will profit us to do it. During peace negotiations the attitude and ability of all our ministers will be a matter for deep concern to us. Here firmness and skill may shut off what might become a vexing complication if not settled at once.

As soon as a treaty of peace is so well under way that the signing of it remains only as a mere formality an armistice probably will be declared, although it is possible that the president will demand that all Spanish troops leave the island of Cuba before he considers anything else. The final signing of the treaty will be done probably by special representatives from each nation, who will meet at some place to be agreed on and affix the signatures to the document.

Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy, and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity.

As to the terms antecedent to peace which our government will insist upon [we] will not presume to conjecture, but [th]at they will be entirely satisfactory we may rest assured. Should the war end soon it will be easier for Spain. If protracted, the conditions imposed upon her will, of course, be more rigorous.

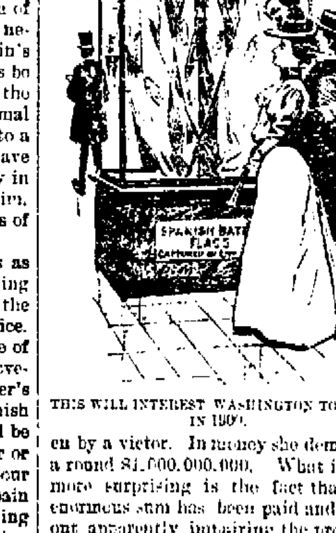
Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not become a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side. Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries; that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

It would be premature to discuss the means by which this country will seek to indemnify herself before consenting to a peace with Spain. Most modern wars have been profitable to the victors. Should our country follow the example of other nations the proclamation of peace will find us much more than compensated for the expenses of the war.

After her victory over France Germany exacted the largest sum ever tak-



THIS WILL INTEREST WASHINGTON TOURISTS IN 1900.

en by a victor. In money she demanded a round $1,000,000,000. What is even more surprising is the fact that this enormous sum has been paid and without apparently impairing the prosperity of the French people. In addition, Germany took Alsace and Lorraine, easily worth another $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the humiliation inflicted by such a loss.

When Russia settled with Turkey after their last war, the government of the czar received $190,000,000 in money and carved the principalities of Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia out of Turkish soil.

After her brief and one sided war with China Japan demanded a money indemnity that was three times what she had expended, as shown by the reports of her own officials as well as by her war loans and bond issues. In addition to this, she demanded that the Liao-Tung peninsula, a part of Manchuria, and the island of Formosa be ceded to her. As the result of negotiations there was a compromise which gave Japan $240,000,000 and Formosa. As she had expended but little over $100,000,000 it is apparent, from the monetary point of view, that she made a splendid investment in whipping China.

Turkey, as the result of her war with Greece, was enabled to pay arrearages of interest and a portion of the principal due Russia. In his settlement with Greece the sultan received millions in money and an extension of Turkey's frontier to the southward.

It is characteristic of this country that much of her war profits have been in the nature of vital principles established. The war of the Revolution secured us a big concession of territory, but the inestimable profit of the triumph was in the establishment of a free and independent nation. In 1812 our reward was in establishing the inviolability of American ships. As a result of the Mexican war we received California, New Mexico and Arizona, yet it is a memorable and unprecedented feature of the transaction that we voluntarily paid $15,000,000 for these territories. After General Jackson had overrun Florida because of the Seminole raids we purchased her from Spain for $5,000,000.

ANDREW DOWNS.

Worthless.



First Bunko Man—What's in de grip, Sykes—sawdust?

Second Bunko Man—Naw, Spanish fours.—New York Journal.

"He is a gold brick, isn't he?"

"He is worse than a gold brick. Say, he's a Spanish bond."—New York Journal.

MAUSER MISCHIEF.

SOME SURPRISING RESULTS OF THE SPANISH RIFLE FIRE.

Experts Must Revise Their Theories According to a New Set of Facts—The Little Bullets Knock Men Down, but Do Not Always Kill.

We are finding out a lot of things about rifles and rifle bullets, things we didn't know before or even suspect. Before any actual fighting had been done we listened with awe to the experts and theorists who made long dissertations on the effectiveness of the modern small arm. They built up startling pictures for us about the penetrative energy of the new bullets and told us that a dozen or more men, standing one be-



THE FEARFUL IMPACT OF A MAUSER BULLET.

hind the other, would all be pierced by a single bullet fired by a soldier at 2,000 yards.

But all these theories have been rudely shattered by actual experiences in the field and observations in the army hospitals. The modern bullet still remains a decidedly farreaching and particularly active missile, but its wickedness seems to have been overestimated.

It was supposed that the small steel or brass jacketed Mauser bullet, sent on its errand by a charge of high explosive, would speed merrily through the soldier in its path and go on to the find other victims without so much as a second's delay.

But the Mauser bullet has done nothing of the kind. It has, however, done other surprising things. For instance, you would hardly think that a bit of lead and steel about the size of a two inch section of a lead pencil could strike a 180 pound soldier with force enough to knock him end over end for a distance of a dozen feet, yet at San Juan hill and other places around Santiago where Mauser bullets were quite prevalent in the air at times they were observed to do exactly that on numerous occasions.

We must also revise our theories as to the amount and character of damage which a Mauser bullet inflicts. This cannot be done hastily or by a layman, for the manifestations of the mischief which these bullets are capable of have been varied. Sometimes they killed, but oftener they merely wounded. At any rate, they have not proved half so terrible or deadly as we expected them to be.

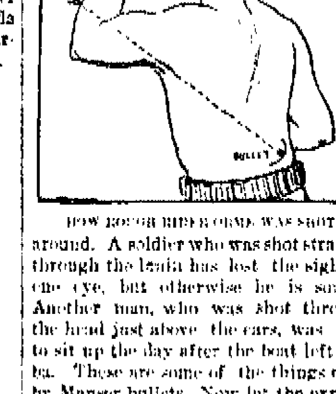
Some of the wounded who have been brought back to the United States were almost shot to pieces. There are soldiers who have been hit by as many as eight Mauser bullets. According to all surgical traditions these men ought to be dead, but they are not.

In speaking of those brought to New York on the Olivette, Assistant Surgeon Brown said: "The worst wound to be found upon the ship was borne by Norman Orme of Company E, First Volunteer cavalry (the rough riders). Orme was fighting Indian fashion—lying upon his stomach and shooting when he saw a chance—when he was struck by a Mauser bullet. He was aiming his rifle at the time, and his left arm was bent.

"The Spanish bullet struck Orme in the left arm just above the elbow and pierced it. Passing out, it entered the upper arm, producing a compound comminuted fracture of the bone of the upper arm. The bullet passed out of the arm and entered Orme's body just below the left armpit. Thence it ranged downward, passing through his lung. At the opposite side of the body the bullet was checked by a rib. It had force enough to smash this rib, but it could go no farther and remained in the man's body.

"In this case six wounds were inflicted by one bullet, and the extraordinary part of the thing is that Orme has a very good chance for recovery."

Men who were shot through the kidneys, liver or lungs are able to walk



HOW ROUGH RIDER ORME WAS SHOT.

around. A soldier who was shot straight through the brain has lost the sight of one eye, but otherwise he is sound. Another man, who was shot through the head just above the ears, was able to sit up the day after the boat left Cuba. These are some of the things done by Mauser bullets. Now let the experts give us some brand new theories.

SEWELL FORD.

Dr. Mary Walker's Repartee.

Dr. Mary Walker, with her dress reform costume, was at the White House reception to President Dole. She was attired in a neat fitting Prince Albert suit and wore a G. A. R. button. During the evening Dr. Walker was introduced to the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. Now, Mr. Wu, like Li Hung Chang, is fond of asking questions when anything strikes him as peculiar.

"Why do you wear pants?" Minister Wu pointedly inquired of Dr. Walker.

"Why do you wear a gown or dress?" asked Dr. Walker, without at first answering the minister's question.

"Because it is the custom of my country," Mr. Wu quickly responded.

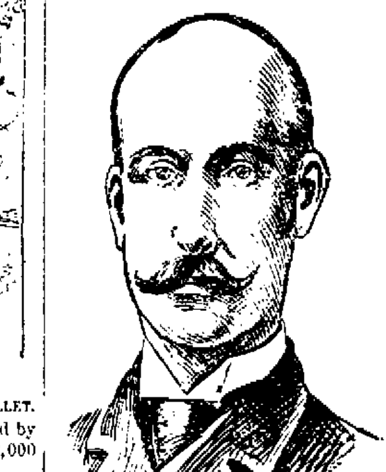
"Well, I wear trousers because this is a free country, and people are not handicapped by custom," was Dr. Walker's answer.—New York Times.

A UNIQUE HONOR.

General McKibben the First United States Military Governor In Cuba.

Brigadier General Chambers McKibben, who temporarily acted as military governor of Santiago and was the first American to hold sway in a Cuban city, achieved a unique distinction. As aid-de-camp to General Shafter he had the honor of first raising the stars and stripes over the city.

General McKibben was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1858, and was the



BRIGADIER GENERAL M'KIBBEN.

youngest of 13 children, four of whom served their country in the army.

General McKibben came of fighting stock and early in the civil war enlisted as a private in the regular army. He was immediately afterward appointed second lieutenant, and his first promotion came to him in 1864, when he was made first lieutenant. He was brevetted captain for gallant services in battle the same year and at the conclusion of the war, deciding to remain in the army, he was promoted to be captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry. In 1892 he became major of the Twenty fifth infantry, and in 1896 was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Twenty-first infantry. He held this rank when he went to Cuba. His services at the battle of Santiago were of so distinguished a character that he was specially mentioned in General Shafter's official report. He was among the officers recommended for promotion, and a few days later the president made him a brigadier general of volunteers. General McKibben's home is in California.

Of his three brothers who entered the army General David McKibben served in the Mexican and Indian wars and upon the breaking out of the civil war was appointed assistant field officer to General McClellan. He was brevet brigadier general of the regular army at the close of the war. Another brother, Robert, served with distinction in the civil war, and when it ended was a brevet lieutenant colonel.

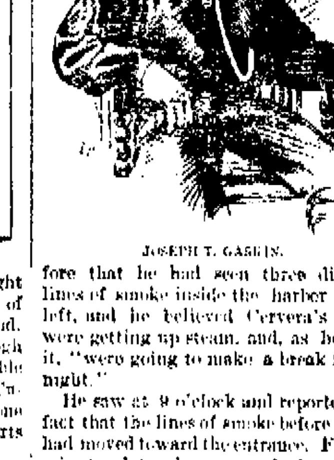
HE SIGHTED CERVERA.

Story of the Signal Boy Who Gave the Alarm at Santiago.

A perfect army and navy presupposes not only that all the individual members of such are courageous and capable, but also that they have the feeling of personal responsibility, are in thorough sympathy with the cause for which they fight and are devotedly attached to the country in whose service they are engaged. Probably nowhere else are those requisites more frequently met with than in the army and navy of the United States.

Joseph T. Gaskin is only a signal boy on board the Iowa, but had it not been for his unremitting attention to his duties, his keen sight and reflective mind Cervera's fleet might have escaped uninjured from the harbor of Santiago.

Young Gaskin was on duty on his ship on the morning of July 3 and was watching the entrance to the harbor keenly. He was more than usually alert, as he had reported the night be-



JOSEPH T. GASKIN.

fore that he had seen three distinct lines of smoke inside the harbor to the left, and he believed Cervera's ships were getting up steam, and, as he puts it, "were going to make a break in the night."

He saw at 9 o'clock and reported the fact that the lines of smoke before noted had moved toward the entrance. Fifteen minutes later he reported the smoke moving more rapidly, and of his own accord prepared the signal numbers 2-5-0, meaning "The enemy's ships escaping," and made them ready for hoisting. At half past 9 o'clock he saw the first emerging warship, and reported the fact to the navigator, who ordered him to hoist the emergency signal. He did so, and the navigator said:

"Sound the alarm, bugler! Sound general quarters!"

Then the battle was on.

The hero of this incident has his home in Newark, N. J., where he was educated. He enlisted in the navy two years ago as an apprentice, and has an elder brother on the Portsmouth.

THEY RULE HAVANA.

THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR PECULIAR WAYS.

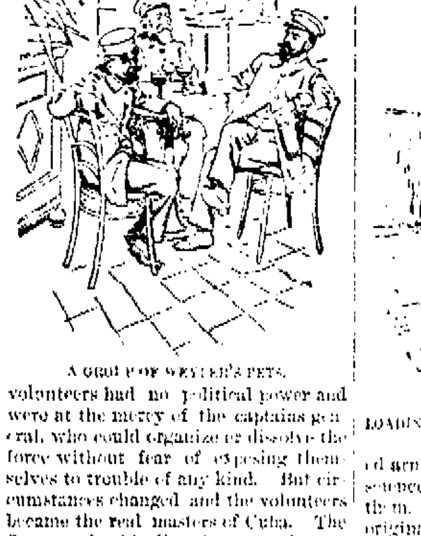
They Are Known as Weyler's Pets and For Many Years Have Exerted a Powerful Influence In the Capital of Cuba. Some of Their Pleasantries.

It is generally supposed that the Spanish volunteers in Cuba are the most loyal supporters of Spanish authority in the island of Cuba. That their loyalty is not disinterested any person familiar with the history of the force can never doubt for a moment. They do not even regard the regular Spanish troops with favor, only in so far as these further their own selfish ends and contribute to their personal aggrandizement, and they have frequently resisted the supreme Spanish authority in the island when his policy was not in accordance with their wishes.

Knowing all this, it will not surprise any one to hear that General Blanco, the Spanish captain general of Cuba, had a narrow escape from death recently at the hands of a member of the volunteer force. General Blanco cannot be credited with leniency in dealing with the insurrectionists, but harsh as his treatment of them has been it was not sufficiently so to suit the volunteers. They have been known in this country as "Weyler's pets." His regime of blood was in their estimation an ideal administration, and they long for him, or one equally tyrannical and cruel, again at the head of affairs.

The reported attempt to assassinate General Blanco and a threatened massacre of the Cubans by the volunteers call attention to this peculiar body, of whom so much is heard, but so little known. Many people, on reading of the threat of the volunteers, would suppose that it was aimed at the reconcentrados. A better knowledge of the volunteers will indicate that their wrath is more likely to be directed against the Cuban born autonomists. There have been loyal to the Spanish government, but are suspected of not being strongly opposed to the formation of a republic, in which they would wield a strong influence. It is also evident that the autonomists would benefit greatly if the island were captured and retained by the United States, and they are suspected of being more than willing to see such a course taken.

The volunteer force as it is now is not a very old institution. The original



A GROTTO OF WEYLER'S PETS.

volunteers had no political power and were at the mercy of the captains general, who could organize or dissolve the force without fear of exposing themselves to trouble of any kind. But circumstances changed and the volunteers became the real masters of Cuba. The first step in this direction was taken by Captain General Roncali, who, in August, 1849, asked the Madrid government for authority "to arm 20,000 peninsular volunteers, peninsulars only, because," he explained, "I have not enough confidence in the natives of this island to trust them with arms." Roncali's petition was granted, and since then the volunteers have received such accessions of power that they practically dictate the policy of the home government in Cuba. They have compelled the recall of many governors.

In order to encourage Spaniards to go to Cuba and to keep them loyal special privileges were given them. A volunteer is relieved of all other military duty and is only liable for service in his own city. If he is arrested on any charge, grave or trifling, he is not sent to the ordinary prison, but is turned over to the military authorities, his own friends. Almost every Spaniard is a volunteer, and all the judges are Spaniards and volunteers. So the volunteer is tried before one of his brothers in arms. If the case be one between a Cuban and a volunteer, the volunteer always wins.

During the war the volunteers have been allowed to go out into the country and "find" all the cattle and other property which was necessarily left behind by the reconcentrados when they were driven into the cities. The volunteers are made up of the dock laborers, teamsters, clerks, small retailers and those who live by their wits. The officers are wealthy Spaniards, as it costs money to be an officer. The volunteers receive no pay, and the expense of maintaining the organization is met by contributions of the officers.

The volunteers have often refused to obey orders from Madrid. They perpetrated the massacres in the Teatro de Villanueva and El Louvre in 1870. They rebelled against Captain General Dulce and shipped him to Spain because he was too lenient with the insurgents. They compelled Captain General Prendergast to expel from Cuba Autonomist Deputy Portuondo, a colonel in the Spanish regular army, because he was a native Cuban, and they rebelled in 1881 and compelled the exile of Ceprada because he endeavored to establish autonomy.

C. J. BOWDEN.

Another Matter.

Many persons oppose a spelling reform, so called, on the ground that a simplified orthography would deprive the language of its richness by destroying the evidence of the derivation of words and making the words themselves look cheap and undignified, so to speak, when printed. They are not without examples that seem to bear them out in their contention:

Jones—What a magnificent actor Salvini was, and how his name somehow seemed to fit him!

Mrs. Jones—Yes, but wouldn't it be an up hill job for a woman to try to become famous with such a name as Sal Veeny!—Youth's Companion.

SENT BACK TO SPAIN.

HOW UNCLE SAM SOLVES ONE OF THE PROBLEMS OF VICTORY.

The Returning of Toral's Surrendered Army Establishes a Unique Precedent. Why the Transported Soldiers Will Not Go Back to Cuba to Fight Again.

One of the unexpected problems of victory which have confronted Uncle Sam and one which he has met and solved with the usual Yankee promptness has been the disposal of his numerous prisoners of war.

When hostilities with Spain were begun, probably very few Americans reckoned on this phase of the business. It was known, of course, that there were a great number of Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and every loyal citizen was confident that sooner or later they would cease to fight for Spain. What was to become of them was lost sight of. Perhaps the average American imagined that every Spaniard in sight was to be obliterated in battle, wiped out, destroyed.

But the Spaniard does not fight that way, as we have recently learned. He has a wholesome distaste for becoming deceased. To avoid this he surrenders and becomes instead of a dead hero a living prisoner with a healthy appetite. As such the responsibility is at once transferred to the victor. Just what would have happened to American troops had they been captured in large numbers by the Spanish we do not know. Perhaps it is better not to speculate. But Uncle Sam has a big heart as well as a strong right arm, and he is bound to be humane, even in warfare, whenever possible. So it became necessary to adopt some policy with reference to captured prisoners.

The surrender of such a great body of troops as that commanded by General Toral and under the existing conditions furnishes an incident without a parallel in warfare. Consequently there was no precedent to follow as to their disposal. But Uncle Sam has a way of making his own precedents, or rather of doing without them altogether. He figured up even before the surrender that it would cost him a big sum to keep the conquer-



LOADING SICK SPANISH PRISONERS ON TRANSPORTS.

ed army in the manner that his conscience demanded that he should keep them. So with much promptness and originality he decided that he would ship them back to Spain.

That this was a unique proceeding did not prevent him from speedily taking steps to carry it out, so within a few days after the surrender of Santiago the contract had been let and preparations for transporting the conquered army were well under way. This is going to cost him something like $800,000, but it will only add another item to the formidable indemnity account which Spain must settle as soon as she concludes to quit fighting.

The specifications of the invitation for the bids called for the transportation of 1,000 officers and 24,000 enlisted men, to be transported from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz, Spain, or any other Spanish port that might be designated. Cabin accommodations were to be furnished for the officers, and third class passage or steerage for the enlisted men. The men were to be provided with suitable galley accommodations and the United States requirements as to space per man and ventilation to be strictly conformed to. The United States was to deliver the troops on board the vessels at Santiago.

The government requires that the subsistence supplies furnished shall be equal to garrison rations.

One of the humors of the situation is that it was a Spanish steamship company to which the contract was awarded. The Compania Trasatlantica Espanola, whose bid was accepted, will receive for every officer taken back to Spain $60 and for every private $30.

Aside from the economy of the scheme, Uncle Sam figures that the distributing of some 25,000 conquered soldiers throughout Spain will have a salutary moral effect on the country of our enemy. The returned prisoners are bound to take back with them a revised idea of the fighting strength of the United States, and this is sure to be disseminated. It is quite likely that this will do much to dissipate the dense ignorance concerning the "Yankee pigs" which now exists throughout Spain.

Several conditions assure us that the returned soldiers will not come back. In the first place, Spain has no fleet strong enough to convoy transports. In the second place, the prisoners would forfeit their right to be treated as prisoners of war if again captured bearing arms against the United States. Lastly, the one experience in Cuba is enough for the average Spaniard, and most of them would rather die peaceably at home than to be sent back to be killed or starved. So when they go they go for good.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

We Are Coming to It.

"And what is that?" asked the uninitiated one. "Is it a picture of the man who did the wonderful thing?"

"Not at all," answered the initiated one. "It is a picture of the reporter who wrote up the wonderful thing that the man did."—Chicago Post.

FIGHTING CHAPLAINS

SOME HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES BRAVE AS WELL AS GOOD.

How the Chaplain of the Seventy-first Found His Duty Along the Firing Lines. Another Chaplain Who Used a Rifle and Was Wounded.

Up from Cuba come thrilling stories about some of the fighting chaplains of the volunteer army. Some of the best of them are told about Rev. George R. Van de Water, chaplain of the famous Seventy-first New York regiment. Said one of the wounded soldiers of that command, a private who is now recovering from bullet wounds in a New York hospital:

"There were a good many of us who didn't think that chaplains were of much use in battle before we found out what soldiering meant, but now there isn't a man of us who is left alive who doesn't wonder what we would have done without him. If there is any credit coming to the Seventy first, there isn't a man in it who will not share more than half of it with our chaplain, who shared all the bad and showed us that he was as brave as any of us and better than the best of us."

Those are the words of one who knows the man well and has seen him in the field. Chaplain Van de Water is the pastor of a New York church and has been connected with the Seventy first regiment for several years. When the regiment was mustered in, some one said to him, "If your regiment is sent to the front, I don't suppose you'll go."

Then there was an angry parson. "Oh, you don't, don't you? Well, you wait and see. I'll tell you now, though, that wherever my regiment goes I go." And he has. When the Seventy first went to Camp Black, he was along and soon made himself a favorite not only with his own men, but with those of other regiments. At Lakeland it was the same.

Chaplain Van de Water was all through the battle of San Juan Hill, where so many of his boys fell. He was not behind the firing lines either, but right up in front. He was out there not because it was required of him, but because he believed there was where his duty lay.

Just what the duties of an army chaplain comprise depend upon the chaplain. In a general way it is understood that during a battle he shall lend a hand toward helping the wounded. This can be done either in the field hospital or at the front. Chaplain Van de Water chose to do his work at the front. A fine mark he made for the Mauser missiles, for he is tall and stout. No doubt he was selected as a target dozens of times during that fight by the Spaniards in the trenches. Perhaps that is why he escaped unhurt. His men say that he seemed to be all



CHAPLAIN VAN DE WATER IN THE FIELD.

along the line, now searching in the tall grass for wounded, now standing along the lines cheering the soldiers and urging them to fight like heroes and prepare to die like Christians.

Lieutenant Trull, who has come home honored and bandaged, says of him: "By long odds the most impressive service was the one that our chaplain conducted the Sunday evening before the big fight. He tried to hold a meeting in the afternoon, but the men were too busy with their preparations for battle, and so he only said a few words to them and told them to go ahead and get things in shape and that he would conduct services in the evening.

"He did so in a big engine house at Siboney. He urged us to bravery and filled us full of hope. He begged each individual to do his best for his country. That was the kind of religion he gave us. The whole service hardly kept us 30 minutes, but every man went away cheered.

"That wasn't all. From the time we landed in Cuba our chaplain gave his whole time to visiting the soldiers. He went from place to place and would begin to talk to one man, when soon a knot would gather around him, and then he got in his strong work. He didn't talk sentimental religion, but laughed and joked with the men, taking care to inspire them with hope, patience, patriotism and bravery. Then he looked out most carefully for those who were ill, cheering them and doing what he could to make them comfortable."

Along with Chaplain Van de Water will be remembered another fighting parson who has shown that he is made of heroic stuff. This is Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Newark, N. J., and chaplain of the Ninth U. S. infantry. Chaplain Galloupe was sunstruck on June 29 while carrying food and water to the wounded and aiding them in other ways. He was ordered to the hospital at Siboney, but two days later, hearing of the fighting at the front and feeling that it was his duty to be there, he struck out on an eight mile walk, never halting until he reached the firing line. Then he seized a rifle from a wounded soldier, ripped the Red Cross badge from his arm and for fully an hour pumped lead at the Spaniards with righteous zeal and, so it is said, with surprising accuracy.

This was early in the morning. All day the chaplain assisted the doctors with the wounded. That afternoon when he had moved back about half a mile beyond the firing to rest a bit, for he was still suffering from the effects of sunstroke, he was injured by the explosion of a shell. This did not keep him from taking the eight mile tramp back, and all along the way he gave what assistance he could to the 200 or so men, wounded, who were dragging their suffering selves over that terrible road to the hospital at Siboney.

FRANK B. TALBERT.

A Strange Case.

Bingles—I never was so surprised in my life as when I got a chance, the other day, to look over the pay roll down at our place.

Hampton—What was there surprising about it?

Bingles—I found that Jenkins actually gets as large a salary as he has been claiming he got.—Cleveland Leader.

Fashion.

"No," said the fashionable milliner sadly as she handed back the sample bonnet which the traveler had been pushing, "it's very pretty and expensive and [illegible], but it'll never [illegible]."

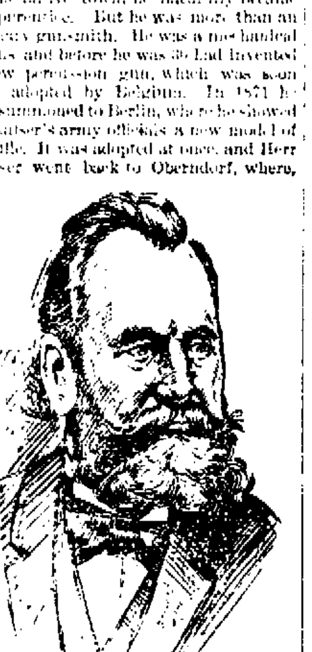
"Why, how's that?"

"It's too sensible a shape. They'll never go mad over it."—Judy.

HE MAKES MAUSERS.

Something About the Man Who Sells Spain Her Terrible Rifles.

To a German Spain is indebted for the Mauser rifle, her terrible infantry arm which did such execution among our troops before Santiago. William Mauser, who invented the first weapon of that name, was a citizen of Oberndorf, Wurtemberg. As there was a rifle factory in his native town, he naturally became an apprentice. But he was more than an ordinary gunsmith. He was a mechanical genius and before he was 30 had invented a new percussion gun, which was soon after adopted by Belgium. In 1871 he was summoned to Berlin, where he showed the kaiser's army officials a new model of his rifle. It was adopted at once, and Herr Mauser went back to Oberndorf, where,



HERR F. MAUSER.

with his brother Paul, he built a factory for the manufacture of rifles. Later another inventor made improvements on the original Mauser, so that the rifles used to day by the German army are called Mannlicher Mausers.

William Mauser died in 1882, and since then the business of making Mauser rifles has been conducted by his son, Herr F. Mauser. The latter is also an inventor and has made many improvements in the arm, having adapted it for the use of smokeless powder cartridges and otherwise kept pace with the advance in small arm making.

It was Herr F. Mauser who introduced his rifles to Spain as well as to Argentina, Sweden and Turkey. He is described by Mr. Benjamin Folsom of Buffalo, who furnished the photograph from which the accompanying picture was drawn, as a remarkably unassuming gentleman.

"I met him first," says Mr. Folsom, "at a dinner party in the home of a mutual friend whom I visited in England. He is a German and speaks very little English, but we got along capitally after I told him I could cripple the German language as effectively as a Mauser bullet could disable men.

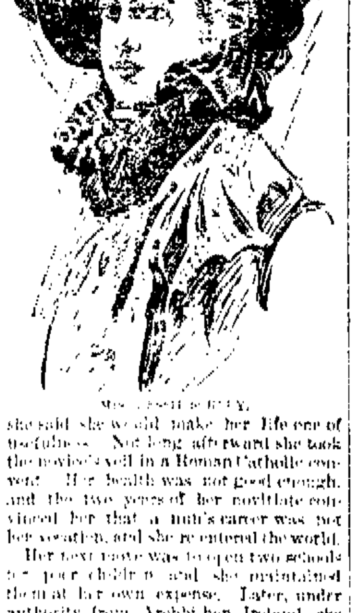
"Herr Mauser appeared at an official reception a few nights later, and I was dazzled with the wealth and number of decorations which covered the whole of his breast from shoulder to shoulder. In reply to my observation to our friend that Herr Mauser was the most profusely decorated man I had seen outside of royalty, I was informed that this was but a sample and that he had a trunkful of decorations, the gifts of every living sovereign."

A FREAKISH CAREER.

Miss Schley, Cousin of the Commodore, Is a Restless Young Woman.

Miss Jessie Schley, the Milwaukee young woman who has gained notoriety by attempting to personally negotiate peace with the queen regent of Spain, is a sentimental enthusiast who has attracted attention to herself before, but who has never succeeded previously on so large a scale. Miss Schley is the daughter of Mr. Charles Schley, a successful and well balanced business man. Mr. Schley is a cousin of the famous commodore. So Miss Jessie is a second cousin to the man who smashed Cervera's fleet.

Miss Schley was born in Richmond, and there she went for her education after her parents removed to Milwaukee. When she left school, highly accomplished and endowed with wealth, society welcomed her with warmth. She soon gave evidence of attributes of an order superior to those of her associates, and her aspirations finding nothing congenial in the glitter and froth of society, she abandoned it and went to live in Milwaukee with her parents, where



MISS JESSIE SCHLEY.

she said she would make her life one of usefulness. Not long afterward she took the novice's veil in a Roman Catholic convent. Her health was not good enough, and the two years of her novitiate convinced her that a nun's career was not her vocation, and she re-entered the world.

Her next move was to open two schools for poor children, and she maintained them at her own expense. Later, under authority from Archbishop Ireland, she opened a home for friendless girls in St. Paul and founded a sisterhood, of which she became the mother superior.

About this time Miss Schley began to feel the promptings of art, and feeling sure that she had talent she went to Europe, studying at Paris and Rome.

Miss Schley's father and her sisters, of whom there are three, are very much distressed at her course in becoming the friend and comrade of decayed royalty. Like the distinguished hero of Santiago, they are ardent patriots, and they feel that her recent outbreak cannot but be extremely distasteful to the commodore.

"I laughed when I heard from Jim Dawson today."

"What was the joke?"

"Why, Jim used to kick furiously because he had to tote his wife's house plants from one room to another, and now he has to carry 32 pounds of accouterments six hours at a stretch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HER ENDLESS CHAIN.

MISS SCHENCK, WHO STARTED IT, WANTS IT SMASHED.

The Red Cross Ice Fund Has Been Raised Several Times, but Still She Is Swamped With Letters and Embarrassed by the Dimes of Patriotic People.

Miss Natalie Schenck of Babylon, N. Y., knows more about geometrical progression than she did a short time ago. She is the young woman who started the endless chain in aid of the Red Cross relief fund. Now she wishes she hadn't started it, for the chain seems to be really



MISS NATALIE SCHENCK, WHO STARTED THE CHAIN.

endless. It has connected Babylon, hitherto a very obscure little seaside village, with every part of this great country. Miss Schenck wants to break the chain now—has wanted to for more than a fortnight, in fact—but in spite of the fact that her desire has been widely advertised it still seems to be intact.

Endless chains are not new. They are prohibited by law in England, where they have been used by swindlers. They have been started in this country before, but never did one grow to such proportions as the one started by Miss Schenck. You probably know the method of starting one. You write to four friends—we will say four—asking them to contribute a dime to a certain object and send a duplicate of your letter to four of their friends.

The object for which Miss Schenck asked dimes was to enable the National Red Cross society to supply one of the ambulance ships with an ice plant. There were charity, patriotism and a lot of other fine sentiments connected with the idea, and that is why so many people took hold and helped extend the chain.

Miss Schenck is a distant relative of August Belmont, the prominent New York banker. In the summer she and her mother live with Mrs. Schenck's brother, Matthew Morgan, also a retired banker, who has a summer home at Babylon, N. Y. It was at Mr. Morgan's house that Miss Schenck conceived the idea of the chain. She wrote letters to four of her friends, requesting each to send her 10 cents and also write to four of their friends with the same request. When the series reached 100 she thought she would have enough.

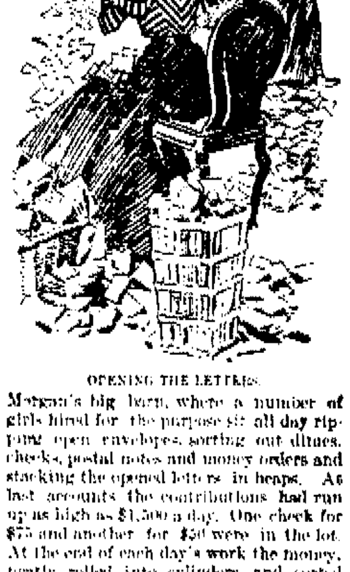
But it was in placing the limit upon her chain that Miss Schenck made her great mistake. Had she stopped but a moment to figure she would have discovered that if her chain ran through only 20 series the number of letters due her would increase alarmingly. Her first letter would yield four in return. The second series would bring 16, the third 64, the fourth 256, the fifth 1,024, the sixth 4,096 and so on.

Within ten days after sending out her initial letter Miss Schenck began to receive letters by the thousands. The little postoffice at Babylon was fairly swamped with them. So was the retired banker's household.

Mr. Morgan is quick at figures and accustomed to handling great sums of money. He instantly cleared his summer home for action. He changed his comfortable library into a temporary postoffice and hired two delivery wagons to cart the letters home twice a day. No longer were the number of pieces counted. They were estimated by the barrel.

But soon Miss Schenck's mail outgrew the home force, and again Mr. Morgan's business ability came to the rescue. He went to New York and made arrangements with a responsible publishing firm to take charge of the ice fund letters under his niece's general supervision. The publishing firm were willing to do it for the sake of the addresses, which they will sell to business houses that send out advertising matter and pamphlets. So the people who helped swell Miss Schenck's mail will find their own increased in due time.

From the library the business of opening the letters was transferred to Mr.



OPENING THE LETTERS.

Morgan's big barn, where a number of girls hired for the purpose sit all day ripping open envelopes, sorting out dimes, checks, postal notes and money orders and stacking the opened letters in heaps. At last accounts the contributions had run up as high as $1,500 a day. One check for $75 and another for $50 were in the lot. At the end of each day's work the money, neatly rolled into cylinders and sorted into piles, is deposited in the bank, and from time to time a check is sent to the National Red Cross society.

Of course more than enough for the original purpose was received long ago, but the balance is religiously turned over and will be put to good use by the Red Cross society. Miss Schenck, however, having accomplished her object, would like to be relieved of further responsibility.

ALICE H. FERRY.

Uncommon Experience.

A—I had a great surprise last evening.

B—How was that?

A—My wife introduced me to a man from Newtown who never was one of her old admirers.—Boston Traveler.

Charitable.

"I am told," said Mr. Torkins, "that the Spanish have a most fluent and picturesque gift for profanity."

"Well," said his wife, "it isn't as bad as it might be. Everybody knows that anything said in Spanish isn't really meant."—Washington Star.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 7.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings ii, 6-15. Memory Verses, 11-14. Golden Text, Luke xi, 13. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

6. "And Elijah said unto him, Tarry, I pray thee, here, for the Lord hath sent me to Jordan. And he said, As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. And they two went on." The man who had wanted to die was not going to die, but was going to be taken by a whirlwind up to heaven (verse 1). He had said to Elisha both at Gilgal and at Bethel, "Tarry here, I pray thee," but in each case Elisha had with the same words refused to leave him. They make us think of the words of Ruth to Naomi and of Ittai to David, in Ruth i, 16, 17, and II Sam. xv, 21, and of the advice of Barnabas to the believers at Antioch, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord (Acts xi, 23). Our eternal safety depends upon the faithfulness of the Lord Jesus and His cleaving unto us, as it is written in Gen. ii, 24—the man shall cleave unto his wife—and in Eph. v, 31, 32. Paul says he speaks concerning Christ and the church. As to His faithfulness see such passages as I Cor. i, 9; x, 13; I Thess. v, 23, 24.

7. "And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went and stood to view afar off, and they two stood by Jordan." Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho and Jordan are suggestive of stages in Christian experience, but there is no place where we should ever be content to stop. We must ever be going and growing (II Sam. v, 10, margin). Gilgal suggests salvation, the reproach rolled away and the passover kept (Joshua v, 9, 10); Bethel reminds us of visions of glory (Gen. xxviii, 19); Jericho had a pleasant situation (verse 19), but in none of these may we rest as a matter of attainment.

8. "And Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground." Thus for these two men God did what He had done before for millions when He took the whole nation across this river on dry land. Jordan cannot be suggestive of literal death, nor Canaan of heaven, for when Israel crossed Jordan into Canaan it was to encounter many enemies and do much fighting. Jordan, which means river of judgment, seems rather suggestive of that judgment of self which henceforth practices constant denial of self that the life of Jesus may be made manifest in our mortal flesh.

9. "And it came to pass when they were gone over that Elijah said unto Elisha, Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken away from thee. And Elisha said, I pray thee let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." The greatest thing for a redeemed soul is to be filled with the spirit of God for His service; dead with Christ, risen with Christ, one with Him for whatever He may please of service, if only we can be a comfort to Him, a vessel meet for His use.

10. "And he said, Thou hast asked a hard thing. Nevertheless if thou see me when I am taken from thee it shall be so unto thee, but if not it shall not be so." To be filled with the Spirit means readiness for whatsoever God may appoint that He may be glorified. According to the story of the Acts of the Apostles, it might mean such service as was endured or rendered by any of the apostles or deacons; it might mean serving tables or preaching the gospel, winning souls or enduring imprisonment, scourging or death; it might mean to be used in a great revival or sent to a desert place to reach one person. To be filled with the Spirit means grace to say under all circumstances, "My Jesus, as Thou wilt," or, "Yes, my Father, this is so, because that Thou hast found it good" (Math. xi, 26).

11. "And it came to pass as they still went on and talked that behold there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." They still went on. This suggests the only thing for the believer day by day that he still goes on growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour (II Pet. iii, 18).

12. "And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father! The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! And he saw him no more, and he took hold of his own clothes and rent them in two pieces." Not for a moment did he take his eyes off him, and he was rewarded by seeing him taken. The one great difficulty with believers is that we allow so many things to take our eyes off the Lord, yet we know that our instructions are to run with patience, looking unto Jesus, and to consider Him lest we be weary (Heb. xii, 2, 3). There is no other way of rest. Although Elisha saw him no more for the present, he knew better than to imagine that he was on any of the mountains round about (verses 16, 17). He knew that he was as really in heaven.

13. "He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and went back and stood by the bank of Jordan." We are instructed to put on the Lord Jesus and make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof (Rom. xiii, 14), to put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness (Eph. iv, 24). We who receive the Lord Jesus and are saved by Him and delight to say Elijah (my God is Jehovah) should take equal delight in saying Elisha (my God is Saviour), and in making it manifest that He does save us from ourselves and from all self pleasing or self seeking. "Not I, but Christ," in all our daily life.

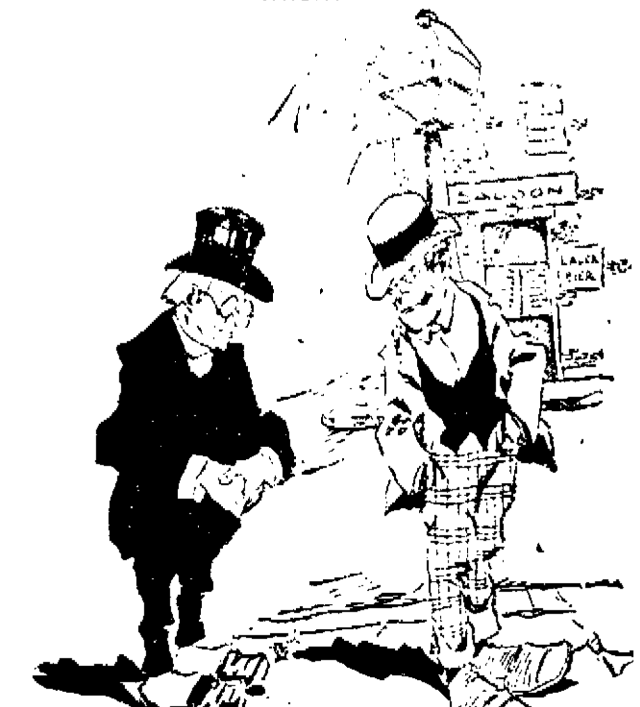
14. "And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and smote the waters and said, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither, and Elisha went over." Thus the Lord did for one person what He had done for two and what He had done for millions, even for all Israel. Let us learn to cry with Asa, "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power! Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude" (II Chron. xiv, 11).

15. "And when the sons of the prophets, which were to view at Jericho, saw him, they said, The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. And they came to meet him and bowed themselves to the ground before him." When the rulers saw the boldness of Peter and John and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marveled, and they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus (Acts iv, 13). When the Spirit of Christ has such complete possession of us that those who know us best see Him and not us, then God will be glorified in us as He was in Paul (Gal. i, 24). It will largely depend upon the sincerity and earnestness of our desire in this matter, according to II Chron. xvi, 9; Jer. xxix, 13.

Antarctic Bergs.

The first antarctic ice passed in several years by vessels bound to the United States is reported by Capt. Paude of the Norwegian ship Prince Edward, which arrived at this port recently from Carrizal, Chile, with manganese ore. Between Cape Horn and the Falkland islands the bergs appeared in the distance like mountain peaks and for a time it was thought that land was near. The error was not discovered until the huge masses began to roll with the sea, showing that they were ice which had broken away from some far distant and perhaps unknown shore. The antarctic ice is different from the arctic drift, being harder and of a deeper blue in color. It is slower in melting. Both bergs seen by Capt. Paude were in the direct path of vessels rounding Cape Horn.—Philadelphia Record.

WRONG WAY.



Preacher—Young man, I saw you coming out of yonder saloon. Didn't you know you were going the wrong way.
Soaker—I was satisfied to stay, but they threw me out.

KENTUCKY ART.



He—He is a dealer in drawing materials.
She—Paints?
He—No. Corkscrews.

SUCCESS ASSURED.



Wunite Stans—Boothnit is going to play Othello on the road next season, and he has introduced a bit of stage realism in the last act that is to make a big hit.
Hammum—Indeed! What is it?
Wunite Stans—Well, in the scene where he smothers Desdemona, he used a rubber pillow which he inflates every night in full view of the audience. The expression of his face while pumping up the pillow is said to be something wonderful.

EASY.



"There is always a way out of a scrape."
"What's that?"
"Letting your whiskers grow."

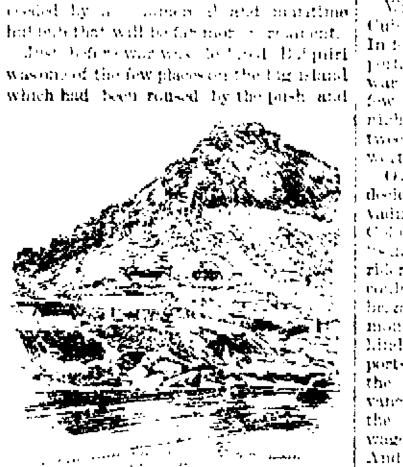
BAIQUIRI'S FUTURE.

PLACE WHERE SHAFTER LANDED MAY BECOME A MINING CENTER.

Hills Around Santiago Rich In Iron and Copper—Some Troubles of American Capitalists Who Tried to Develop Mines Under Spanish Rule.

The little town of Baiquiri, where Shafter's army was landed on the southeastern shore of Cuba, has a promising future before it. Baiquiri will continue to be heard from for many years to come. It is entirely possible that the material and naval activity now going on around the sleepy little fishing village may be succeeded by a commercial and maritime bustle that will be far more important.

Just before war was declared Baiquiri was one of the few places on the big island which had been roused by the push and



TOWN OF BAIQUIRI.

hustle of American industry. The place itself is a straggling collection of houses scattered along the face of the sugar loaf mountain, which shoulders itself abruptly out of the water just at this point. Along the shore in either direction as far as you can see are the mountains of the same range. They look much like the Green mountains of Vermont, ranged about the same height. They are verdant clad, too, even to the very highest peaks.

It is these mountains, over which our troops have marched and fought, that will make the fame and fortune of Baiquiri in years to come. They are mighty valuable property, those mountains. Instead of being built up of granite and trap rock, as are the mountains of Vermont, they are mountains of ore. Iron, copper and other metals enter into their composition in large quantities.

Several years ago these rich deposits were discovered by Americans, and a wealthy syndicate was organized to work them. Costly concessions were purchased from the Spanish government, an extensive pier and ore pockets were built, and several narrow gauge railroad tracks were planted up the steep sides of the mountains and carried back into the hill ranges for a dozen miles or more. Baiquiri was made the terminus of all these spurs, and on to the big railroad pier the ore was hauled.

During the last 2½ years 150 ocean steamers have been loaded with iron ore at Baiquiri bay. With the exception of about 50,000 tons which went to Europe, all of the ore came to the United States. A very large number of American iron works which received their supplies via Baltimore and Philadelphia were dependent on these mines for their supply of iron ore.

While the Americans worked the mines the Spanish worked the Americans. Every sort of extortion which could be invented—and the Spanish are experts at this kind of business—has been practiced on the Yankee capitalists, but in spite of all this bleeding the ores were found to be so rich that the syndicate has operated with great financial success.

Said one of the American capitalists who has large holdings in the vicinity of Santiago and Baiquiri: "That entire part of Cuba is very mountainous. The hills rise direct from the water and tower one above the other back toward the center of the island. They are full of mineral. Iron is not the only wealth, but there are manganese mines, and copper is very plentiful. At Cobre, some 15 miles northwest from Santiago, on the western side of the bay where Cervera was hidden, is an old copper mine owned by the English. The ores run about 60 per cent iron.

"There is no underground mining. The ore rises hundreds of feet into the air and continues for miles. At the Spanish-American properties it comes to the surface in the bed of the Baiquiri river four miles from the mouth.

"There are millions and millions of tons of this high grade ore in that single deposit. The Juragua and Sigua companies have millions more, and the entire country in that section is impregnated with iron. Much of the iron ore is rich enough in manganese to be valuable for that.

"The ground is covered with undergrowth of the dense character peculiar to the tropics, cactus abounds and is a serious difficulty, and the soil is scarce. So steep are the mountains that for several miles the narrow gauge railroad of the Juragua company is a series of switchbacks, rising one above the other in terraces, at the top of which the mines are located. In time mining will be carried on lower down, and some day that section will be one of the richest mining countries this side the Atlantic.

"With suitable methods and Americans to work them these mines can supply all the ores that can be used at furnaces and



RAILROAD PIER AT BAIQUIRI.

steel plants along the eastern coast of the United States. England also will find there the ores that it now mines in Spain and Sweden. The Spanish ores are giving out, and those of Sweden are expensive. With reasonable ocean freights these ores would drive any Spanish or Swedish ores from the European market."

Thus Spain will not only lose the riches of Cuba, but she will find the very resources of the land she abused and neglected turned against her. It is not improbable that iron from Cuba may some day be used to build American warships.

ALFRED H. ROWLEY.

Why He Knew It.

A certain English theatrical manager, though in other respects a thorough business man, could neither read nor write, but kept a private secretary, who had strict injunctions not to betray the secret. One day the manager was dining at the hotel when a gold watch was raffled for. Each of the guests staked 2 shillings, wrote his name on a scrap of paper, and threw it into a hat. Our manager, when his turn came to sign his name, pretended to write, rolled up the blank piece of paper and threw it into the hat along with the rest. As chance would have it, this very paper was drawn. Great was the astonishment when it was found to be blank. But B——, the low comedian, who was present, asked to have it shown to him, and when he had examined it carefully, he gravely exclaimed: "That is our manager's handwriting. I should know it among a thousand!"—Nuggets.

Missed After All.

The Spanish gunner got himself within the barn, shut the door and bolted it.

Putting his rifle to his shoulder, he took careful aim, and, shutting his eyes, fired.

"Ha," said he, "who said I could not hit [illegible] a barn?"

[illegible]

UNCLE SAM'S MULES.

THEY FORM AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF HIS ARMY IN CUBA.

Some Virtues and Foibles of These "Long Eared Nightingales"—Horses May Be Left Behind, but Mules Are Indispensable to a Moving Army.

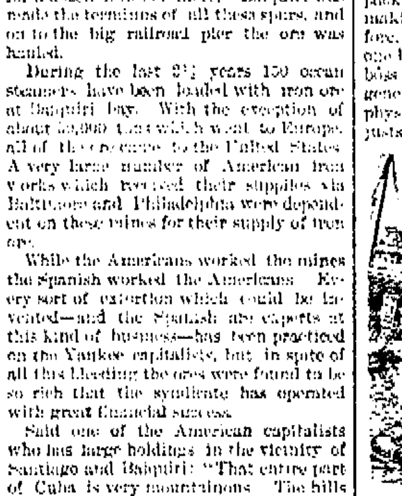
Without the army mule the invasion of Cuba might have been a dismal failure. In fact, he is perhaps the most important part of our army. When the war broke out, Uncle Sam owned but a few paltry hundred of these long eared nightingales. Today he possesses between 10,000 and 11,000, and they are worth their weight in silver.

Owing to the lack of transports it was decided to send the first division of the invading army to Cuba without horses. Colonel Roosevelt is reported to have said things when he found his rough riders dismounted, but nothing that he could do changed the situation. Even brigadier generals had to go afoot unmounted. But the mules were not left behind. The twixt decks of several transports were filled with them, for without the mules the army could not have advanced, because wherever the soldiers go the commissary stores, the ammunition wagons and the field guns must go too. And how would they have been moved without the mules?

As soon as the soldiers were landed at Baiquiri the mules were sent ashore. The method adopted was a novel one. As there was no wharf at which the transports could land, the steamers anchored a short distance offshore. Then the gangway ports were opened and the mules pushed into the sea. Long ropes attached to their halters were thrown to soldiers in boats, and thus the mules were towed ashore. Only two or three out of several thousand were drowned.

Each mule is branded with the letters "U. S." on the left shoulder. Each mule is given a number, and when in line he must stand in the place designated by that number. The number is branded in the bottom of the left fore hoof. Each morning and evening a long strip of canvas is spread on the ground and shelled corn or oats are placed on the canvas as the rations for the mule train. The trained mule must know his exact place in line before the canvas without any help from the men. Then when the men start to place the saddles and packs on the mules the animals are supposed to stand stock still until ready for the march.

In the army service the pack mules are divided into trains, each train having 63 animals. With each train are one boss packer, one cargadore and 11 packers, making 13 men in all. One train, therefore, has 50 pack mules. One cook and one blacksmith look after each train. The boss packer superintends the packing in general. The cargadore looks after the physical condition of the animals and adjusts and equalizes the loads they are to



LANDING MULES FOR SHAFTER'S ARMY.

carry. He washes the sore backs with castile soap and hot water and adjusts the saddle so that a sore back will cause as little pain as possible. The blacksmith examines the hoofs of the mules and sees that they are kept in good condition.

Contrary to general belief, an army mule receives much better treatment than most mules owned by civilians. The army mule is looked after almost as carefully as are the men.

When hauling army wagons, mules are used in teams of six, and to drive a six mule team is an art in which few men ever become expert. The driver rides the "near" pole mule and guides the entire six by means of a single leather rein, called the "jerk line." This connects with the "near" side of the mules bridles, so that he pulls steadily on it to guide the team to the left. When he wants it to go to the right, he jerks the line. That makes the "near" mules push against the "off" ones, and they consequently turn the other way.

This sounds simple enough, but in reality the skill required can come only from long practice. The mules are well aware when there is a novice at the "jerk line" and will do as they please, especially when the long lash used by drivers of the six mule team does not reach its destination with the deadly aim of the old hand.

The whip is, in fact, about as important as the "jerk line." There are times in the mule's life when his latent obstinacy comes to the surface, and a hundred "jerk lines" would be of no effect. The stinging lash then comes into play. It is long, round, pliable and thick, made for business and used for it.

Even in its perfection mule driving is an art in which something must be left to fate. One of the best army mule drivers on the plains always shut his eyes tight when he came to a dangerous pass and kept them shut till a safer trail was reached. He was considered the safest driver in the service.

When a campaign has reached that point where wagons, ambulances and all incumbrances must be abandoned, the mules are unharnessed from the carts and packs placed on their backs, an equal amount on either side of their steellike spinal columns. It is wonderful how much a mule will carry in this way.

The driving of the pack mules is nearly always simplicity itself. A gray mare with a bell on its neck is led in front, and the mules follow. No explanation is given for this except that mules are fond of horses, and a gray one is most easily seen.

In speaking of what mules will and will not do, it is always safe to make reservations. For instance, pack mules may follow the bell mare peacefully and steadily for years, and then a day will come when they will all stampede and disappear in a cloud of dust. Drivers say that a mule will wait for 20 years, living virtuously, for a chance to kick them.

CHARLES WARNER.

Quite Homelike.

"I have tried to make M. Americaine's apartments as homelike as possible," said the French hotelier.

"Yes," queried the American.

"Oui, monsieur. See, here are ze cuspidors."—Philadelphia North American.

Professional Disgust.

Dr. Bolus—Excited, who wouldn't be excited? I'm the most unfortunate doctor in practice. Everything seemed to point to success. My first patient arrived—I prescribed, and, do all I could, I lost him.

Sympathetic Chum—Poor devil! What did you give him?

Dr. Bolus—I made an awful mistake. I gave him the wrong mixture, and—cured him right off.—Ally Sloper.

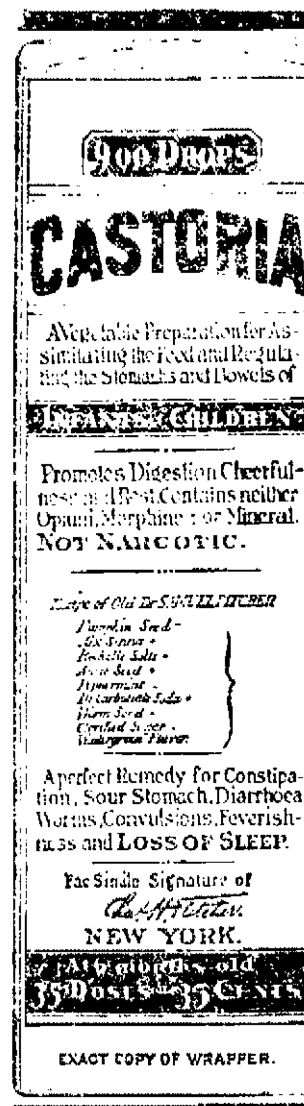
'Twas Ever So.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry.

"I married my wife," said one after the others had all had their say, "because she was different from any woman I ever met."

"How was that?" chorused the others.

"She was the only woman I ever met who would have me," and there was a burst of applause.—Tit-Bits.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHECK NEEDED A STAMP.

The Bright Girl Had None, but Came Out Ahead of the Tax.

Scene—A down town bank.

"Will you cash that, please?"

"Certainly, but it requires a stamp."

"A what?"

"A stamp, a bank check stamp. Up here in the corner."

"Does it?"

"Yes."

"Well, why don't you put it on?"

"We are not the ones to put it on. The person who draws the check stamps it."

"What's it for?"

"It's a war tax."

"How funny! Does the government expect to carry on the war with my poor little 2 cents?"

"Yes, with yours and others."

"But I haven't any stamp. I've been out of town and didn't know about the law."

"It wasn't necessary to know it until you drew the check."

"How ridiculous! And you won't let me have my money until I put a stamp in the corner?"

"We are obliged to insist that the tax be paid."

"Supposing I give you 2 cents?"

"That will do."

"But I haven't 2 cents."

"Perhaps you could borrow it of somebody."

"Perhaps I could—of you."

"As a banker I couldn't countenance any such transaction."

"Dear, dear. How ridiculously serious it is. Here, I have a car ticket. You take it for 5 cents and give me 3 cents change. Will you?"

"Yes."

Then she went away with a bright smile. She had cleared a fraction of a cent by calling the value of the ticket 5 cents.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What It Amounts To.

ON SEA.

Lookout—I have the honor to report that two Spanish warships are approaching.

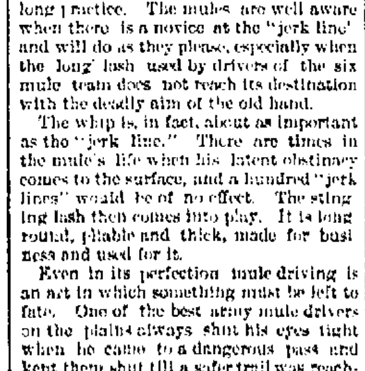
Sampson—Ensign Smith, take a yawl and eight men and destroy those vessels.

ON LAND.

Scout—General, I have the honor to report a Spanish force of about 18,000, rapidly approaching.

Shafter—Corporal Brown, take 20 men and disperse the enemy's force.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Truth to Him.



"You're a jealous fool!" she exclaimed.

He gritted his teeth savagely and gazed at his wife with bloodshot eyes.

"You're not true to me!" he hissed.

"I am so!" she insisted femininely.

"Prove it!" he muttered with a hoarse, rasping noise in his fevered throat.

"I have already," she replied contemptuously, "when I told you that you were a jealous fool."—Vim.

Worth While.

De Sappy—So you are going to be a man some day, are you, Tommy?

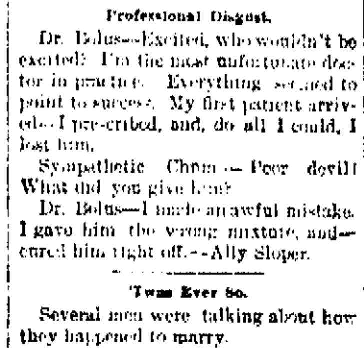
The Terror—Yes, sir. Wouldn't you like to be in my shoes?—New York Truth.

Wide Open.

Visitor—Are things wide open in New York nowadays?

Gothamite—Oh, yes—umbrellas principally.—New York Journal.

A Serious Dilemma.



He (to himself)—I'm quite at a loss what to do! If I praise her playing, she'll be sure to play something, and if I don't say a word then she certainly will play something else!—Fliegende Blatter.

To obtain admission as a member of the Giants' club in Berlin a man must be at least 5 feet in height.

Dog Saved the Child.

Train No. 20 on the Indianapolis & Vincennes, in charge of Conductor F. W. Russe, of Indianapolis, was tearing along toward Indianapolis the other evening fifty miles an hour. The train was loaded with passengers and was behind time. East of Edwardsport Engineer Dorsey saw on the track far ahead a dog that was jumping about and acting in a peculiar manner. The dog's actions looked suspicious and, as a measure of caution, Dorsey shut off the steam, so as to have his train under control. When the train reached a nearer point the dog stood and barked at it, and then, with a yelp, started for the woods. Then it was that Dorsey saw that there was something red between the rails, and he threw on the emergency brakes and opened the sand-box. The train came to a standstill within ten feet of a pretty flaxen haired baby in a red frock. The child was about 2 years old and had been playing with the dog. The train crew ran forward and Baggageman Franklin picked up the child, which laughed and crowed and patted his face in glee. About 1,800 yards distant was a farmhouse, and toward it Franklin started with the baby, to meet a man running toward him like an insane person. It was the child's father, who had missed the baby just as the train stopped and supposed that the little one had been killed. How it got so far away from home and into such a dangerous place no one could understand.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Dreier & Bro. who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Drier & Bros.' Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

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NEITHER NOR SPEED STRENGTH

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RECORDED IN DUST.

Dr. Talmage Talks About Christ's Only Known Writing.

Forgiveness for the Erring, Condemnation for the Hypocrite There Should Be but One Moral Standard God in Nature.

In the following discourse, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage treats of a delicate subject in a heroic manner, and applies to modern society the rule laid down by Christ on a memorable occasion. The text is:

Jesus stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground.—John viii. 6.

You must take your shoes off and put on the especial slippers provided at the door if you would enter the Mohammedan mosque, which stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar had thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built, because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temple to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together, and they would not equal that structure. It covered 19 acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar, and silver tables on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite, and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The buildings of this temple kept 10,000 workmen busy 46 years.

In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about him, when a wild disturbance took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who had committed a crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say: "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go, they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him.

Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded. He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting, and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins to write in the dust of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression, until He looked up and told them they might themselves begin the woman's assassination if the complainant who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate." Then He resumed writing with His finger in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over His shoulder to see what He had written, the scoundrels skulked away. Finally the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and plaintiffs, and when Christ has finished His strange chirography in the dust He looks up and finds the woman all alone.

The prisoner is the only one of the court room left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorney having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the prosecutors in this case? Are they all gone? Then I discharge you; go and sin no more." I have wondered what Christ wrote on the ground. For do you realize that is the only time that He ever wrote at all I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the king of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest being the world ever saw, and the One who had more to say than anyone who ever lived, never writing a book or a chapter or a paragraph or a word on parchment. Nothing but the literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated it forever.

Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the 700,000 books of the Alexandrian library, which, by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar, were used as fuel to heat the 4,000 baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libraries of Edinburgh, the British museum, or Berlin, or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ. All that He ever wrote He wrote in dust, uncertain, shifting dust.

My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but if with his fingers he would write in the dust he must bend clear over. Aye, he must get at least on one knee, or he can not write on the ground. Be not surprised that He stooped down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to monocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate His landing place. From Heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of Heaven to writing on the ground in the dust which the feet of the crowd had left in Herod's temple. If, in January, you have ever stepped out of a prince's conservatory that had Mexican cactus and magnolias in full bloom into the outside air, ten degrees below zero, you may get some idea of Christ's change of atmosphere from celestial to terrestial. How many heavens there are I know not, but there are at least three, for Paul was "caught up into the third Heaven."

Christ came down from the highest Heaven to the second Heaven, and down from second Heaven to first Heaven, down swifter than meteors ever fell, down amidst stellar splendors that himself eclipsed, down through clouds, through atmospheres, through appalling space, down to where there was no lower depth. From being waited on at the banquet of the skies, to the broiling of fish for His own breakfast, on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. From the homage cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, to the paying 62½ cents of tax to Cæsar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but it had to come down before, with His foot, He could touch it, and the whirlwind that arose above the billow was higher yet, but He had to come down before with His lip He could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that went before and self-abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, I can not say, for He knew all those languages. But He is still stooping down, and with His finger writing on the ground; in the winter in letters of crystal, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire on fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world, could we see Christ's calligraphy all over it. This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago, and then left to [illegible] for itself. It is still under the Divine care. Christ never for a half second lets His hand off of it. He would not be a shipwrecked [illegible] world, [illegible] abandoned [illegible] there be [illegible]. And Christ stands [illegible] wintry skies and says, let there be snow flakes to enrich the earth; and under the clouds of spring and says, come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards; and in September, dips the branches in the vat of beautiful colors, and swings them into the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground.

If you could see His hand in all the passing seasons, how it would illumine the world! All verdure and foliage would be allegoric, and again we would hear Him say, as of old: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow!" and we would not hear in the whistle of a quail or the cawing of a raven or the roundelay of a brown-thresher, without saying: "Behold the fowls of the air, they gather not in barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them;" and a Dominic hen of the barnyard could not cluck for her brood, but we would hear Christ saying, as of old: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings!" and through the redolent hedges we would hear Christ saying: "I am the rose of Sharon;" we could not dip the seasoning from the salt-cellar without thinking of the Divine suggestion: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt hath lost its savor, it is fit for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

Let us wake from our stupidity and take the whole world as a parable. Then, if with gun and pack of hounds we start off before dawn, and see the morning coming down off the hills to meet us, we would cry out with the evangelist: "The day spring from on high hath visited us!" or caught in a snow storm, while struggling home, eyebrows and beard and apparel all covered with the whirling flakes, we would cry out with David: "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." In a picture gallery of Europe there is on the ceiling an exquisite fresco, but the people having to look straight up, it wearied and dizzied them and bent their necks almost beyond endurance; so a great looking-glass was put near the floor, and now visitors only need to look easily down into the mirror, and they see the fresco at their feet. And so, much of the high Heaven of God's truth is reflected in this world as in a mirror, and things that are above are copied by things that are around us.

What right have we to throw away one of God's Bibles—aye, the first Bible He ever gave the race? We talk about the Old Testament and the New Testament, but the oldest Testament contains the lessons of the natural world. Some people like the New Testament so well they discard the Old Testament. Shall we like the New Testament and the Old Testament so well as to depreciate the oldest; namely, that which was written before Moses was put afloat on the boat of leaves which was calked with asphaltum; or reject the Genesis that was written centuries before Adam lost a rib and gained a wife? No, no! When Deity stoops down and writes on the ground, let us read it.

I would have no less appreciation of the Bible on paper that comes out of the paper mill, but I would urge appreciation of the Bible in the grass, the Bible in the sand hill, the Bible in the geranium, the Bible in the asphodel, the Bible in the dust. Some one asked an ancient king whether he had seen the eclipse of the sun. "No," said he, "I have so much to study on earth I have no time to look at Heaven." And if our faculties were all awake to the study of God we would not have time to go much further than the first grass blade. I have no fear that natural religion will ever contradict what we call revealed religion. I have no sympathy with the followers of Aristotle, who, after the telescope was invented, would not look through it lest it contradict some of the theories of their great Master. I shall be glad to put against one lid of the Bible the microscope and against the other lid of the Bible the telescope.

But when Christ stooped down and wrote on the ground, what did He write? The Pharisees did not stop to examine. The cowards, whipped of their own conscience, fled pell mell. Nothing will flay a man like an aroused conscience. Dr. Stevens, in his History of Methodism, says that when Rev. Benjamin Abbott, of olden times, was preaching, he exclaimed: "For aught I know there may be a murderer in this house," and a man rose from the assemblage and started for the door and bawled aloud, confessing to a murder he had committed 15 years before. And no wonder these Pharisees, reminded of their sins, took to their heels.

But what did Christ write on the ground? The Bible does not state. Yet, as Christ never wrote anything except that once, you can not blame us for wanting to know what He really did write. But I am certain He wrote nothing trivial or nothing unimportant. And will you allow me to say that I think I know what He wrote on the ground? I judge from the circumstances. He might have written other things, but kneeling there in the temple, surrounded by a pack of hypocrites, who was self-appointed constabulary, and having in his presence a persecuted woman, who evidently was very penitent for her sins, I am sure He wrote two words, both of them graphic and tremendous and reverberating. And the one word was "hypocrisy," and the other word was "forgiveness."

From the way these Pharisees and Scribes vacated the premises and got out into the fresh air, as Christ, with just one ironical sentence unmasked them, I know they were first-class hypocrites. It was then as it is now. The more faults and inconsistencies people have of their own, the more severe and censorious are they about the faults of others. Here they are—20 stout men arresting and arraigning one weak woman! Magnificent business to be engaged in! They wanted the fun of seeing her faint away under a heavy judicial sentence from Christ, and then, after she had been taken outside of the city and fastened at the foot of the precipice, the Scribes and Pharisees wanted the satisfaction of each coming and dropping a big stone on her head, for that was the style of capital punishment that they asked for. Some people have taken the responsibility of saying that Christ never laughed. But I think as He saw those men drop everything, chagrined, mortified, exposed, and go out quicker than they came in, He must have laughed. At any rate, it makes me laugh to read of it. All of those [illegible], dramatizing indignation are in company! [illegible] A flock of crows [illegible] their way up from a carcass [illegible] in [illegible].

Yes, I think that one word written on the ground that day by the finger of Christ was the awful word hypocrisy. What pretensions to sanctity [illegible] part of those hypocritical Pharisees! When the fox begins to pray, look out for your chickens. One of the crueltiest [illegible] of olden times was going to excommunicate one of the martyrs, and he began in the usual form: "In the name of God, amen." "Stop!" says the martyr, "don't say 'in the name of God.'" Yet how many outrages are practiced under the garb of religion and sanctity! When in synods and conferences, ministers of the Gospel are about to say something unbrotherly and unkind about a member, they almost always begin by being ostentatiously pious, the venom of their assault corresponding to the Heavenly flavor of the preamble. About to devour a reputation, they say grace before meal.

But I am sure there was another word in that dust. From her entire manner I am sure that arraigned woman was repentant. She made no apology, and Christ in no wise belittled her sin. But her supplicatory behavior and her tears moved him, and when he stooped down to write on the ground He wrote that mighty, that imperial word, forgiveness.

When on Sinai God wrote the law, He wrote it with finger of lightning on tables of stone, each word as by a chisel into the hard granite surface. But when He writes the offense of this woman He writes it in the dust, so that it can be easily rubbed out, and when she repents of it, oh, He was a merciful Christ! I was reading of a legend that is told in the far east about Him. He was walking through the streets of a city and He saw a crowd around a dead dog. And one man said: "What a loathsome object is that dog!" "Yes," said another, "his ears are matted and bleeding." "Yes," said another, "even his hide would not be of any use to the tanner." "Yess," said another, "the odor of his carcass is dreadful!" Then Christ, standing there, said: "But pearls can not equal the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people, moved by the idea that anyone could find anything pleasant concerning the dead dog, said: "Why, this must be Jesus of Nazareth!" Reproved and convicted, they went away.

Surely this legend of Christ is good enough to be true. Kindness in all His words, and ways, and habits. Forgiveness! Word of 11 letters, and some of them thrones, and some of them palm branches. Better have Christ write close to our names that one word, though He write it in dust, than to have our name cut into monumental granite with the letters that the storms of a thousand years can not obliterate. Bishop Babington had a book of only three leaves. The first leaf was black, the second leaf red, the third leaf white. The black leaf suggested sin; the red leaf atonement; the white leaf purification. That is the whole story. God will abundantly pardon.

Oh! this mighty literature of the dust. Where are the remains of Sennacherib, and Attila, and Epaminondas, and Tamerlane, and Trajan, and Philip of Macedon, and Julius Cæsar? Dust! Where are the heroes who fought on both sides at Chaeronea, at Hastings, at Marathon, at Cressy, of the 110,000 men who fought at Agincourt, of the 250,000 men who faced death at Jena, of the 400,000 whose armor glittered in the sun at Wagram, of the 1,000,000 men under Darius at Arbela, of the 2,641,000 men under Xerxes at Thermopylae? Dust! Where are the guests who danced on the floors of the Alhambra or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played, or the orators who spoke, and the sculptors who chiseled, and the architects who built, in all the centuries except our own? Dust! Where are most of the books that once entranced the world? Dust! Pliny wrote 20 books of history; all lost. The most of Meander's writings lost. Of 130 comedies of Plautus, all gone but 20. Euripides wrote 100 dramas, all gone but 19. Eschylus wrote 100 dramas, all gone but 7. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 701 Romans, not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence, all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote 80 books, only 20 remain. Berosius' history all lost. Where there is one living book there are a thousand dead books. The greatest library in the world, that which has the widest shelves and longest aisles and the most multitudinous volumes and the vastest wealth, is the underground library. It is the royal library, the continental library, the hemispheric library, the planetary library, the library of the dust. And all these library cases will be opened, and all these scrolls unrolled, and all these volumes unclasped, and as easily as in your library or mine we take up a book, blow the dust off of it, and turn over its pages, so easily will the Lord of the Resurrection pick out of this library of dust every volume of human life and open it and read it and display it. And the volume will be rebound, to be set in the royal library of the king's palace, or in the prison library of the self-destroyed.

And now I can believe that which I read, how that a mother kept burning a candle in the window every night for ten years, and one night, very late, a poor waif of the street entered. The aged woman said to her: "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said: "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said: "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away, ten years ago, my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but, you see I am her mother, and sometimes, half a dozen times a night, I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry: 'Lizzie! Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my trouble, for I guess from the way you cry you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my, can it be? Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child! Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night. And Christ again stooped down, and on the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up, not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that had been written more than 1800 years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple, Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of Heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

The Value of Christ.

Nothing but Christ can satisfy the human heart and the human mind. Angels sufficed not for Mary, when she passed through the dark to Easter morn. Men and angels are as shadows of the Lord, whom alone we should seek.—Rev. T. J. Conaty, Catholic Washington, D. C.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ALCOHOL IN DISEASE.

Injurious to Digestion and Deleterious in Senile Conditions, as Shown by Experiments and Experience.

A report [illegible] hospital and [illegible] by a society [illegible] of [illegible] alcohol [illegible] treatment [illegible] which [illegible] from the [illegible] reaction of alcohol [illegible] surgical [illegible]. He states positively that the medical [illegible] to [illegible] treatment. [illegible] It is [illegible] of the [illegible] is offset by the fact that [illegible] this effect, it has a [illegible] influence on the other [illegible] where it is necessary [illegible] to withstand great cold or fatigue. An eminent physician [illegible] advice to a party of young men [illegible] setting out for the Klondike, said: "If you want to get the most out of yourselves in the land of the Yukon, let whisky severely alone." The arctic explorer, Nansen, showed that those who drank alcohol could not bear the northern cold, and [illegible] his staff was allowed to partake of it. At the illustration of the [illegible] of using alcohol in [illegible] is given by Dr. Lesser, who [illegible] that as an experiment a number of regiments in the English army [illegible] Soudan received certain quantities of alcohol, while other regiments went without. The result showed that the latter could bear the strain of long marches far better and were better preserved than those to whom spirits were given. Dr. Lesser also remarked that he has found alcohol injurious to digestion and deleterious in senile conditions. The results of the investigations and observations at the Red Cross hospitals are striking and suggestive, and are receiving the careful attention of the medical profession.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL.

Strong Effort Being Made to Disprove Current Belief in Its Harmfulness.

A strong effort is being made in various quarters to disprove the current belief in the harmfulness of cigarette smoking. One prominent scientific journal recently printed a letter from a college professor on the subject in which the learned gentleman "exploded some popular fallacies" as to the deleterious qualities of cigarettes, asserting that they are made of "pure, high grade Virginia tobacco, with wrappers of harmless vegetable fiber paper." It is difficult to believe in the disinterestedness of this expert opinion, especially since the letter is now being printed extensively in the advertising columns of the public press. The manufacturers of cigarettes have doubtless found their trade seriously affected by the stringent anticigarette laws passed by various states as well as by the growing sentiment adverse to their business, and have thought it necessary to adopt some method of counteraction. But it will take the opinion of more than one learned professor, however sincere it may be, to offset the observations and experiences of years as to the deadly effects of cigarette smoking upon the human system. Unhappily for the cause of the cigarette makers some very positive and damaging testimony against their business is now before the public from the examining surgeons of our volunteer army. These men say that a large percentage of the young men rejected because of physical unfitness for army service owed their rejection to the habit of cigarette smoking. This habit, it is said, is especially conducive to heart trouble, a disease which the surgeons found to be alarmingly prevalent among the men whom they examined. These reports afford a striking confirmation of the falsity of the claims put forth for the innocence of the cigarette.—Christian Work.

GLEANINGS.

In these days of struggle for existence the working and business man cannot afford to spend money on liquor.—National Temperance Advocate.

The grand jury of a recent term of court in Duluth, Minn., denounced the mayor and common council of that city for allowing saloons to violate the law.

If men will endanger their lives to save poor Cubans, why should not men risk life and money to save their own people from the horror of the licensed saloon?

The number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1897 was 187,258, compared with 169,395 in the previous year. Pacific Ensign.

Dr. Henry Munroe once said "that alcohol was a poison, but that every year it was getting more difficult to diagnose the effects of it on the brain, because there who had brains were giving up the use of it."

At a recent meeting of the Methodist conference at Montreal, Canada, resolutions were adopted pledging both moral and financial support to the Dominion Alliance in the prohibition plebiscite campaign.

Remember the Sabbath Day.

No weightier testimony to the value of Sabbath observance as a preservative of physical life and strength has been given to the world than these words, spoken by Gladstone to a young nonogenarian [illegible] as his message to future generations: "I owe my health and vigor through a long and busy life to the Sabbath day with its blessed surcease of toil."—Union Signal.

Their Patriotism.

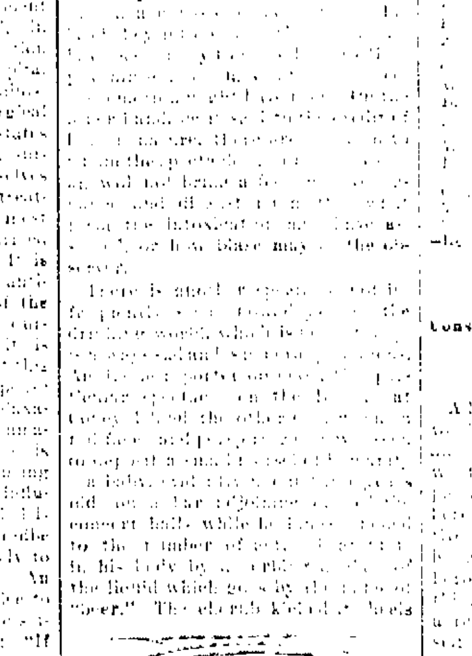
The boasting of the liquor fraternity over their huge contribution to governmental income is notable in the presence of the fact that the brewers are everywhere raising the price of beer to the saloonkeepers, and the saloonkeepers in turn either raising the price or shortening the measure. It never intended to pay a cent of that $30,000,000.—N. Y. Voice.

SIGHTS WHICH SADDEN.

Some Drinking Habits Which Cause the Thinking Man to Pause and Reflect.

[illegible]

There is much [illegible] the [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to see [illegible] a [illegible] not [illegible] concert halls while [illegible] to the timber of [illegible] his body by [illegible] the fiend which [illegible] "beer." The cherub [illegible]



THE BLOCK AND THE CHIP.

contentedly against the woodwork of the bar and [illegible] the bartender, who remarked casually that "that was a darn smart-looking child." The father acquiesced in much the same language, and a few moments later both men laughed uproariously when they saw the "kid" standing on its neck to get a plainer view of the stage in the main hall, whereon a number of females disported themselves in shirtless abandon. "He's a chip of the old block," said the bartender, with a leer, and the father looked as though he was proud to be the block which would produce such a promising chip.

It would not require a very vivid imagination to forecast the future of a child born of parents who subject it to such influences. And the question is, has not society the right to guard itself against the results of the operation of such influences? Many of our German citizens believe that they do their children no harm by permitting them to drink beer. Surely that is a question of physiology and should be viewed as a general thing from that standpoint. But the point involved in bringing up a child in the atmosphere of a saloon and a saloon whose patrons are persons of low morality, is quite a different one. So far as Coney Island is concerned, it is only fair to say that its proprietors of most of the concert halls and other resorts have posted signs on their premises forbidding admittance to children unless accompanied by their parents or guardians. And this regulation is to be commended so far as it goes. But there can be no doubt in the mind of any thoughtful person as to whether young children ought to be admitted to such places under any circumstances. And as for the father who perches the baby on the bar while he gets a drink, what shall be said of him? Brooklyn Eagle.

ALCOHOL IN SUMMER.

Why Hot Weather Always Brings on an Epidemic of Murder and Suicide.

Hot weather always brings an epidemic of murder and suicide. Street brawls, riots and personal quarrels seem to be founded by some vague fever in the blood. Despondency is turned into despair, and self-inflicted death is a daily occurrence in every large city.

[illegible]

Least of Two Evils.

[illegible] thoughtfully [illegible] rather [illegible] the Philippines [illegible] liquor saloon [illegible] over to the foul and ruinous habit of drink. May God's purpose and speedily put an end to one or the other. Baptist Record.

PULPIT SAYINGS

CORDS AND [illegible]

[illegible]

—[illegible] Advance.

TRUE HEROISM.

Consists Not in Any Divine Attribute, But in Doing Well All One Has to Do.

[illegible] a real man, a real hero, as [illegible] more than a single man [illegible] God has made [illegible] a Godlike man or woman. We need not be more than God made us to be; we need not expect more power than God gave us, and that God will [illegible] to make us; we would be true heroes. It is a great thing [illegible] for every man to [illegible] in God's sight, and be to [illegible] man's sight. S. S. Times.

QUIET HOUR THOUGHTS.

Be lovable and you will be loved.

Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people.

No work will be hard if you have God for your helper.

To get the most out of life you must put something into it.

[illegible] know and will follow their Shepherd.

There is no force in a conviction until it is converted into action.

The devil throws the most and the fiercest darts at a shining mark.

A star-crowned grace is the strongest [illegible] in favor of Christianity.

The devil ever [illegible] use a man to advertise what [illegible] his own interests.

When God looks at a man He sees the heart first and judges everything by it.

The hottest business meeting of a church often has the most freezing effect.

When the devil is against a man it is good evidence that the man is doing some good.

A title which has been honestly secured is better than great riches secured through dishonesty.

The man who lives in this world to make people happy is the man who will be most happy in the world to come. —[illegible] in Chicago Standard.

Not Hidden Forever.

The most magnificent church building [illegible] world, and possibly the oldest [illegible] dedicated in Constantinople 1350 years ago by Emperor Justinian, and named the Sancta Sophia, that is the "Holy Wisdom," or [illegible] It cost many million dollars, and was begun and finished in [illegible] years. Nine hundred and sixteen years after [illegible] Church [illegible] has been known as the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Mohammedans, together with [illegible] and covered [illegible] symbols with those of their own faith. Bible verses, chiseled in the stone, carved crosses, [illegible] of saints and martyrs, were covered with [illegible] and written over with Koran texts and the praises of the caliphs. For five centuries the sacred sculptures have lain hidden under the [illegible] the [illegible] of the face of Jesus on the wall of the [illegible] around [illegible] we are told by visitors who have been [illegible] sacred [illegible] the [illegible] And [illegible] Christ. Northern Companion.

The Victories of Peace.

"As we cast our eyes over the history of nations [illegible] [illegible] peace has [illegible] victories of war." Charles [illegible]

The Best Ambition.

If I do [illegible] in earnest, I need not [illegible] work, no great work [illegible] To help the growth of [illegible] that struggles toward [illegible] brush with gentle hand the [illegible] from the white of one [illegible] such is my ambition. George Macdonald.

SACRIFICE.

The Price [illegible] of the Present [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

When we turn away from the [illegible] [illegible] Capital [illegible] the conception of sacrifice [illegible] came to light. [illegible] an arbitrary requirement, but the very heart of the Divine process of growth which we call life; the beauty, the most constant witness of the divine scrutiny of the race. And in the fullness of time God appeared among men [illegible] as supreme [illegible] with angels about Him, [illegible] breaking into songs of [illegible] and men [illegible] worshipful [illegible] with grief, rejected, [illegible] smitten and [illegible] the sublime revelation which could never have issued from the mind of man, of a suffering God, redeeming the race, not from His own wrath, but from its sins, by the eternal sacrifice.

But this mystery of sacrifice, which [illegible] have not [illegible] the wisest may [illegible] with [illegible] that though he cannot in this mortal life fathom it, he cannot [illegible] its meaning in the [illegible] In the hour when [illegible] in the [illegible] of the breaking of ties which are dearer than life, of those great sorrows which for the moment seem to be the giving up of life [illegible] is yet unknown of the fibre [illegible] which is borne onward [illegible] against his will. The pains of growth may make [illegible] of the growth which is taking [illegible] the [illegible] of grief is past and the first [illegible] sacrifice [illegible] through [illegible] that [illegible] a long way [illegible] New York.

[illegible] He [illegible] the motive when [illegible] the foundation of all true reforms.

[illegible] CHICKEN.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible] in a good [illegible]. Sprinkle over with [illegible] heavily. Place in a kettle with [illegible] liver and two cups of boiling [illegible] Let it boil well, as you would [illegible] roast, and baste often. When [illegible] half done, or so that it [illegible] the [illegible], add one-half of a cup of vinegar, boil until done and take up.

Chop the liver and heart and serve in the gravy. Chicken is delicious cooked this way and served cold. The rich gravy can be used as a dressing for lettuce. All grease easily can be removed when the gravy is cold. Veal can be [illegible], and the vinegar will [illegible] that rawer dry, insipid taste which veal has when roasted plain.

Catching Fowls.

Before one kills and dresses a fowl for [illegible] or for dinner it is important that it shall be caught, and there is a right way and a wrong way for even so simple a task as this. We will describe [illegible] methods. [illegible] when the [illegible] in the yard or around the buildings together, and, having decided upon the one wanted, call about a half a dozen boys and one or two dogs, if they can be found, and start after it, up and down and around, as the chase may go. Stop one or two of the others, or if they are too spry for that, throw a club [illegible] They will not be conscious of the week's growth—that [illegible]—but they may be scared out of a week's production of eggs, and when the victim is caught wring its neck instead of bleeding it. This and the rise will create just fever enough to make the meat real strong and hearty, too hearty for an invalid, perhaps, but there is the fun of the hunt, almost as good as a circus for everybody but the chicken. Try a thing some other way. Go out very quietly at night and pick the bird off the roost and [illegible] it in a [illegible] basket until morning and wait until the crop is empty, then with a blow on the back of the neck stun it, and, opening the beak with a sharp knife, cut across the roof of the mouth well back, and let it hang and [illegible] until it has bled all out, so that [illegible] at its death [illegible] quickly, and [illegible] compare it with [illegible] their method and [illegible] the best flavor.—American Cultivator.

Economical Breeding.

A [illegible] of any standard [illegible] in the fall when [illegible] for [illegible] than it would sell for [illegible] It may not be entirely [illegible] fancier's idea of a good bird [illegible] a pure bred flock. If a Brahma it may not have feathers enough on [illegible] a Black, it may not be perfect [illegible] or may have a black feather [illegible] If a white breed, it may [illegible] well with the Black, and if of buff [illegible] it may have too many white feathers [illegible] may [illegible] spots on the [illegible] white spots on the [illegible] the fancier will know why he [illegible] of these is not one of the [illegible] it will be as good to grade up [illegible] with as a 97 point bird and possibly better. By continuing this practice a few years one can obtain a [illegible] that will be difficult to distinguish from pure bred stock. Remember that the inferior blood which [illegible] the first year becomes but [illegible] one-eighth, one-sixteenth, one-thirty-second and in the sixth year only [illegible] sixty-fourth part of the breed.—American Cultivator.

A Word For Dorkings.

As to their hardiness, if the chicks are not crowded and get fair care during their first feathering they will give no trouble. As to the adult birds, they are as hardy as any breed and are extremely long lived; especially is this the case with the females. I have had hens 8 or 9 years of age and always noticed that even at this age they laid a fair number of eggs. Although our winters are often extremely cold, I know many farmers who do exceedingly well with Dorkings, even with the most ordinary of farm care. Occasionally I have remarked that writers claim that Dorking eggs were extremely infertile. I think there must have been some fault in the stock of these people, because I have always found their eggs to be quite as fertile as those of any other breed. In conclusion, I may say that I feel perfectly satisfied that should any beginner decide to give Dorkings a trial and gives them a fair chance he will have no cause to regret it.—Cor. Poultry Monthly.

Large Eggs Not Best For Hatching.

A poultry breeder says that extra large sized eggs seldom hatch well, and he prefers the medium sized eggs from the same flock. It is doubtful if a chicken was hatched from a very large egg whether it would grow to make any larger fowl or one that would be more likely to lay large eggs than the chicken from an egg of medium size. Possibly by such selections for several generations the trait might become fixed, but usually the very large egg is an unnatural production or an accidental one caused by the condition of the fowl before laying.

This Looks Like Good Business.

A poultry keeper in Maine wintered 1,000 hens, and a late report says he had then 2,400 hens and chickens and 100 hens sitting, from which he hoped to obtain 1,000 more chickens. His chickens and eggs are sold in Boston, and it is to be presumed that he finds it a profitable business, as he is careful to keep the best layers and only those that lay dark brown eggs, as they sell in this market 2 or 3 cents a dozen higher than white shelled eggs or mixed lots.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

[illegible] is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly this [illegible] no worse; on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way [illegible] a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you [illegible] loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and [illegible]

[illegible]	Green Rio, very best, 10c lb
[illegible] packages, 10c lb	Good Rio, green, 8c lb
[illegible] Packages, [illegible] lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Best Mo[illegible] green, 25c lb, roasted, 30c lb	Roasted Java, 31c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5½c lb
Extra Yellow C, 4½c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5½c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5 c lb	Best Powdered, 5½c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on a few grades, but our prices are no higher [illegible] Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer in this way we save to our customers the profits of the jobber and [illegible] dealers, which is at least 10 to 20c per pound. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 35c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 25c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1 lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.

Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 12c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Excelsior brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 24c can	Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples, 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 10c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, [illegible] lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 10c lb	Zante Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
[illegible] Maple syrup, [illegible] bottles, 35c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, [illegible]	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish! **Fish!**

Family White Fish, [illegible], $1.10	Mackerel, kitt, $1.40
Family White Fish, [illegible]	Holland Herring, 80c
No. 1 White Fish, [illegible]	Scotch Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, [illegible]	Best German Bank Cod Fish, 8c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, [illegible] gallon	Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, [illegible] gallon	Linseed Oil boiled, 50c gallon
[illegible]	Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, black, 25c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon.

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

[illegible]	Bon Bons, fruit, 40c lb.
[illegible]	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb.
[illegible]	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb.
[illegible]	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

[illegible]	Plug, Battle Ax, 30c lb
[illegible]	Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
[illegible]	Plug, J. T., best, 40c lb
[illegible], 5c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 22c
[illegible]	Sweet Caporal, pound, 25c
[illegible] Cigars, $1.10 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 35c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

[illegible] Wines are extremely low this season.

Kentucky [illegible] and Catawba, 90c gallon	California Angelica, $[illegible] gallon
[illegible] gallon	California Muscatel, $[illegible] gallon
Kentucky [illegible] Sherry, [illegible] gallon	Wines in bottles, 35c
[illegible]	Whiskies, new, $1 to $1.25 gallon
[illegible]	Whiskies, old, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We [illegible] the finest assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades [illegible] and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always [illegible] at low prices.

[illegible]	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
[illegible]	Linoleum, [illegible], 75c square yard
[illegible]	[illegible] good, 20c square yard.
[illegible]	[illegible] best, 30c square yard
[illegible]	[illegible] good, 25c yard
[illegible]	[illegible] best, 4[illegible] yard
[illegible]	[illegible] per yard, 10c

[illegible] Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 25 cents on the [illegible] at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST [illegible] 1898.

PORTO RICAN FACTS.

SOME NEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE BESIEGED ISLAND.

It Is a Rich, Fertile and Altogether Delectable Island and Is Well Worth All the Pains We Are Taking to Effect Its Capture.

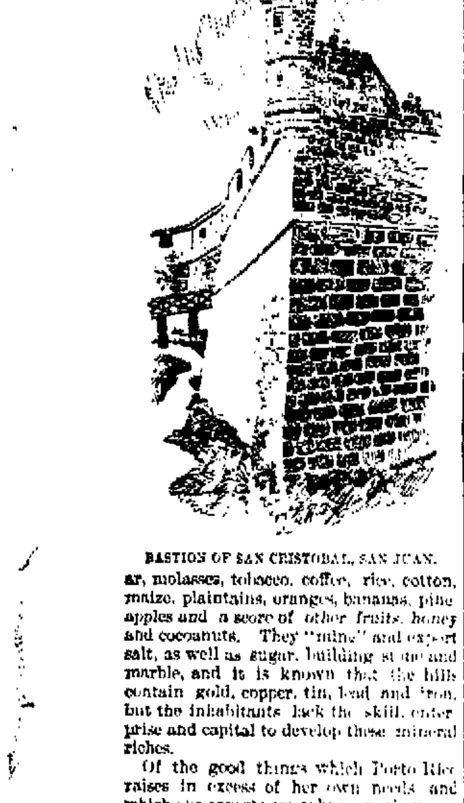
There is nothing [illegible] about the war which Uncle Sam is waging against the dons. [illegible] the scenes [illegible] as the stage manager in a [illegible] drama. [illegible] we were gazing earnestly at [illegible]. Now we are concentrating our attention on that little box of an island, Porto Rico, from which all traces of Spanish rule are soon to be obliterated.

With an extent of only 100 miles in length and less than 40 miles in width, Porto Rico manages to be extremely interesting. Physically the island presents a variety of conditions which would not be looked for on such a modest bit of territory by one accustomed to the large scale of topography prevailing in this country. A mountain range runs from coast to coast, east and west, rising in the eastern district to a height of 3,650 feet, and the deep canyons, cutting down to the Caribbean sea on the south and the Atlantic on the north, are sources of innumerable water courses, no less than 40 of them being large enough for inland navigation by small trading craft.

The country on the northern slope of the mountain range is as rich agricultural land, it is said, as is found anywhere in the world, raising the maximum of crops with the minimum of cultivation, while to the south of the mountains the lands require artificial irrigation to produce good crops. This great difference in so small an area is all the more remarkable as in the "wet" portion of the island the average annual rainfall is 64 inches.

Spaniards have been cultivating the land for nearly four centuries, and they exterminated a people who were wise in the arts of agriculture, yet today only a very small proportion of the arable land of the island has ever been cultivated, chiefly, it seems, because there are no roads by which produce can be carried to shipping points except over the rich lowlands near the coast.

But even under a system calculated to make a Yankee farmer groan for the waste of possibilities the Porto Ricans raise enormous and rich crops of variety which satisfy a child's dream of tropical goodies. Here is a list of the principal crops: Sugar, molasses, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, maize, plaintains, oranges, bananas, pine apples and a score of other fruits, honey and cocoanuts. They "mine" and export salt, as well as sugar, building stone and marble, and it is known that the hills contain gold, copper, tin, lead and iron, but the inhabitants lack the skill, enterprise and capital to develop these mineral riches.



BASTION OF SAN CRISTOBAL, SAN JUAN.

Of the good things which Porto Rico raises in excess of her own needs and which she exports we take more than any other country, even more than Spain. The mother country takes but about one sixth of the total, and on the balance a high export duty has been charged to help swell the enormous tribute exacted by Spain.

Besides the salt ponds, which the government owns and works, the only resources except agriculture which the natives depend upon is found in the very rich forests, wherein are no less than 500 varieties of trees, many of them exceedingly valuable. All this industry is carried on practically without railroads, less than 100 miles of poorly built and equipped tracks being in operation, and the wagon roads dwindle into mule paths a few miles back of the coast.

But Porto Rico is so packed full of riches that a population of 800,000, generally lazy, illiterate and unskilled, have been able to pay $3,000,000 tribute to Spain each year, support a Spanish army and a horde of Spanish officeholders and live very comfortably themselves.

The population, according to the census of 1887, the latest, was 807,708, of whom about 450,000 are white 240,000 mulattoes and 75,000 negroes. Only one in eight are classed as "literate," but a majority of those can only read, not having reached the advanced stage of learning which affords them the joy of writing.

It is to be hoped that Sampson's guns will leave something of the fortifications of San Juan. While they are of but little account for purposes of defense they are extremely picturesque and will delight the souls of the camera carrying Yankee tourists, who will probably visit the island in great numbers in years to come.

San Juan was originally guarded by a wall which began at the Morro Castle, on the harbor's entrance, and extended on the land side up to the castle of San Cristobal, a structure considered by the Spanish as most imposing. The Morro was built in 1584. It commands both the bay and the city. The San Cristobal fort, some 90 years later, faces the road to the interior and supports the advance posts as far as Santurce.

The city walls have been cut at several parts so as to facilitate communication with the new quarters of La Marina and Puerta de Tierra. Along the line of fortifications on the west is the castle of La Fortaleza, the present residence of the island's governor general.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

ROOSEVELT'S RUSE.

The Tale of a Wild Charge Into a Spanish Camp.

With a wild yell that rang to high heaven and struck terror to the heart of every don the Fifth avenue contingent of Roosevelt's rough riders charged the foe. With ruthless hand and heel they plied the whip and spur until the bellies of their horses touched the ground at every leap. Beholders stood amazed. For dash and daring the charge had never been equaled. When they struck the Spanish camp, it was as when the fierce cyclone strikes the cotton [illegible]. Everything went down before the [illegible] rush.

Three hours later, and while the army still voiced the praises of the hitherto despised "swells," "Teddy" Roosevelt sat chuckling in his tent.

"Brilliant charge that 'Four Hundred' of yours made!" cried General [illegible]

[illegible] "Why," [illegible] answered [illegible] "I [illegible] king [illegible]

"The pa[illegible]—I [illegible] y [illegible]

"I didn't, but I did have a spy to go into the Spanish [illegible] battle and [illegible] was served in a [illegible] heat."—New York Journal.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

HEARTRENDING CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES AT EL CANEY.

Babies Dying In Mothers' Arms From Hunger—Men and Women Fought For Food. Many Refined Women, French, German and English, Among Them.

Writing under the date of July 11 from El Caney, a [illegible] to the New York World [illegible] the refugees [illegible] Santiago, says:

I witnessed the distribution of rations to the refugees [illegible]. Men and women fought for food. Children were dying in their mothers' arms while the latter were pleading for food and [illegible]. One woman, a mother with four children, one of whom was clasped in her arms, [illegible] at my feet while I was talking with Captain Brice, who is in charge of the commissary department at El Caney [illegible] for food for her dying child. Although medicine was given to the little sufferer it died later.

Many white women of [illegible]—French, German and English—are among the [illegible], and [illegible] personal [illegible] to the [illegible] bear up bravely. The English, German and French consuls are living in tents and sharing their limited stores of food with the Cubans and Spaniards and the children who swarm in the public square, clamoring for food. No shops are open and only [illegible] who have an unlimited supply of money can buy nothing. A French [illegible] an invalid wife offered [illegible] for a can of condensed milk.

More than 200 people are sick with typhoid fever, measles and starvation. One house of [illegible] was crowded with nearly 250 persons of all classes, including many white and pretty women. In this house there is [illegible] sickness. The town is [illegible] the Second cavalry. There are only four doctors and 11 priests.

Clara Barton says: "I visited Caney and was shocked at the condition of the women and children. They cling to my skirts and plead for food. There are 5,000 tons of stores on the transports clustered thick in the harbor of Siboney, but there is no way of getting them ashore in sufficient quantities. The neglect of the government to provide lighters and transportation over roads deep in mud is outrageous. Unless relief comes many deaths will occur. Much [illegible] to save and prolong life are 12 miles away, while the people are starving to death."

English Consul Ramsden asked me to describe the pitiful condition of the people, so that his government might learn of the plight of 100 British subjects.

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

J. D. Hoeckstra, One of the Wounded, Describes Some Incidents of the Fight.

"We reached El Caney on the 30th, and on the 1st our squadron was ordered to charge up the San Juan hill," says J. D. Hoeckstra, one of the wounded [illegible] in Santiago. "I shall never forget that day. The battle began at 6:40 in the morning and lasted till nearly midnight. It was war to the bitter end. The Spanish fought bravely. They did not give up without a struggle. I can't tell you of that day in detail. It is like a dream to me now. The smoke was rolling all along our lines and the enemy [illegible] spitting fire at a few seconds' intervals. We of the cavalry had to take our share of the brunt of the fighting.

"In the midst of the fight I saw a Cuban shoot a Spaniard, and then, horrible as it seems, the Cuban deliberately drew his machete and cut off the Spaniard's head. The body had not struck the ground when that head was seen rolling like a cannon ball. It was soon after this that I was wounded, and remember nothing till I found myself being carried off the field after the battle.

"Our division took 110 prisoners, and I heard that any number of them had their heads cut off by the Cubans, who had been given charge of the prisoners."—New York Journal.

Good Offices Only Tendered Once.

When the Spanish prisoners boarded the St. Louis, all with the exception of Cervera were asked to sign an agreement that they would do their utmost during the voyage to quiet disturbances, and would under no circumstances be tempted to tamper with the machinery of the ship. One man refused, saying that the word of a Spaniard was enough. He was put under guard and refused the special comforts given to the others. At the end of the first day at sea he offered to sign anything which he was asked to sign, but Captain Goodrich replied that the good offices of the United States were tendered only once.—New York World.

Less Dangerous For Him.

Weyler is devoting himself to fighting the Spanish government with his tongue. This may be unpleasant to the criticised, but it is less dangerous than if he were in the field.—Boston Traveler.

Decidedly Negligee.

The [illegible] of the invading army is [illegible] trap, [illegible] and a plug of tobacco.—[illegible]

A Spanish Prisoner.

[illegible]

In the Sanctum.

Theatrical Manager—The writer of the dramatic criticisms in your paper does not know what a good play is.

Editor—No. His memory isn't good, and it has been so long since you had a good play.—Up to Date.

The Limit Reached.

Leisurely Guest (who has dawdled an hour and a half over his luncheon)—What are you adding 5 cents more to that check for?

Waiter—[illegible]—Chicago Tribune.

Like Many Others.

"What do you think of Wright's new war song?"

"It makes more war on the English language than on anything else."

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Midsummer Bargains In Thin Goods For Next Year.

A TIMELY HINT FOR THE PRUDENT.

Mate Leroy Gives Some Advice to the Women Who Are Wanting Three Plaid Red Chintz "Comfort" Bags and Then Gossips About New Goods.

[illegible]



NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES.

be in vogue at that time will prove a real treasure.

Every January the new cotton goods are put forward, a few at a time, and these are then bought up in quick order and made up during the Lenten period and then carefully hidden away in closets [illegible] for summer wear. [illegible] is past my comprehension. The cottons, however, are made into a real penitential [illegible] of such [illegible] gers and tired eyes and fingers. It is a sort of [illegible] these lovely summer dresses should be made at home by the young women, of course under the guidance of an expert [illegible].

[illegible]

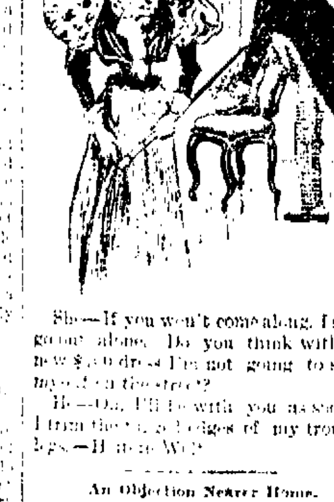
These [illegible] leading ideas and being [illegible] with trifling differences in [illegible] materials and colors. It [illegible] that black and white stripes will be much worn. With them soft silver gray cashmere is decidedly elegant.

There is such a diversity now in the shapes of hats that it would hardly be safe to predict what they will be in the fall, but I saw a few "pattern hats." One is a regular old fashioned poke or beaver felt in the softest of [illegible] This was trimmed with turquoise blue velvet, [illegible] of velvet, and [illegible] very close, and a whole lot of fine cut steel buckles upon the velvet. There were no plumes upon it. There is also the English [illegible] and an English walking hat. These have closely bunched trimmings. The shovel shape and that [illegible] by the Duchess d'Uzes are also among them in smooth felt.

I also saw several woolly felt Gainsboroughs in black and [illegible] brown, also in other dark colors. There was a time when a felt hat could be only black, white, gray or [illegible], but now they take their hues from the rainbow, and these are all of these colors intensified and toned down, so to speak.

There are many rich velvet flowers and curious quill feathers and much drapery of starred, beaded and spangled velvet on the millinery, but not nearly so many ostrich plumes as I had expected to see, [illegible] Thin all in all, they are very good shapes. MATE LEROY.

The Contrast.



She—If you won't come along, I shall go out alone. Do you think with my new $40 dress I'm not going to show myself on the street?

He—Oh, I'll go with you as soon as I trim the [illegible] edges of my trousers legs.—Home Wit.

An Objection Nearer Home.

"The idea of taking those people of the Hawaiian Islands into the United States!" he exclaimed. "They can't even speak our language."

Then he began to fumble in his vest pockets and look disturbed.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"I believe I've lost the ticket that Chinaman gave me for my laundry. I'll never be able to make him understand what I ought to get from him."—Washington Star.

"Dar ain' no wuss victim ob misplaced confidence," said Uncle Eben, "den de man who gits ter thinkin he knows everything."—Washington Star.

The iridescence of the soap bubble arises from the fact that the bubble, being thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces of the film.

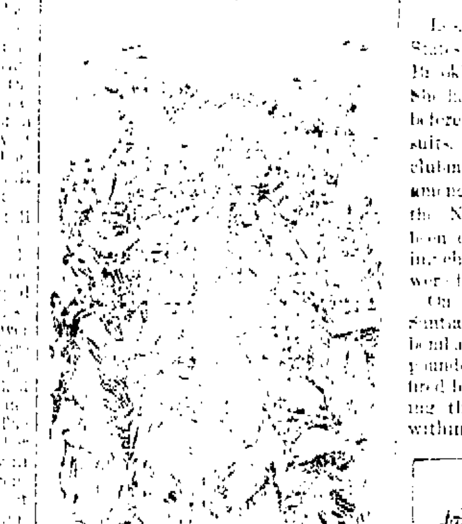
Without a pass no child can go to school in Russia or an adult make a short trip. The government derives a big revenue from passes, that's why.

BARBED WIRE IN WAR

HOW IT DOES [illegible] SHAFTER'S ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

Spaniards Thought to Catch Yankee Troops In a Yankee Trap, but They Reckoned Without the Yankee Wire Cutter—Cubans Used Machetes.

[illegible]



HOW WE DESIGN [illegible] BARBED WIRE [illegible]

ed when it invented barbed wire. The brain that conceived the pest also brought into existence an antidote. Barbed wire and wire cutters came into use in the United States about the same time. It seems that the Spaniards heard of the barbed wire a long time before they learned of the wire cutters. It is a [illegible] education we are giving the Spaniards, but a somewhat fatal one.

For months before war was declared one of the chief imports from the United States into Cuba was American barbed wire. Tens and tons of it were sold to Weyler by enterprising Yankee firms. It was understood that he was using it to strengthen his alleged trocha. Not until Shafter's advance lines began the march toward Santiago was it realized that the crafty dons had conceived the brilliant idea of using American barbed wire against American troops.

No less than nine lines of barbed wire strung in a series of concentric circles about 150 feet apart, were drawn around Santiago. Behind this thin but formidable looking defense were dug the rifle pits. The outer line was a complete circle, but the inner ones were made with openings in them, so that the Spaniards might have outlets if a retreat was found necessary.

I suppose the wise dons concluded that the Americans would rush blindly against that barbed wire and impale themselves like so many pigeons on a spit, there to wriggle until they had been filled full of Mauser bullets. But, like so many other Spanish plans, this one went sadly agley.

Just why the Spaniards should suppose that any American wouldn't know a barbed wire fence when he saw it no one but a Spaniard could tell. The American troops did recognize the barbed wire in spite of its unfamiliar surroundings, and they didn't rush on it at all. Shafter just sent back a hurry order for many thousands of wire cutters. With these unique implements of warfare he formed his skirmish line, and when the advance came up to a barbed wire fence they used their pliers dexterously for a minute or two, and, lo, the trocha was wiped out!

No less than 5,000 of these cutters have been distributed among Shafter's troops. The cutters have three sets of knives, any one of which will cut through any kind of wire which the enemy has strung. The cutters are ten inches long and have a pliers attachment on the end, with the latter the wires have been cut they can be dragged out of the way.

The Cuban war offered the first opportunity for the use of barbed wire. The charge of the Cuban cavalry was so destructive to the Spanish that the latter hit upon utilizing the modern barbed wire fences of the plantations to insure additional protection to their trochas.



A NEW IMPLEMENT OF WARFARE.

The same weapon, however, which made the charge of Cuban cavalry so terrible, the machete, rendered the barbed wire fences of no avail as against the Cuban infantry. One blow of the machete will sever a wire fence as easily as a cutter will.

Over in the Philippines the Spanish also have corraled their defenses with barbed wire, and so we have sent to our army in the faroff south seas cutters to spoil the game of the enemy. We, too, have sent barbed wire there to enable our forces to hold against the Spanish whatever places they will take.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Disconsolate.

Mr. Blykins had been suffering with dyspepsia and had, as is his custom at such times, taken occasion to discourse on his ill luck and to criticise this earth and all of its inhabitants whose names are currently mentioned in the newspapers. As a remotely but adversely affected individual he had strenuously objected to the manner in which all business, both private and public, is conducted and had with difficulty curbed an impulse to hold his wife personally responsible for the whole trouble.

"I am very sorry, dear," she had said for the nineteenth or twentieth time, and her gentle patience at last made an impression on him. While the bitterness of his mood did not abate, he began to comprehend its unreasonableness, and as his asperity abated her own forbearance began to flag.

"I'm afraid, dear," she remarked, with the exceeding mellowness of tone which sometimes betokens sarcasm, "that there is but one way in which you could possibly be happy."

"What do you mean?"

"You ought to be king."

His face brightened for an instant, and then he frowned once more.

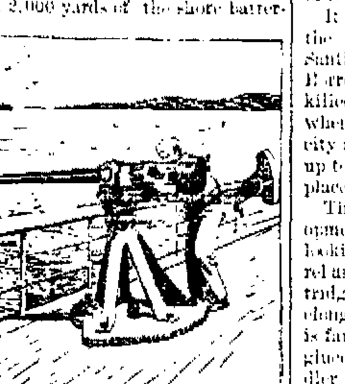
"No," he replied, "it wouldn't be of any use. Not the slightest in the world for a man who has my habitual ill luck. Even if I were a king I could perceive my finish. Some inquisitive one would loom up and take me the first hand round."—Washington Star.

DUDE SAILORS NO MORE.

The Naval Reserves Have Fought Well and Bravely.

Less than two months ago the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee left the Brooklyn navy yard for Cuban waters. She had a crew of men who two weeks before had been following peaceful pursuits. There were lawyers, brokers, clubmen, merchants and bank clerks among them. They were members of the New York naval reserves and had been called "dude sailors" and "rocking chair tars" so long that the epithets were familiar.

On June 8 the Yankee arrived off Santiago just in time to take part in the bombardment. The Yankee's forward 6 pounder rifle was the first gun to be fired by naval reserves in the war. During the action the Yankee steamed within 2,000 yards of the shore batteries.



THE YANKEE'S SIX POUNDER GUN.

At first the reserves whooped and yelled, but they soon calmed down and sang popular songs as they worked their guns. Commander Brownson took them in past all the other vessels, and they engaged the batteries at very short range. At the close of the bombardment Admiral Sampson signaled, "Well done, Yankee," and the reserves were wild with delight.

Since then the "dude sailors" have been in many scraps with Spanish gunboats and have demonstrated that they can shoot fast and straight.

Two things that the Yankee has demonstrated, the officers say, are that the naval militiamen can shoot without getting excited and that they can be shot at without flinching. There isn't a chance in a thousand of their ever having to stand such a fire again as they got before Santiago.

As for the men, they are a unit in pronouncing their captain, Commander Willard H. Brownson, one of the nerviest men that ever walked the bridge. He took them into the thick of every fight, they say, and went out of his way many times in the hope of getting a scrap. Under such a commander, they say, a truckman would become a man-o'-war's man in a week.

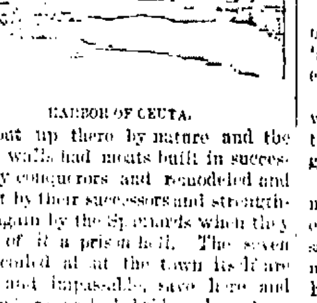
A BIT OF AFRICA.

Island of Ceuta, Which Watson Will Seize as a Base of Supplies.

Ceuta, which has been chosen as the best place for Commodore Watson to occupy as a base of supplies while he is scouring the seas for Camara or laying waste the Spanish coast, is an insignificant looking little island, but it is of great strategic importance because it lies just off the north coast of Africa and commands the approach to the strait of Gibraltar, the gateway to the orient.

Ceuta is a rock ribbed, rock bound island off the northeast coast of Fez, Morocco, and is 12 hours' sail from Gibraltar. It might as well be called the island of the seven hills, for from these it derives its name. Of these the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which looks out toward Spain like a signal point set up to say "All's well."

Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the mainland of Africa. On this neck of land the town of Ceuta is built. All around are fortifications. The high hills put up there by nature and the prison walls had moats built in succession by conquerors and remodeled and rebuilt by their successors and strengthened again by the Spaniards when they made of it a prison hell. The seven walls coiled at at the town itself are thick and impassable, save here and there where arched bridges have been cut through. Between each wall there is a deep [illegible] of sea water, set down like a [illegible] to catch any intruder [illegible] the [illegible] guards stationed all around the wall.



HARBOR OF CEUTA.

[illegible] of the seven hills is fortified [illegible] Monte del Hacho [illegible] Spanish soldiers. Here and there the walls are pierced by the mouths of cannon, but there is no evidence that they have ever been used except for signaling, and it is doubtful if they could be brought to reach better use owing to their [illegible].

A Ruined Joke.

The facetious boarder had the train all laid for a killing joke. "It's a wonder," he said, "that you do not serve up this [illegible] fathers and all."

"The [illegible]," said the landlady, with [illegible] emphasis, "I'll [illegible] up tail and all." And the joke was ruined.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Irony of Fate.

A [illegible] of the great unwashed fell into a river. He was rescued [illegible] and drowned [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] for his tears.—Judy.

THE NEW DEVIL GUN.

THE DANGEROUS IMPLEMENT IN CHARGE OF "HAL" BORROWE.

Some New Facts About the Machine Which Formed a Part of the Battery Trained on Santiago by Shafter's Advance—Hurls Death Dealing Gum Drops.

The offer of Hallet Alsop Borrowe to take charge of the rough riders' dreaded glycerin gun undoubtedly struck many persons familiar with that young man's past career as somewhat melodramatic. It did smack of the lines which the hero of the five act Bowery drama hurls at the gallery. But Borrowe, as recent events have shown, was very much in earnest.

His offer was made under the following circumstances: Roosevelt's troopers had been supplied with one of the new and practically unknown nitroglycerin throwers, but of all that troop of fearless men not one wanted to handle it. They were willing to face Spaniards with Mausers, but none cared to stand behind a gun which was, according to common report, just as liable to be deadly at one end as the other. Borrowe heard of this condition of affairs and volunteered to manage the gun. Some say he wanted an opportunity to wipe out the implication of cowardice which seems to have stuck to him ever since his connection with the famous scandal of several years ago.

It will be remembered that during the first rush of Shafter's division on Santiago the report was sent out that Borrowe had been killed. He was not killed, though, nor even wounded, and when Shafter prepared to bombard the city a neat little pit was excavated close up to the Spanish lines. In that pit were placed Borrowe and his gun.

The glycerin gun is the latest development in light artillery. It is a queer looking device, with one long, lean barrel and two shorter ones. It fires a cartridge which looks much like a gigantic elongated gum drop, but this gum drop is far more deadly than the pink hued glucose variety sold by the candy peddler at the circus. It contains 93 per cent of nitroglycerin and 7 per cent of gun cotton, both extremely unsafe substances to handle.

Should one of these cartridges be fired from an ordinary cannon by a charge of gunpowder the cannon and the man who pulled the lanyard as well as everything else in the immediate vicinity would be obliterated. By a somewhat intricate arrangement the cartridge is intended to be safely ejected from the longer tube by means of compressed air. In one of the shorter tubes a little pill of dynamite is exploded. This generates gases, compresses the air and otherwise raises a gentle disturbance. The tubes are connected in the back with the main barrel, and into this through a valve rushes the air. The sensitive cartridge is given a mild sort of push toward the muzzle. Once it is under way a decidedly more vigorous push is given by air from the second tube, and in this way the destructive cartridge gains velocity sufficient to carry it to a distance of two miles.



BORROWE AND HIS GLYCERIN GUN.

Like the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius, the glycerin gun makes but little fuss at the time of discharge. Instead of a hollow cough, it gives a thin, sibilant hiss, like that of a monster rattlesnake when it prepares to strike. It is not exactly a hiss either, but a weird "s-s-sh s-s-sh," the sounds coming far enough apart to be distinguished.

Just what happens when the cartridge strikes has not yet been accurately determined. Perhaps one reason is that none of these people who have been in the immediate vicinity of such an occurrence is alive. It is said the tremendous detonations will kill every person within 300 feet of the point of explosion. We shall know more fully about this feature of the weapon when we have interviewed some of the surviving defenders of Santiago.

Even the dynamite throwing guns which the Cubans occasionally used against the Spaniards caused terrific destruction as well as widespread terror among Weyler's soldiers.

"I fully believe," said General Genio of the Cuban army, "that if we could 's-s-sh' loud enough we could drive every Spaniard off the island."

"Devil guns" is the appropriate name which the Spanish give the dynamite throwers. Probably they will class the glycerin gun under the same head.

"I confess," continued Colonel Genio, "that the first attempts made at ending the war with dynamite were not satisfactory. It looked as though we might end it by annihilating ourselves. For instance, we were trying it at long range one day. The captain of the gun forgot to lock it in position after he had sighted it. On firing the powder charge in the right tube for the initial explosion the gun turned up its tail, put down its head and discharged into the ground. It [illegible] out a hole large enough for a well and kicking half a dozen somersaults. That forgotten lock cost four lives."

LIEUTENANT R. R. GAHAN.

HOSTILITIES AVERTED.

War Talk Makes Trouble Between Two Old Sea Dogs.

"One of the liveliest brushes I have witnessed since the opening of hostilities," said one of the representatives at the recent meeting of the credit men, "took place in a quiet New England village of my state. Both participants had passed their threescore years and ten, but were still vigorous in mind and body, and especially vigorous in language, for both had been followers of the sea.

"One of these old fellows espoused the cause of Spain, declaring that she had been jumped on because she was little and that this country was playing the part of a great big bully. After they had exchanged hot shots for a few minutes the champion of the government got things to going his way by shouting that the other fellow came honestly by his principles and was [illegible] a traitor.

"'What do you mean, you old [illegible]?' said the advocate of Spain.

"'In the war with Great Britain the British entered the harbor and burned the town of New London, didn't they?'

"'Course they did. What of it?'

"'Why, somebody piloted em there and when he come home his pockets was full of British gold, paid for his dirty work, and his neighbors, hearing of what he had done, got ropes and made him an evening call. He scooted by the back door and never stopped till he got to Bermuda, and he never had the cheek to come back.'

"'What you tryin to git at?'

"'That there pilot was your grandpap, and it took a dozen bystanders to keep the two old sea dogs from clinching.'"—Detroit Free Press.

TOLD BY A CHAPLAIN.

REV. DWIGHT GALLOUPE'S STORY OF HIS SANTIAGO EXPERIENCE.

His Long Journey on Foot With Other Wounded Men—Knocked Senseless on the Battlefield, Probably by the Explosion of a Shell—Bravery of Captain Lee.

A story of his Santiago experience was given to the newspaper [illegible] in Newark, N. J., recently by Chaplain Galloupe of the Ninth United States infantry and rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in that city. The more interesting parts of the story are as follows:

"On June 29 I was sunstruck while aiding the wounded, carrying water and food and was ordered to the hospital at Siboney by Lieutenant Colonel Ewers, commanding our regiment. Two days later, on July 1, while still at the hospital, I heard of the fighting at the front, and, thinking that it was my duty to be there and feeling well enough to make the journey, I walked the eight miles to the firing line. This was in the morning, and all that day I worked with the doctors, helping them with the wounded.

"I had been at this all day, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon I made my way to a small clump of trees, near which there were some wounded men, in the endeavor to cool off a bit, for I was still suffering slightly from the effects of my sunstroke, and the sun had been too much for me. At this time I was about half a mile behind our firing line, which was about a thousand yards from the enemy. I was facing the firing line and heard nothing coming, nor did I see anything. It is impossible for me to tell how I was hurt, but the next thing I knew I was regaining consciousness. I was lying on my left side, and at first I was sure that my right arm was broken. I got up and began feeling myself all over in a dazed sort of way, trying to find out where I was hurt. My first sensation was that of loneliness. Oh, I thought, if I only had some one to talk to. It was a terrible feeling, that of thinking that I was going to die all alone there with no one about. I tell you I was mightily scared.

"Well, I looked down and found the front of my shirt all torn away and my exposed chest a mass of dirt and blood. I was all shaken up and pretty sore, but soon discovered that I was not badly wounded. All this time I had been thinking of the brevity of human life and of how uncertain it all is. So, as I was saying, I concluded that I still had a fighting chance, and getting on my feet started off for Siboney.

"Never, even should I live to be a thousand years old, will I forget that eight mile walk," continued the chaplain. "There were some 700 or 800 men on that road, wounded in every possible manner, all with but the one thought, to get back to the hospital at Siboney. Had they been uninjured they would have been in the front rank, but now they were actuated by that one thought, to get to the rear. There was but one ambulance, and that had to be dragged by men, as the mules were transporting ammunition to the front. The consequence was that the wounded were compelled to go it on their own hook, with such assistance as they could give one another.

"By the time I reached the road night had fallen. The moon was partially out, and by its half light the poor fellows could be seen dragging themselves along as best they could. Here and there a man had dropped at the side of the road and was feebly calling for water. Some of the men—most of them, in fact—had been without water or food for over 36 hours and their suffering was fearful.

"As I went along giving what assistance I could here and there, the sight made an impression on my mind that I shall never forget. Words cannot describe it. Why, one poor fellow" (and here the tears came to the chaplain's eyes) "had been struck by an exploding shell; his right foot was gone, and his leg from the knee down was nothing but a mass of pulp. He had got a comrade to cut a branch from a tree, and this he had bound about the stump with wisps of grass, so that the leaves dragged along the ground and protected the wound. And so rigged up that man dragged himself over those eight miles on all fours. He took 12 hours to do it, and when he reached the hospital took his place at the end of the line of about 600 wounded without a murmur or complaint. When the doctors found him, as they did in going along the line looking for the worst cases, he was calmly chewing on the end of a plug of tobacco. The doctors all said that he had no excuse to be living and that he ought to have died from the loss of blood, but they fixed him up, and he is now doing nicely and will recover."

Captain Lee, the English military attache, who is representing his government, is described by the chaplain as being as brave as a lion. While the attaches of other nations are carefully stowed away in the rear, Captain Lee is right on the firing line, notebook in hand, gathering material for his reports to his government. He also does all he can to help our wounded. Captain Lee, who is an expert in modern warfare, grew alarmed when he heard the order given to charge over an open field to take three intrenchments and a battery of artillery. The charge must be made in the face of a rain of shot and shell, and it was almost certain death to attempt it. "You will be annihilated," shouted the Britisher, but the men jumped at the command, and, officers leading, plunged up the slope and simply overwhelmed the enemy, who fled in disorder. Captain Lee was right with the advance guard, but afterward acknowledged that he considered the attack miraculous in its success.—New York Sun.

Record Breaking Journeys.

The Oregon made a long trip, but the Star of Empire broke its record in its jump to Hawaii.—Washington Post.

Commencement.

"Why do they call it commencement when folks get through going to school? It seems to me that's a misnomer."

"Oh, no. They just commence to realize, after they get through, what a soft snap they've been having."—Chicago News.

Brought Forward.

"I am glad of the war for one thing," said Miss Passay of North Carolina.

"What is that, dear?"

"I can now talk of things happening before the war without giving away my age."—New York Journal.



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Mrs. Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, Taos County, N. Mex., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says: "From a [illegible] and day in a [illegible] that He may guard [illegible] I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine 'Favorite Prescription.' After suffering years of misery I am today a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully recommend to women the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' as a regulator of the monthly periods."

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*9 35 a.m.	
†1 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
†1 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited	*4 30 p.m.
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NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	11 45 pm
	9 00 am
	4 85 pm
*From Richmond arrives	5 45 am

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*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 50 am
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†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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Local Freight	[illegible]

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No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	6:40 p.m

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No. 25 St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:25 a.m
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12:35 M.
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No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily	8:15 p.m
No. 13 Peru Accom. Sunday only	11:00 p.m

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SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 30 a.m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a.m

NORTH

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 45 p.m

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SOUTHWARD.

	DEPART
No. 46 Way Freight	5 30 pm
No. 56 Cin. Express and Mail	11 35 am
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	2 50 pm

NORTHWARD.

	DEPART
No. 49 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 407 Through Express & Mail	11 45 am
No. 409 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]

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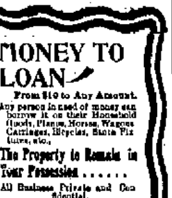
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Spanish Cabinet Accepts Terms Offered by the United States.

AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO QUEEN REGENT

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The Spanish reply to the United States, which, it has been learned on high authority, accepts the American peace conditions, has been completed and will be submitted to the queen regent this morning, previous to this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

REGENT CONFERS WITH THE LEADERS.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—2 p. m.—The queen regent this morning conferred with Silvela, the conservative leader; with the duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain-general of Cuba.

This afternoon her majesty will receive Senor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler. The series of conferences between the premier, Senor Sagasta, and the leaders of various parties, concludes this evening with interviews with General Camalejas and others.

Senor Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Senor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

THIEBAUT'S CALL CAUSED A FLURRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Thiebaut, of the French embassy, called at the state department at about 2:30 this afternoon. It was thought at first he had called to make an appointment for the delivery of Spain's answer, but it developed that the call was in connection with the seizure of French ships.

REPORT IS CREDITED FULLY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The answer of Spain to the American terms on which peace may be restored was expected at most any moment in official circles today, and the brief press dispatches from Madrid stating that the answer was an acceptance, increased the tension over what is almost looked upon as the culmination of the negotiations.

During the early hours of the day the state department had not received any direct information as to Spain's answer, nor was there any intimation when it would come. The same was true as to the French embassy. The ambassador had made no arrangement for a call at the white house or the state department, and none of the officers of the embassy had conferred with the officials here since the discussion of last Wednesday night.

Everything was in a condition of waiting and expectancy. The report from Madrid that a cabinet council would go over the reply this afternoon indicated that it might not be dispatched to Washington until late in the day.

Secretary Day had expected to go to Atlantic City this evening, to join Mrs. Day, and he may even yet carry out this plan unless some official assurance reaches him from the French embassy that the reply will be forthcoming tonight.

A report was current during the day that the embassy received a communication at an early hour this morning, the inference being that it was Spain's reply, but this, it can be stated positively, is not correct, for up to midday Spain had given no official intimation of her answer to any quarter in Washington.

The fact that the Spanish cabinet will go over the reply this afternoon raises a possibility of a cabinet discussion and a prolongation of the time before the answer is submitted. All the Madrid reports show that Premier Sagasta is endeavoring to reconcile the various political elements and leaders as far as possible, and there is a disposition among officials here to give him time for this difficult and delicate moulding of public and political sentiment up to the point of an acceptance of the American demands.

This view is strengthened among officials here by the fact that all war preparations are going steadily forward, the campaign in Porto Rico is progressing with uninterrupted success, the hands of Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are being strengthened at Manila, and the conditions at Santiago, so serious when the American generals united in their statement, is being promptly and energetically overcome.

For this reason it is felt that delay is the loss of Spain and that Sagasta, in the interest of his own country, will make the answer as speedily as internal conditions will permit.

If the Madrid dispatches are fully realized by acceptance of the American terms, then the authorities feel that nothing remains but the routine of concluding the formalities of peace. In some quarters apprehension is expressed as to the word "acceptance." It is pointed out that if the acceptance is simply an affirmative on all the American peace terms every chance for delay of negotiations is at an end. But if the acceptance is qualified in any way by a condition that certain privileges be granted or rights conceded then there is still the possibility of further discussion.

The Madrid advices are so unqualified in stating that the American terms are accepted that there seems to be little chance that Spain will attach any conditions to her acceptance, and yet only the answer itself, final, unconditional and conclusive, can make it clear that the last chance of controversy is removed.

There will be little surprise here if the culmination of the peace arrangement brings about a change in the Spanish cabinet, not so much by a crisis, as by a concerted movement among the leaders to institute a cabinet representing all elements, including the army, capable of taking the responsibility before the country of the acceptance of the American terms.

A RAIDING SQUADRON WILL NOT BE SENT OVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—If the navy department contemplates any further change in the composition of the eastern squadron, which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet.

This statement applies to the commanders of the ships of this squadron as well as to the ships themselves, and talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this eastern squadron, consequently is rather speculative at this time.

Of course, it is well understood that in the event peace is restored there must be a complete reorganization and redistribution of the United States naval forces, and this will involve, undoubtedly, the separation of our naval commanders of a high rank now on duty in connection with the North Atlantic fleet, namely, Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley and Commodore Howell. The North Atlantic fleet comprise about 100 vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American admiral.

Such a gigantic force would not be maintained at one station in time of peace. Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors which are unfit for general cruising, will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy yard or, in the case of the former, will be sold. A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the North Atlantic station as the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between the various other stations, Pacific, Asiatic and South Atlantic. The European station, which was vacated completely just prior to the declaration of war, will be rehabilitated, and for the sake of the moral effect likely to result will receive several of the most powerful and modern ships in the American navy.

A BAD SOLDIER.

Wife of Colonel Vos Sues for Divorce on Sensational Grounds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—Mrs. John Vos, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Vos, of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers, now at Ferdindina, Fla., today began suit against Miss Rose Vanderalnis for $10,000 damages, for alleged alienation of her husbands affections. She had already filed suit against her husband for separate maintenance, declaring that he had contributed nothing to his family's support since his regiment assembled in April.

E. W. Pook, of Indianapolis, associate state secretary of the Young Men's Christian associations, is in the city. Mr. Pook was a member of the famous Iowa Male quartet. He will sing at the 3 o'clock mixed meeting tomorrow at the R. R. Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Rose Work and daughter, Miss Clara, have returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Hicksville, Ohio.

Miss Mary Linsky will leave for Chicago tomorrow morning to visit her uncle for three weeks.

UNCLEAN SANTIAGO.

Rank Cuban Filth is Hard to Overcome.

To Americanize City Will Be a Great Task.

Newspaper Educating People on United States.

No Hotel in the City Worthy the Name—Will be a Paradise for the Gambling Fraternity.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the malodorous alleys and by-ways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require remedying if this is to become an American city.

It should be remembered that the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a besieged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail.

For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene; the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago, stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and outside, the order is disregarded. Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their household, and threats of fine and forced labor as a punishment carry little weight.

Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect and it will take many months of exacting and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

In the military hospital of the city there were on July 27, fifty two cases of prevalent malarial fever, 121 cases of dysentery, eighty-six cases of diarrhoea, 274 cases of anemia and nineteen cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are all among the Spanish soldiers. A week ago there were six cases of this fever, and among the total of nineteen cases there have been six deaths since the American occupation. Fifteen of the 488 wounded Spanish soldiers in the hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of the town. To the city of Santiago there is this advantage from the rains of the wet season, the water rushes down the steep streets and sweeps away all manner of refuse and rubbish. Flushing the streets as the rains do is like flushing the sewers in an American city.

Since July 1 and until July 23 this city was without a daily paper. On July 23 the Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York City, this subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three-column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian oblisk in Central park appears in the last issue, and the publisher promises the declaration of independence of the United States in the near future.

Espectador enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

A newspaper printed in Spanish and English is promised soon, and Company F, of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer infantry, has brought out a paper called "Company F Enterprise," which is the first American paper published in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Already the enterprising American is present. There is around town a ragged man with a smattering of Spanish who has turned several dollars by buying up swords and machetes from Spaniards and the city pawnshops to sell them again to American relic hunters. There is the man with the capital to invest who awaits but a sure and remunerative opportunity, and there is the man who buys up bargains in American horse flesh from sick or wounded officers going home, hoping to sell the animals at a profit.

The first steamer from the United States has brought many men to look over this new field for business opportunities, and there will be American sharpness and enterprise pitted against the Cuban and Spaniard. If Santiago prospers and money is easy, there will be a good field here for the gambler and his outfit, if the laws will allow him to operate. With prosperity and a good hotel there is promise in Santiago of a wide open town that will be a sure attraction of men of a certain stamp.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks has taxed the town accommodations, which never were ample, to the utmost. The lack of anything like proper hotels and restaurants will continue to be a detriment to the city until some one with a knowledge of what Americans want steps in and opens a hotel.

The Anglo-American club of San-

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

TOLD TO FIGHT EASY

Captain-General of Porto Rico to Battle Only for Terms.

SPAIN RECONCILED TO LOSS OF ISLAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald, from Madrid, says:

The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost.

This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans.

Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

GENERAL KING TO SAIL NEXT WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Brigadier General King has announced his intentions of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready next week. Col. J. C. Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, has received a telegram from Congressman Hull, of that state, advising him that his regiment would certainly be sent to Manila. As soon as the news was communicated to his command the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

The quarterly report of the Manufacturers and Producers' association shows that the war has caused contracts of various kinds to be made in this city for about $2,000,000.

The ship Tacoma, conveying horses and mules to Manila, is detained in the harbor while repairs are being made to the engine used to work her condensers and electric light plant.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wortham, Company G, First Tennessee, who recently assaulted Private Neal, of the same company, with a hatchet, has been sentenced by the Second brigade court martial to pay a fine of $10 and to serve twenty days at hard labor. He must also descend to the ranks.

IMMUNE REGIMENTS BOUND FOR SANTIAGO.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6.—Five thousand troops are on the way to Savanah today to embark on the transports for Santiago to relieve the troops there. Troop ships Rio Grando, Leona and Minnewaski, which left New York yesterday, are expected to arrive tomorrow. The troops which are all immunes are the Third Georgia from Macon and the Third and Fifth regiments from Columbus, Miss. The Mississippi regiments will arrive tomorrow.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AT WORK IN SANTIAGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The North American Trust company office received a cablegram from S. M. Jarvis, its vice president, now at Santiago, in which, it is stated, that the company has secured the banking rooms formerly occupied by the bank of Spain at Santiago and that the office has been fully equipped. Business will begin Monday morning.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR THE PORTO RICAN ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6. — The steam yacht May, carrying sixty tons of supplies sent by the National Relief Commission to the American army in Porto Rico, sailed today. The May is the property of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who placed the yacht at the disposal of the National Relief Commission about a week ago. The luxurious state rooms and dining room were converted into freight rooms, and piled high with boxes of food and barrels of bacon.

The cargo of the May also includes all kinds of medical supplies and surgical instruments and an ice machine and plant, having a capacity of five hundred pounds daily and cold storage facilities. Those who sailed on the May were Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Fell, and National Relief Commissioners Hon. William Potter, Alexander Van Rensselaer, L. C. Vanuxem and G. G. Groff.

CANADIAN-AMERICANS ARE EAGER FOR SERVICE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Yellow fever has no terrors to the Canadian-American legion and its officers and men are eager to fill the places of those driven from the front by the plague. Many of the men in the regiment, including Lieutenant Colonel Baynes, acting commander, are fever immunes, having served in the British army in Egypt, India, South America and the West Indies. At a meeting of the officers today the following telegram was sent to Governor Tanner:

"The Canadian-American legion volunteers to relieve troops at Santiago. Large proportion of our officers and men are immunes."

ORDERED TO JOIN LEE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The Sixth Missouri volunteers, now at Jefferson barracks, near this city, has been ordered to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will become part of the corps under General Lee. Col. Letcher Hardeman, formerly a lieutenant in the regular army, commands the regiment, which was raised under the second call.

ALL WORLD BEATERS

Grand Circuit Winners Will Be Here Next Week.

The Fast Ones Have Been Arriving All Day and Tomorrow Visitors Can See Them.

Visitors at the Driving park are plentiful and the workouts of the various horses are watched with a great deal of interest. Today was a great day for new arrivals, and by tomorrow morning a large majority of the horses who will start next week will be on the ground.

The park will be open to all visitors tomorrow and a cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of horses and horse racing to visit the track, see the horses and pick out the favorites if they can. There will be no charge of any kind for admission to the grounds tomorrow.

Yesterday morning a promising horse, Little Black Sport, not entered in any race, owned by Carl Holo, of Wabash, paced a mile in 2:10¼. Sport has never been in a race, and will not start this year, but is being worked on the Fort Wayne track. He is four years old, sired by Poem, dam by Hazel Thorne, and looks like one of the sure things for next year.

Fort Wayne is now the only city in the state of Indiana which brings the greatest horses of the nation to the Hoosier state. All the best and fastest race horses will be here next week. Many persons were of the opinion that The Abbott would easily win the great 2:10 trot next week, but his downfall yesterday at Columbus makes the race an open one. If Eagle Flannagan can take his measure, assisted by Cresceus and Pat Watson, it will be hard to determine what will happen when Rilma, Pilot Boy, Dan Cupid, Emily, Franklin, Oratorio, Elloreo and a few others are added to the field. The 2:10 trot on Wednesday grows more interesting as the time for the contest approaches. On Thursday all Fort Wayne will be out to see Frank Bogash contest with Bumps and Ananias. Lady of the Manor, another winner at Columbus yesterday, will start in the 2:24 pace on Tuesday against Split Silk, The Swift, Strathbell and other fast ones. Every day will be a big day.

There will be a special train from Columbus tonight composed entirely of stock palace cars and by morning the stables at the track will be pretty well filled. Several cars of horses will also be in from Grand Rapids some time this evening. Among the principal arrivals today and last evening were Harry Omar and Argretta, the former owned by C. W. Moon, of Cleveland, and the latter by M. L. Hare, of Indianapolis. Both were in the 2:19 pace at Columbus, which was won in straight heats by Argretta; best time, 2:10¼. Harry Omar finished sixth in the race. C. W. Williams, of Galesburg, Ill., also arrived with Kellar, a candidate for the Horse Review stake (trotting) on Wednesday. J. B. Kirby came in with Red Arthur, another entry in the Horse Review stake, and Charles Shorrick, of Peensville, Pa., is stabled with Iris O., entered in the 2:16 trot with a mark of 2:15½ made this season. Everything is in readiness for the big races commencing Monday, which horsemen in the city say will be one of the warmest and most interesting ever seen in this city. Pools will be sold at the Home billiard rooms, commencing on Monday morning and continuing each morning and evening during the meeting. The track is in better shape than ever and some records are likely to be broken and many new ones made.

Miss Maria Winkenweder will leave the last of this month for her home in Detroit accompanied by Miss Minnie La Franc, who will spend her vacation in that city.

STRAIN INCREASES.

England and Russia Approaching a Breach.

Diplomatic Situation Grows More Acute.

Much Expected of Salisbury's Firmer Stand.

Great Britain's "Open Door" Policy in the Far East Has Reached a Crucial Point.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports current yesterday. It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness.

It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the New Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britian's policy of the "open door." As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies, and that it will soon be ready to mobilize.

Every officer and man of furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment.

Therefore, practically, every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission, at the present moment has its full war complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives. According to Paris advices, Admiral Bedolliere, commanding the French-China squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications.

The reasons given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Chang region are singing of hostility. But there is some suspion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian demands.

WITH PARIS GREEN.

Joseph Myton Poisoned E. L. Thompson's Chickens.

Admits His Guilt and is Fined and Costed $25—Farmer Ellsworth Assaulted—Notes.

In 'Squire Bullerman's court this afternoon Joseph Myton was arraigned on a charge of having poisoned the chickens of E. L. Thompson. The parties live at Baldwin and Monday the Thompsons went to a friend's to help thresh. When they returned late in the evening many of their chickens in and out of the coop were dead. Myton was suspected of having poisoned them. Rumors came to the Thompsons that he had boasted of his guilt and a warrant was issued charging him with malicious trespass. He was brought into court today and acknowledge that he gave them Paris green. At last accounts seventy-three of the Thompson chickens were dead. Myton went to jail.

NOTES.

Jack Shea is being tried by Justice Bullerman this afternoon on a charge of provoke proferred by Mary Scott.

In 'Squire Huser's court Elizabeth McClaren charges Jesse McClaren with wife desertion.

Benjamin Ellsworth, a St. Joe farmer, has filed affidavits in 'Squire Huser's court charging Henry Wetzell and Jasper Tillbury with malicious trespass and Wetzell with assault and battery. Ellsworth alleges that the gentleman called him from his home and then Wetzell assaulted him.

FIRST SEIZE, THEN SWAP.

Dr. J. W. Younge Gives McKinley a Tip on the Philippines Question.

(Hartford City Evening News.)

Dr. J. W. Younge, who is making his periodical visit here today, was seen at Hotel Ingram by an Evening News reporter and when asked about news features handed over a copy of a letter which he yesterday sent to President McKinley. Dr. Younge believes he has a good solution of the Philippines question, as may be seen from the following:

"Hon. William McKinley, President United States:

"Dear Sir:—Believing it to be the duty of every American citizen to assist you in your responsible duties as president, permit me to most respectfully suggest that you retain the Philippine islands and then trade them to England for Canada. This would certainly be advantageous to all parties interested and beneficial to all. I am, with much respect,

"Yours most truly,
"J. W. YOUNGE, M. D."

Miss Edith Menefee will go to Chicago tomorrow morning.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Transport Scandals Are Soon to Receive an Explanation.

READY TO RECEIVE THE INVALIDED ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Surgeon General Sternburg today received the following cable dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Harvard, chief surgeon at Santiago:

"Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by General Sternburg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho.

The secretary of war, Surgeon General Sternburg, Dr. Wyman, of the marine hospital service, and Quartermaster General Ludington conferred today relative to the preparations for receiving General Shafter's army at Montauk Point. It is purposed to make all necessary arrangements for insuring the comfort and recovery of the troops, and at the same time to insure proper isolation, so that there may be no possible element of danger to those outside the garrison.

In addition to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., which the surgeon general has in view for convalescents, he has now determined to use Madison barracks, N. Y., located on Lake Ontario where the lake air will be conducive to speedy recovery. Madison barracks has accommodations for about 1,000 men. These three points will be the main ones for convalescents, but a number of other places will be used for taking smaller numbers of troops well along toward recovery.

Fifty tents, with five beds each, will be established at Fort Wadsworth, New York bar; fifty tents at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and the barracks at Governor's Island, N. Y., also will be utilized.

The local hospitals of New York City have shown generous willingness to care for the wounded soldiers, and it is said that about two thousand could be looked after in this way.

Accomodations for convalescents will be made also at one of the military reservations here, mainly for the purpose of relieving the hospital at Fortress Monroe, which will be needed for the sick coming from Porto Rico.

The surgeon general has provided a 1,000-bed hospital at Fortress Monroe.

Cuba is that they are suffering from exhaustion and exposure incident to one of the most trying campaigns to which soldiers have ever been subjected.

CERVERA AND SON RETURN TO PRISON.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 6.—Admiral Cervera and son returned to Annapolis this morning on the 10 o'clock train from Baltimore, having arrived there on the Norfolk steamer. They were accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest. The admiral and son were granted only forty-eight hours' leave.

HORSES AND MULES START FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The ship Tacoma, transporting horses and mules to the Philippines for the use of the United States forces, started for Manila today. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about sixty days. Every precaution has been taken to make the expedition a success.

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR PORTO RICO.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6.—The transport Manitoba, with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico, has sailed. The remainder of General Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

AN EXPEDITION FOR HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The transport steamers Lakeme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the First New York volunteers and the Second United States volunteer engineers, sailed for Honolulu today.

COLORED TROOPS TO GARRISON SANTIAGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry (colored) will probably leave tomorrow for New York, where it will be transported by the steamer Yale direct to Santiago, Cuba. Governor Tanner received a dispatch from H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, today, directing that the Eighth leave in time to take the Yale on Tuesday next. The quartermaster general has wired the quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to railroad transportation. The adjutant general states that the main trouble with the American troops now in

A LIVE WIRE

Causes Lineman Nick Anderson's Death.

Was Engaged in Taking Down Telegraph Wires on Calhoun Street When the Accident Occurred.

A man named Nicholas Anderson was killed this afternoon at 3 o'clock, while at work with a gang of men removing the Western Union telegraph poles from Calhoun street near the Pennsylvania railroad tracks.

Anderson was at the top of a pole just in front of the Harmon house. Bystanders say his head struck a wire just above him, and he fell at once to the ground, nearly fifty feet below.

Whether the wire he struck was "live" and sufficiently charged to cause death or whether the fall itself was the cause of the fatality cannot at this hour be learned.

The man was dead when he was picked up by his comrades who were at work with him. He lay on the sidewalk until the arrival of the patrol wagon.

Little could be learned of the man at this hour. He was one of a gang employed by the Western Union in removing poles.

Manager Perry, of the Western Union, could not identify the man and did not know of the accident until informed by THE SENTINEL.

THEY MET AGAIN.

South Side Citizens Talk Pavement for the Third Time.

A Committee Appointed to Prepare a Petition Which Will be Presented to the Board of Works.

For the third time in a week the citizens of the south side held a meeting in Kayser's hall to discuss the Alcatraz pavements. The board of works had been invited, but did not attend the meeting, the members contending that the place to discuss business pertaining to the streets was in the office of the board. Those present last night seemed to look at the matter in this light and a motion was carried that a petition be presented to the board asking them to not accept the streets with the concrete in its present condition. The following committee was appointed to draft the petition: George F. Felts, Councilman Henry Schwartz, Councilman Lennart, M. J. Stock and Anselm Fuelber. The petition will be presented at the meeting next Thursday evening and in the meantime will be circulated among south side property owners for signatures. A number of citizens will visit the board on the same evening and personally remonstrate against the acceptance of the work.

LOCAL LINES.

Albert Allen will leave for Chicago Sunday.

Miss Lavon Sperry returned last evening from a visit in Winona.

Miss Frances Vandewater will spend Sunday with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Cummings, of No. 60 West Wayne street, who has been quite ill, is slowly recovering.

Misses Grace and Maggie Phillips, of Bucyrus, Ohio, are visiting their aunt, Miss Maggie Daly, of Mellis street.

Miss Emma Meyers, of Oakland street, has gone to Hillsdale, Mich., to spend a month with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. M. McCaffery and daughter returned yesterday from Butler, Ind., after a three weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Myron Downing is at home after a two months' outing at Lake Wawasee and at her former home at Millersburg, Ind.

Mrs. D. H. Wilbert, who has been sick for the past six months, is rapidly recovering, and her many friends hope that she will soon be fully restored to good health. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert, expect to visit relatives at Piqua, Columbus and Carroll, Ohio, just as soon as Mrs. Wilbert is able to travel.

Cars will leave the transfer corner at 13 minutes after 6 a. m. tomorrow and run through to the grand stand at race track.



Try a Cyclone Magazine Camera. It carries 12 plates.

Size 2 1-2 x 3 1-2 $3.50.
Size 3 1-2 x 4 1-4 $6.00.
Size 4 x 5 - - - - $10.00.

A complete stock of amateur Supplies.

M. L. JONES,

44 CALHOUN ST. (Second Floor.)

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 312, D. of R.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

ALGER should beware of Roosevelt. Teddy writes with a hornet's tail and the war secretary's war record is assailable.

AGUINALDO denies that he has a swelled head. That is a bad sign. His assumption that he is the whole thing is not a bluff, but he really thinks so.

ONE Denver firm has been investigating the merits of advertising. A careful account has been kept, and, with $250 investment each month, the business has shown an increase from 100 to 163 per cent. over corresponding months last year, when no newspaper advertising was done.—Denver Republican.

THE National Wall Paper trust has capitalized itself at $28,000,000, secured a lead-pipe cinch on the trade and proposes to advance prices from 25 to 50 per cent. And this moves our philosophic friend, Hon. W. C. Ball, of the Terre Haute Gazette, to rise and remark that "meanwhile old newspapers make a very readable and instructive covering for walls."

THE people of Fort Wayne have a priceless treasure in that magnificent flowing well in Swinney park. It is becoming widely appreciated and its popularity is of the sort that will grow. Hundreds of persons have discovered that the water from this well is good for many purposes other than to merely squench thirst and they make daily pilgrimages to the gushing fountain with an ardor that is almost devotion. But the accommodations about the fountain are neither adequate nor inviting. It should be fixed up in a manner commensurate with the importance the well has assumed, for that well is now more than a well. It is a public institution. It is too late in the season to do more than increase the number of spigots and augment the supply of tin cups, but the board of public works should begin to consider plans for the improvement of that well next year. THE SENTINEL suggests that a pavilion be erected over the fountain. By a pavilion is not meant a mere shed or shanty or small Chinese pagoda, with gingerbread ornamentation overdone and no room under its roof, but a commodious and substantial pavilion with a capacity to shelter and seat several hundred persons comfortably. Such a structure could be built for a few hundreds of dollars and would prove to be the "best thing in town." It could be made a most ornamental feature of Swinney park and the cool, free beverage to be enjoyed would make it the most popular thirst quenching resort in the city.

OF the republican chairman's new style of campaign Hon. John B. Stoll makes the following observations in the South Bend Times: "Charley Hernley, chairman of the republican state committee, evidently proposes to inject considerable of the emotional into this year's campaign. It is he who inaugurated the 'love feast' method of bringing the brethren into close fellowship. That program didn't pan out quite to his satisfaction, on account of the prevailing war spirit. His next experiment is the singing of patriotic songs at political gatherings. He introduced that feature at the republican state convention and it proved quite a hit, we are told. In exhibiting his rotund candidate for secretary of state, bearing the unique name of Union Banner Hunt, in various parts of the state, special efforts will doubtless be made to couple the unfurling of banners with the singing of 'America,' 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Red, White and Blue,' and kindred patriotic songs. Great is the political genius of Charley Hernley. But it remains to be seen whether the emotional scheme can be made to cut the figure that its projector has in view."

THE first "amortizement" mortgage in the United States, so far as known, was executed a few days ago. This is now the most common form of mortgage in Europe. Instead of paying the full debt at the end of the term, an amortizement mortgage is written upon the principle of paying a small annual installment on the loan, with the interest. This involves the making of a loan for a much longer time than is now usual. The following illustration of the working of the plan is given by the New York Financier: "Taking a loan of $1,000 for twenty years, the borrower pays 6 per cent. interest, or $60, and an additional $27.18 on the principal. This is continued yearly, except that the principal constantly decreases, and toward the end of the term the interest falls to a few dollars, and the bulk of the annual payment goes toward wiping out the debt. At the completion of the twenty year term the mortgage is canceled. The saving on an amortizement mortgage running twenty years over a straight 6 per cent. mortgage for $1,000 drawn for the same time is $59.40." The introduction of the amortizement plan will be of great benefit in the United States.

THEY ARE DIVIDED.

Missouri Democrats Split on the Issue of Territorial Expansion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The paramount issue at the coming democratic state convention, which meets at Springfield on August 10, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular and the east in general are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on the question of territorial expansion. Ex-Governor Stone, who recently in a speech at the Jefferson club favored such a policy on the part of this country, and who is a delegate to the convention, is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri. The state administration and a majority of Missouri's congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ellingham, of Bluffton, were Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

YOU ARE WELCOMED.

Attend the Lord's Services Tomorrow.

Sabbath Sermons in the Churches of Fort Wayne—The Announcements of Pastors.

Prairie Grove Chapel—Sunday school at 2 p. m., preaching at 3 p. m.

Hanna Street Baptist Mission—Sunday school at 9 a. m. C. M. Lattue, superintendent.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.—Rev. J. A. P. McGaw will address the mixed meeting at 3 p. m.; Bible study at 4 p. m.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at the usual hour. No evening service.

Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie being absent his pulpit will be occupied tomorrow morning at 10.45 by Rev. C. D. Darling, of Chicago. No evening service.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.—General class at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m.; German preaching at 4 p. m.

Bethany church, Nebraska, Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school 9 a. m. Morning worship 10:30 a. m. Evening service 7:45 p. m. The theme of discourse will be "The Christian Theatre."

Simpson M. E. church—Services: Prayer meeting, 9 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Sermon by Rev. N. W. Bloom, 10:30; Epworth League, 6:45. Sermon by Rev. Maurice Sampson, 7:45.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 7:15; Evening service at 8 o'clock.

Salem Reformed church, Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m. There will be no evening service. Young Peoples' meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Trinity M. E. church, cor. Fourth and Cass streets.—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman powell, at 10.30 and 7:45. Morning: "The Golden Rule." Evening: "Christ the Only Name." Sunday school at 9:30. Epworth league at 6:45.

Tomorrow there will be German preaching at 10:30 in the hall, No. 170 West Main street, by Rev. K. Schloncher, of Carmi, Ill. In the afternoon of the same day Rev. Schloncher will preach German at 4 o'clock in the Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock and Epworth League devotional meeting at 7:15.

Berry Street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. This will be missionary Sunday. Preaching at 10:30 and 8. Epworth league devotional meeting, 8:00. There will be special music at each service.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. Morning at 10:45, subject: "Teaching by Parable." C. E. services will be held as usual. No preaching service in the evening. P. J. Rice, minister.

South Congregational church, Rev. G. G. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening subject: "What Shall We Do With the Islands?" Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m. Emerson quartet choir.

At the Third Presbyterian church the pastor, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, will preach in the morning on "The Unsearchable riches," a sermon commemorating the fortieth anniversary of his ordination. In the evening his subject will be, "Stormy Wind Fulfilling God's Word."

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects—Morning, "Christian Growth;" evening subject "Three Agencies in Man's Salvation." Z. A. Harris, minister.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30. There will be no evening service. The pastor will preach at 7:45 p. m. at the Simpson M. E. church. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30; teachers' meeting at 8:15 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; classes, 12 m.; Junior league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 7 p. m.; sermon 8 p. m., subject: "Unholy Alliances, or Results of Defying God's Law." Prelude on Bismarck, "An Estimate."

Calvary United Brethern church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. there will be held an open air service from the church steps on Harmer street, good speaking and good music. If the weather should be unfavorable, the same service will be held in church at 8 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 6:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

A New Turn in the Big Strike at Oshkosh.

Thomas I. Kidd, National Secretary of Woodworkers' Union, and Two Local Leaders, Charged With Conspiracy.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 6.—The sash and door manufacturers have determined to try and fix responsibility for the labor riots here. Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the National Wood Workers' union, and George Zentner and Michael Troiber, two local leaders. The complaint was made by Nathan Paine, of the Paine Lumber company, and the charge is conspiracy to maliciously injure the said company by terrifying and intimidating its employes by means of threats.

Kidd and Zentner were arrested today and given an immediate hearing before Judge Goss in municipal court. The date of their trial was set for August 12 and bail fixed at $2,000 each, which was furnished, and the prisoners were released. Troiber will be arrested as soon as he can be located.

Secretary Kidd threatens a retaliatory suit for damages. Everything is quiet here today, and the mills are running with small non-union crews. Seventy-five special police have been appointed and Chief Wiesbrod feels confident he can suppress any disturbance.

Lake Steamer Disabled.

MANISTEE, Mich., Aug. 6.—The passenger steamer Manitou, bound from Mackinac to Chicago, became disabled off this port last night. After she had whistled signals for several hours, a Canadian barge took her in tow. About fifty passengers were brought in here by a tug and today left for Chicago by train.

Spring Beach Hotel, at Rome City, is the place to stop while visiting that beautiful resort. 23-eod-tf

LEW'S DISGRACE.

The Hoosiers Dish Him Up Nine Pretty Goose Eggs.

And Dear Mr. Whistler Didn't Seem to Enjoy Them, Fisher—Reiman Was Very Effective—Notes.

The Springfield "hoodoo" was broken with a vengeance yesterday by the effective twirling of George Reiman. So easy had been the Hoosiers all season that Lew Whistler commenced to smile as soon as Umpire Colgan called time. But as the game progressed the smile lessened on the gentlemanly manager's face until finally on his countenance there dwelt nothing but a hardened look of determination. And as George Reiman was responsible for all his trouble, Mr. Whistler don't like George a little bit.

Emig was on the rubber for the Governors and was supported behind the bat by a little fellow named Graffius, who stood about as high as his knees. The elongated twirler could not locate the plate and sent Fisher and O'Meara, the first batters up, to first on balls. Then Flood attempted to sacrifice and by a desperate sprint was safe at first. The bases were full and there was a groan when Griffin fouled out to Graffius. Babb hit a long fly to Burrell and Fisher scored. Emig fumbled Patterson's hot one and the bases were again full. Emig gave Holden a base on balls and forced O'Meara over the plate.

In the second, after Reiman was out, Fisher went to first on balls. He stole second and Graffius threw wild to O'Rourke, Fisher going to third, scoring a minute later on O'Meara's single.

The fourth run was scored in the seventh on Griffin's three-bagger to right and Babb's long fly to Farrell.

And Springfield never got a runner past second base. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fisher, 2b	3	2	2	1	2	0
O'Meara, c	3	1	1	4	0	0
Flood, m	4	0	1	3	0	0
Griffin, ss	5	1	2	1	5	1
Babb, 3b	5	0	0	0	2	1
Patterson, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Holden, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brodie, lf	3	0	1	5	0	0
Reiman, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	4	7	27	11	2

SPRINGFIELD.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Farrell, lf	4	0	0	6	0	1
O'Rourke, 2b	5	0	1	3	2	0
Dolde, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Whistler, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	0
Burrell, rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Graffius, c	4	0	1	3	0	1
Niles, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Woodlock, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Emig, p	4	0	0	2	2	1
Totals	34	0	5	25	9	3

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three base hit—Griffin. Stolen base—Fisher. First base on balls—Off Reiman, 2; off Emig, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Emig, 3. Struck out—By Reiman, 2; by Emig, 2. Wild pitches—Emig, 1. Umpire—Colgan. Time of game—1:45.

Inter-state League.

TOLEDO, 1; YOUNGSTOWN, 0.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 6.—For three years Youngstown has not beaten Toledo with Keenan in the box and yesterday was no exception. In the seventh Toledo got their first hit, Smith's three-bagger. He scored on an outfield fly. The score:

Toledo......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *—1
Youngstown. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Youngstown, 3; Toledo, 3. Errors—Youngstown, 3. Batteries—Keenan and Arthur; Miller and Schrecongost. Umpire—Keefe.

DAYTON, 6; MANSFIELD, 3.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 6.—Dayton won a close contest from Mansfield yesterday. Kellum was put in by Mansfield, but Dayton hit him hard, while Morrissey was effective in tight places. The score:

Dayton.......1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Mansfield ....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Base Hits—Dayton, 11; Mansfield, 8. Errors—Dayton, 2. Batteries—Morrissey and Lattimer; Kellum and Belt.

NEW CASTLE, 9 9; GRAND RAPIDS, 1 1.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Aug. 6.—New Castle won both games from Grand Rapids by hard hitting and sharp fielding. The visitors did not look like a winner at any time during the two games. Smith for New Castle struck out eleven men, six in succession, in two innings. Score of first game:

New Castle...0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 4—9
Grand Rapids.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base Hits—New Castle, 12; Grand Rapids, 7. Errors—New Castle, 1; Grand Rapids, 8. Batteries—New Castle, Smith and Barclay; Grand Rapids, Carson and Coto.

Second game:

New Castle.....1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0—9
Grand Rapids..0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Base Hits—New Castle, 12; Grand Rapids, 5. Errors—Grand Rapids, 3; New Castle, 1. Batteries—New Castle, Minnehan and Zinram; Grand Rapids, Mock and Coto.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 0.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Louisville, 1; Boston, 4.
New York, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; New York, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 11; St. Joseph, 1.
St. Paul at Minneapolis—Rain.

NOTES.

Flood can get to first about as quick as Hartman, of the Toledos.

The new directors have not decided to make every day ladies' day.

The Governors will play their last game in Fort Wayne tomorrow at Lakeside park.

Carrick won another game for New York yesterday. This time he beat the Cincinnatis.

Minnehan will be here with the New Castles next week. He is pitching nice ball for Pop Lytle.

The games scheduled for next Thursday and Friday may be played in Huntington on account of the races. If they are played here the games will be called in the morning.

O'Meara made a great catch of a high foul against the fence of the left field bleachers and was loudly applauded.

The finish in the Robison Park league for the first three places promises to be a hot one. The teams are putting up fast ball.

The Keystones and Standards will play the first game at Robison park tomorrow afternoon, the Crystals and Spy Runs playing the second game.

Charley Stroble wouldn't have one chance in five of winning the pennant, if it wasn't for "Kid" Keenan. And he wanted to release the midget early in the season.

The Shamrocks will leave over the Nickel Plate at 3:25 tomorrow morning for Leipsic, Ohio, where the team will take a 'bus over to Ottawa, where the Robison park leaders are booked for the afternoon.

Brodie played a pretty game in left field yesterday, accepting five chances. He made a desperate run for a long foul against the fence, but didn't hold it. As the batter didn't get to first, Brodie was not credited with an error.

Patsy Tebeau must be puzzled which one to pick, when he can peep toward the bench and see Young, Cuppy, Powell, Jones and Wilson sitting in a row. If he had been equally well fixed at the start of the race, the pennant would have already been won.

Chicago News: "One of the Baltimore players was telling of a decision of Lynch's in a recent Philadelphia game, when the Baltimore-Cleveland teams met. Andrews, Lynch's assistant, ordered Childs out of the game after a play. Childs delayed the argument and, catching Demont off the third bag, threw him out. Kelly kicked on the grounds that a man out of the game could not throw a man out. Lynch held that this was the only way to look at it and declared Demont safe, reversing Andrews' decision. Now it happens that Childs did not touch the man out and the man who did, Wallace, was still in the game. Childs being out of the game and touching the ball blocked it. According to the rules, the umpire must declare it and the base runners may run the bags until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position. Demont and everybody on the bags might have run home before the Cleveland team could have understood what was going on. Lynch has established a precedent that will bear watching, although a similar situation might not occur more than once a year. If a player having the ball in his possession is ordered out of the game the ball is blocked and the men on the bags may run."

AT ROBISON PARK.

A Very Successful Week Closes Tonight.

The Noss Jollity Company Will Appear in the Theatre Next Week—The Best in the Business.

Tonight will close a very successful week at the park, much more successful than the management dared hoped for after the large crowds which visited there daily last week. The performance at the theatre was very satisfactory and everything else about the place was just right.

Next week an entire new company will be presented and it will be just a little the warmest that ever wandered down the pike to Robison park. The company engaged for this week is the Noss Jollity company and they don't do anything but keep up a roar of laughter from the time the curtain goes up until it falls again, and their fun is interspersed with a lot of good music. It is a regularly organized company of nine persons and each one of them is a musician, either instrumental or vocal, or both. The skit they produce is called "The Kodak," because what they produce is simply a snap shot at everything that is good in a musical or comedy. The Hartford, Conn. Times recently said of this excellent performance:

"The company is made up of talented musicians who play on every conceivable instrument, and extract music from everything about them. In fact the entire comedy is interspersed with musical numbers, and affords in its entirety an evening of enjoyment heartily entered into by everyone in the audience. The company, larger than ever before, is headed as usual by the Nosses, who have gained a famed reputation as musical artists. In the company is Frank Noss, the best delineator of tramp characters before the public. No company can lay claim to popularity nowadays without having among its members an exponent of the "Weary Waggles" type, and it is claimed for Mr. Noss that his performance reeks of the Kansas highways and the Jersey byways. The supporting company is remarkably strong from a musical and comedy standpoint and includes among its members Miss Mignon Carroll, the soubrette and musical artiste."

There will be two performances daily, notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Driving park, and the largest attendance of the season is confidently expected. It is the strongest and highest price attraction given at Robison park since the place was opened and the management hopes the experiment of putting in this class of attractions will meet with the patronage that will justify a continuance of similar ones. The Nosses were at the Toledo Casino all of this week and did the banner business of the season. Fishing cars will run Sunday morning, commencing at 5 o'clock as usual. Thursday, Aug. 23, has been designated as Farmers' day and an effort to surpass last year's business on Farmers' day will be made.

C. W. GERKE IS DEAD.

After Months of Suffering He is Called Home.

Passed Away Early This Morning at His Home on Suttenfield Street—Other Deaths and Funerals.

Charles William Gerke died of consumption at 5:30 this morning at his home, No. 15 Suttenfield street. He had been ailing for a year or more and for more than a month had been unable to attend the duties of his position, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Fort Wayne Consolidated Street railway. For two or three days his condition was such as to convince his relatives and friends that he was not long for this world. At times he was delirious and did not seem to recognize his friends. Last evening he grew weaker and continued to sink until 5:30 this morning, when his soul was wafted to eternity.

Charles William Gerke was born in Fayette county, Ill., November 8, 1869, and was, therefore, less than twenty-nine years of age. With his parents he came to Fort Wayne when a little boy. He was bright and industrious and seventeen years ago accepted a position in the office of the Fort Wayne street railway. He became conversant with the affairs of the road and several years ago was chosen as its assistant secretary and treasurer, which position he held until his death. Several years ago Mr. Gerke was married to Anna Etzold, who died five years ago today. In April, 1896, Mr. Gerke was again married to Miss Emma Dittman, of Jackson, Mich., who, with her fifteen-month-old babe, survives him. About one year ago Mr. Gerke's health began to fail and he went to Asheville, N. C., last November. He improved in health and early this spring returned to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Christena Gerke, mother of deceased, lives on Gay street, the father having been killed by lightning about fourteen years ago. The following brothers and sisters also survive: Mrs. Charles Prange, Mrs. John Langon, Misses Sophia and Tillie Gerke and Louis and Ernest Gerke.

The funeral will probably occur Tuesday afternoon from Zion's Lutheran church.

CRABILL.

Mrs. Mary E. Crabill, of No. 14 Mellis street, died at her home last evening. She was forty years of age and death was caused by paralysis. The lady was a member of Degree of Honor No. 2, A. O. U. W., and that order held funeral services at the house at 11 o'clock this morning and at 1:10 this afternoon the remains were taken to Dixon, Ohio, for interment.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending Aug. 6:

George J. App, 21 years old, liver disease.

Louise Callmeier, 11½ years old, consumption.

William J. Callahan, 57 years old, cancer of stomach.

Anna Shell, 70 years old, paralysis.

Merlin Hickman, 6 years old, scarlet fever.

Mervil D. Wooley, 5 months old, cholera infantum.

Levi H. Lose, 70 years old, complication of diseases.

Mary E. Crabill, 40 years old, paralysis.

Margaret Clark, 2 months old, brain fever.

Russel B. Bumgartner, 3 months old, cholera infantum.

Charles Ostmann, 4 weeks old, cholera infantum.

Charles William Gerke, 29 years old, consumption.

Elnora Hass, 37 years old, stomach trouble.

Gertrude Miller, 5 months old, summer complaint.

Matilda Aman, 18 years old, inflammation of bowels.

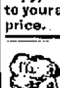
Bad Fire in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—Rothschilds' clothing company, Ellicock's auction rooms, Andre & Andre's carpet store, Joseph Tomlinson's clothing house and three other stores have been destroyed by fire. The I. O. O. F. temple occupied the upper rooms of the Tomlinson building and lost everything but the books. The total damage is $125,000.

Rome City Assembly Train July 27 to Aug. 10. Leaving Fort Wayne at 6:30 p. m.; returning, leave Rome City at 11 p. m. 23eod9t

The Hartzell ice cream is absolutely pure. Office, 103 East Wayne street. 16-eod

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of "OUR NATION IN WAR" can be had at this office, for 10c per copy, or they will be mailed to your address on receipt of price. 7tf



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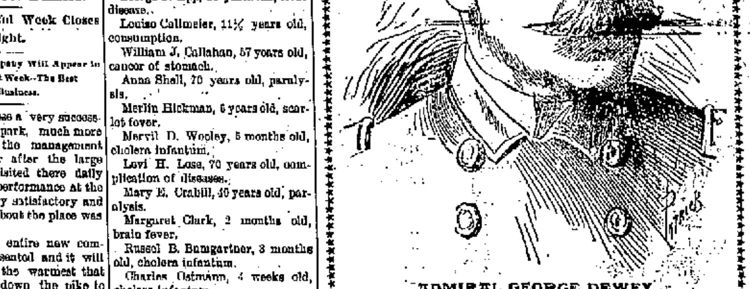
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THE SENTINEL'S series of Photographs published under the title of "Our Nation in War," is a Pictorial Record of America's Battles, that is destined to become a great educational factor, valuable alike to old and young.

TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION.

OUR NATION IN WAR will appear weekly, and will be complete in Sixteen Parts or less, as may be justified by the developments of our War with Spain. These Portfolios are offered exclusively to OUR READERS, at a nominal price of Ten Cents per copy.

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Now Ready.

FINAL WEEK!

Grand-stand finish of the greatest and most illustrious Clearing Sale that has ever taken place in this city. Adieu to Summer--this week winds up the season with us--no stone will be left unturned to make it a banner period in point of gaining new customers. We will sell hundreds of dollars' worth of high-class merchandise at less than the cost of material. Our store shall ring with the hum of the pleased and delighted multitudes. Remember, prices are easy to quote, but it's quality only that tells the tale--it's quality backed by price that makes this the model store.

A Lesson in Money-Saving That Will Echo for Years to Come.

$11.95 for your choice of over 200 Men's Suits, pure wool, sewed with silk and lined with double strength Italian or serge, foreign and domestic materials in black, blue and brown, also plaids, overplaids and mixtures, and exposition of tailor-made suits never equaled in Fort Wayne for less than double the price.

$3.95 Men's Fine TROUSERS--Over 300 pairs of fine domestic and foreign materials, tailor-made Serges, Clay Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, small and large lots from broken Suits; if there is a pair worth less than from $5 to $6 in the lot we do not want a penny for them--See them and you will buy.

$12.00 Spring Overcoats--About 75 fine Coverts, Cheviots, Serges and Clay Worsteds, in the late box styles or regular lengths, some lined with pure silk all through, black, blue and brown, and lots of tan, ochre, drab, etc. You cannot get so well tailored and lined a garment in such grand materials elsewhere for less than $18.

These prices will make this week one to be held in grateful remembrance by our patrons. Don't stay away.

Lehman's Clothing House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

Globe

Dissolution Sale!

ONLY ABOUT 10 DAYS MORE.

Our Sale Will Positively Close on AUGUST 15th.

REMEMBER!

Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods will be much higher next season, cost you double our present prices.

So Buy Now For Yourself and Boys.

GLOBE M. Hurst & Co.

All Goods At And Below Cost.

WHAT SHE PREFERRED



He—Darling, I wish we could afford to have a yacht.
She—(earnestly)—I think I would rather have a little smack about this time.

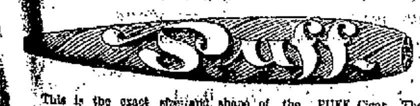
PERFECTLY NATURAL



Miss Balle—Beldeo is quite a good fielder, isn't he?
Player—That's natural, he has been a farmer.

Robison Park Theatre!

A NEW DEPARTURE!
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.
THE NOSS JOLITY CO.
In the Musical Farce Comedy
"THE KODAK."
A LAUGH FROM START TO FINISH.
Written expressly for [illegible]. Introducing new musical selections, songs, dances and original specialties.



This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by KASTEN & KOHLMEYER, 218 Calhoun Street. Telephone 535.

SHOP AND RAIL.

Freight Traffic Light, But Outlook Encouraging.

Fort Wayne Shops Ordered to Build Fifteen Poultry Cars—The Lose Funeral—General News.

A railway official said this morning that "while freight traffic is exceedingly light at present, everything goes to indicate a speedy improvement. So strong is the belief that there will be a very heavy fall and winter traffic that our company has kept right on with engine and car repairs until the rolling stock is in excellent shape. Those companies which took fright at the dismal outlook of a month ago, and shut up their shops and suspended repair work, will see the folly of such action in a week or two. When the boom strikes them it will find them illy prepared. Their engines will be in bad shape and many will give out and have to go to the shops just when their services are most needed."

FUNERAL OF MR. LOSE.

The late L. H. Lose, whose death was noted yesterday, will be buried Monday afternoon. Funeral services, which will be private, will be held at the residence, 43 Douglass avenue, at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a member of Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., and the pall bearers have been selected from the members of that order, as follows: T. J. Rodabaugh, John Shuster, Martin Kramer, William Killen, John T. Leach and Charles Burchard. All of these gentlemen are also connected with the Pennsylvania shops, where so many years of Mr. Lose's life was spent. Mr. Lose entered the employ of the railway company in January, 1858, and worked continuously up to the time he was taken with the disease which has resulted in his death. He was first engaged in building handcars, then he became assistant to John C. Manars, wreck boss, and later succeeded that gentleman in that office. Several years ago, on account of advancing years, he was relieved of that position and assigned to duties less arduous. He was a quiet, unassuming man who made and retained the friendship of his associates. Besides the wife and son, Mr. Lose leaves a mother and two sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Lessig, of Kansas, and Miss Etta Lose, of Dermont, Pa.

BRICE WILL BUY IT.

An Associated Press dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, reads as follows:

It is stated here on good authority that Senator Brice or his agents will buy the Ohio Southern railway, when it is offered for sale on August 20. It is added that this will be in pursuance of the resolution formed by Brice several years ago to build a big railroad system.

General and Local Gossip.

William Martin, receiving clerk at the Electric corporation, will spend Sunday at Chicago.

After a week's illness, Machinist W. C. Schiefer has returned to his duties in the Wabash shops.

Lee Wolford, of the Wabash machine shop, went to Wabash today to visit friends over Sunday.

Engineer Herman Durnell joined his wife at Rome City this morning and will remain there over Sunday.

The Pittsburg blacksmith shop was closed all of today on account of whitewashing the interior of the shop.

W. C. Ubley, master carpenter of the Richmond division of Pennsylvania lines, was in the city a few hours this morning.

Herman Kanda and J. J. Conroy, machinists, and Charles Rodenbeck, boilermaker, have gone to Peru to do some special work for the Wabash.

Machinist Henry Sloat, of the Pittsburg shops, will go to Rome City tonight to spend Sunday with his wife, who is sojourning there for a week or two.

Foreman M. S. Willson, of the incandescent room at the electric works, and his wife went down to Van Wert at noon today to visit friends over Sunday.

Two engines, Nos. 347 and 267, were turned out of the Pittsburg shop this week, after general repairs, and engines 8 and 27 were taken in for repairs.

The Wabash has received notice that a rate of one fare for the round trip has been made for the Sovereign Grand lodge of the Odd Fellows at Boston in September.

George Dehne, Mr. Polhamus' stenographer, went to Rome City today, armed with every angling device known to man. He will stay there one week and will make things interesting for the fish and frogs thereabouts.

There has been a general reorganization of the maintenance of way department of the Lehigh Valley. I. H. Shearer, general roadmaster, retires, and the office, as well as that of assistant general roadmaster, has been abolished.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leach have purchased the residence of Mr. Leach's father, at 64 Eckart street, and yesterday took possession of their new dwelling, where they are now "at home" to their numerous friends. Mr. Leach is employed in the Pennsylvania shops.

The new Chesapeake and Ohio freight steamer Rapidam, left Newport News on Wednesday on its initial trip for Liverpool. It is the largest steamship plying between Newport News and foreign ports, and the cargo represented a value of more than $1,000,000.

The Railway Journal is the name of a new publication which has made its appearance at St. Louis.

The Master Car and Locomotive Painters' association will hold its twenty-ninth annual convention at St. Paul, September 13 to 17.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio have just placed another order with the Pullman company for 1,000 box cars and 1,000 gondola cars.

Indianapolis Journal: "A belief prevails that the Columbus and Lima Northern will be extended eventually from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne."

A. B. Starr, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, has gone to the lakes with his family for a two weeks' stay.

Robert Cox, president of the Terre Haute car works, states that the works are now very busy and the company has under consideration the enlarging of its plant.

Charles Watts, general superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, accompanied by his wife, left yesterday for the coast of Maine, to be absent three weeks.

A Fort Wayne passenger train struck a team driven by H. Heymer, of Hobart, Ind., Thursday night. Heymer was thrown thirty feet in the air and received injuries that may prove fatal. Both horses were killed.

E. A. Tennis was on Tuesday awarded the contract to built thirty miles of railroad from Muscatine, Iowa, to Elrick, on the Iowa Central. Mr. Tennis is under guarantee bonds of $100,000 to have the road completed by January 1, 1899.

A Muncie train collided with a horse that had gone to sleep on the track near the city of Muncie, last Thursday. The engine and six cars were derailed. The accident occurred just prior to the time the Niagara Falls excursion trains came that way.

The Electric corporation is engaged in putting in an electric light plant at Dubois, Pa. A car load of machinery and supplies was shipped there last Wednesday. The corporation also sent an engine, dynamo and construction material to Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday for a steam boat lighting plant.

Sixty freight handlers at Alliance, employed by the Pennsylvania company, are on a strike on account of a change in the system of paying, the company giving thirteen cents a ton for handling freight instead of seventeen cents an hour. This method of paying on the tonnage basis was adopted over a year ago in Fort Wayne.

The specimen poultry car built in the Fort Wayne shops several weeks ago, received the approval of poultry shippers, who say they never saw anything better in that line. As a consequence the Pennsylvania company has ordered fifteen of the cars built here as soon as possible. When completed they will be turned over to the Panhandle.

It is stated that had not the Vandalia gone into the hands of a receiver at the time it did a movement was far advanced toward establishing a flourishing railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association at Indianapolis. J. M. Lindley, foreman of engines on the Vandalia, is again agitating the matter. Mr. Lindley is the gentleman who last winter endeavored to organize a school of instructions among the engine men of the Pennsylvania company at this point.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Aug., 71¢; Sept., 68¾@⅞¢; Dec., 66¼@⅜¢; May, 68½¢.

Corn—Aug., 33¢; Sept., 33¼¢; Dec., 33⅝¢; May, 35⅞¢.

Oats—Aug., 21½¢; Sept., 21⅝¢; May, 24¢.

Pork—Aug., $8.95; Sept., $9.00; Oct., $9.00; Dec., $9.02½.

Lard—Aug., $5.27; Sept., $5.32; Oct., $5.37; Dec., $5.12.

Ribs—Aug., $5.20; Sept., $5.22; Oct., $5.25; Dec., $5.15.

Barley—Cash No. 3, 33 to 46¢.

Flax—Cash N. W., 93¢; Oct., 92¼@½¢.

Rye—Aug., 46¢; Sept., 42½@43¢.

Timothy—Aug., $2.50; Sept., $2.42½.

Will Vote on Prohibition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6.—The official Gazette contains a proclamation announcing that voting on the plebiscite for prohibition will take place on September 29, and the writs which are dated August 5 will be returnable on November 3.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE ABBOTT BEATEN.

Eagle Flannagan too Much for Geer's Favorite.

The "Silent Man" Won the 2:19 Pace With Lady of the Manor—Angelina Not In It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—The Grand circuit races here were on the gilt edged order, although no records were smashed. Favorites were badly off in form, and caused many a dollar to drop to the bookies.

In the first race The Abbot had the call in the pools. Jessie C. was favorite in the second event, and Angelina in the fourth. They were all defeated. The Abbot and Anne Lee played in bad luck in scoring, and got off badly. Especially was this true with Anne Lee. The mare won the first heat easily, and had the next three well in hand until the flag was passed, when she went off her feet and lost the heats to Lady of the Manor.

The only accident of the day was that which befell Hal Patchen in the third heat of the third event. He was being driven by Converse, and after the eighth pole was passed his foot caught in the hobbles and down he went, landing Converse on the track. Fortunately neither horse nor driver was injured.

Kentucky Union and Grace Hastings were sent to beat their records made to wagons at Cleveland, but failed. Curry drove Kentucky Union and Hubbinger Grace Hastings. The former's record is 2:10¼ and that of the latter is 2:09½. Grace Hastings did the mile in 2:11¼, and Kentucky Union in 2:12. Grace Hastings went the last half in 1:08; and Kentucky Union in 1:06. Both horses had a running mate to sulky.

Star Pointer will go today against the track record of 2:01½, and against his own record of 1:59¼. Murphy stated that both records would be lowered. The summary:

2:12 Trot; purse, $2,000—Eagle Flannigan (Hudson) 1, 2, 2, 1, 1; The Abbot (Geers) 5, 1, 1, 5, 3; Crescens (Ketcham) 3, 3, 3, 2, 2; Octavia (Ruggles) 2, 4, 5, 4, 5; Pat Watson (Wilson) 4, 5, 4, 3, 4. Time—2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:10¼, 2:12¼.

2:16 Pace; purse, $2,000—Egozon (Critchfield) 6, 1, 1, 1; Jessie C. (Palmer) 1, 8, 5, 8; Gus Waited (Starr) 7, 2, 2, 5; Bernice (McCoy) 3, 3, 6, 2; Bourbon A. (Rice) 2, 4, 8, 3; Journeyman (O'Neill) 4, 4, 3, 4; Irax (Coleman) 5, 6, 4, 6; Star Hal (Burns) 8, 7, 7, 7. Time—2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:13¼, 2:12¼.

2:19 Pace; Purse, $2,000.—Lady of the Manor, (Geers,) 6, 1, 1, 1; Anne Lee, (Hudson,) 1, 2, 2, 2; Birdie Dickinson, (Rice,) 4, 3, 3, 4; G. W. D., (Phillips) 7, 7, 4, 3; Hal Patchen, (Converse,) 2, 5, dis; Little Pete, (McQuitty,) 3, 4, 6, dis; Harry Woodbine, (Curry,) 5, 6, 5, dis; Bellewood, (Hussey,) dis. Time—2:11¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:10.

2:27 Trot; Purse, $2,000.—Percy, (Saunders,) 1, 1, 1; Spinalong, (Starr,) 2, 2, 2; Alice Dorman, (McHenry,) 3, 4, 4; Harry, (Dellinger,) 4, 3, 8; Cutting, (McQuinty,) 5, 5, 3; Iquique, (Hutchings,) 7, 6, 6; Incarnate, (Geers,) 6, 7, 6; Angelina, (Ketcham,) 8, 8, 7. Time—2:14¼, 2:15, 2:14¼.

UNCLEAN SANTIAGO.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

tiago, an institution founded over three years ago by the English speaking residents of this place, has been the salvation of many Americans since the occupation. The club affords a limited number of cool, clean rooms to American officers and correspondents. Many of Santiago's American visitors will remember most gratefully the club's cool garden and the stone-paved shower bath. Since three days after the occupation the club has served meals and, while what is eaten comes mostly in cans, the long white table set twice a day with china plates and bottles of wine has been a most welcome sight to many an officer who has ridden in from the front to experience the novel sensation of a civilized meal.

Old friends meet at this common center, and the fighting of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July is told and told again by men who were on the right or left or who came up late. Naval officers from the ships have come to the club dinner and then their brother officers from the field hear tales of what the ships have done. Many of the refugees from Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba who slipped over to Jamaica during the troublous times are coming back. Opportunities to do so are scarce, however, as steamers are not frequent from Jamaica. But slowly the town is filling up and the country people are coming in to buy certain necessities. Their money, however, is not plentiful as yet. They depend upon the corps of sugar and coffee and tobacco, and until agricultural work is resumed and the money that was sent back to Spain for safe keeping during the war finds its way back to Cuba under an assured confidence in the future, money will not be as easy as it was in the old days.

There is much talk in town of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for clothing, food and drink. Prices are today three and four times as high as they should be. Shopkeepers are charging at the rate of two American dollars for what sold formerly for one silver Spanish dollar. It has been found necessary to ordain that bread shall not be sold for more than 2 cents silver a pound and the announcement that there will be established soon an American bakery to sell bread at prices prevailing in New York is received with delight.

California Fruit Seized.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6.—The fruit inspector has seized forty boxes of pears that arrived yesterday on the steamer Walla Walla from California, and a consignment of apples was ordered discharged on the claim that they were affected by the codlin moth.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BATTERY INSPECTION

Two Charges Made in the Roster of Officers.

Corporal Mungen Is Now a Sergeant and John Furste Succeeds Him—Notes.

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of the following interesting communication from our correspondent at Camp Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH LIGHT BAT., IND. VOL.
CAMP GEO. H. THOMAS,
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
August 1, 1898.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL:

Sunday morning, being the last day of the month, occurred the brigade inspection and muster. The inspecting officer of the Twenty-eighth and the two Georgia batteries was Lieutenant Miller, of the Sixth regiment, United States army, who is on the staff of General Williston.

The entire battery, except the guards, assembled in front of our headquarters in undress uniform. First, the men's uniforms were inspected, then the quarters, stable, etc. At the muster roll call two changes were noticed, which were not unexpected. One was that the name of Sergeant Mungen was called instead of Corporal Mungen. Charlie has been acting sergeant of the Sixth section for the last month and the boys in that section were pleased to hear that it was to be permanent. The other change was that the name of John Furste was called as corporal. John has acted as junior corporal in the drills several times and it was a common remark among those who watched the drill that there was a man who would be corporal at the next promotion.

We signed the pay roll last Saturday and have been anxiously awaiting the paymaster all week, but so far he has not put in an appearance.

The boys of the battery seem to be favorites at brigade headquarters, as we furnish two orderlies, Liggett and Lauer; a bugler, carpenter and six men every day to do police duty. The boys on the latter detail say that they will do their work so thoroughly that when their week is up there will be nothing for the other batteries to do. That is a habit of the Twenty-eighth Indiana.

Last Thursday, Chris. Miller distributed among the boys 200 Eclipse cigars, which were sent to him by Frank J. Gruber. The gift was greatly appreciated, as it is very seldom we have a chance to smoke Fort Wayne cigars, and the general opinion of the boys was that Mr. Gruber is "all right."

NOTES.

A number of our boys attended an entertainment at the brigade Y. M. C. A. one evening last week, given by Mr. Reed, of Company E, Thirty-first Michigan infantry. Mr. Reed is a New Yorker and a professional humorist. He had charge of the Hindoos at the World's Fair. The boys all declared that they had never attended an entertainment in the north that was more amusing.

Last Friday, three carloads of horses, fifty-four in all, arrived for the Twenty-eighth. We have now seventy-six in all, enough for the number of guns and carriages we have at present. Yesterday morning one platoon took a forced march of about ten miles to break in the new horses. They are a fine lot and showed up well at their first chance.

The Ohio boys were furnished with considerable amusement last Tuesday by the efforts of mule-driver, Ed. Lasher, to pull a wagon of dirt out of a mud hole at the hospital. With the proverbial stubbornness of the army mule, his team refused to exert themselves and it took three teams to get the wagon started.

The recruits were issued haversacks and canteens yesterday. They are fully equipped now, except with belts, leggings and knapsacks.

The peddlers, hucksters, and grocerymen have a pretty poor trade now, but are preparing to descend on us "in a swarm" after pay day.

As I write this Percy Bedson, with his "dutch" whiskers, is sitting cross-legged on the ground, sewing up a rip in his trousers. He expects a position in a tailor shop on his return to Fort Wayne.

Tuesday we moved the canteen to the opposite end of our camp to a position on the Lafayette road, the principal thoroughfare between Chattanooga and the park.

A flock of sheep has been running loose around our quarters for the past few days. Monday one of them was kicked by a horse and we had mutton for dinner. Judging from the toughness of the meat, it is a question whether he died of the kick or of old age.

Charlie Nolan, Doc Evans and Charlie Howenstine tried to catch one of the pigs that run around loose, but didn't succeed. Nolan said he would have caught it if he had some salt to put on his tail.

Sergeant McCollom received a water filter from the brigade quartermaster and hereafter all the rolly water will be filtered.

Soon after he came here, Mike Motherwell was writing a letter at taps, when an officer came in and made him put out the candle; Mike said, "gracious Uncle Sam must be 'grouchy' of his candles, I'll fool him." So he had a box of them sent to him from his home the other day and tried to burn them after taps, but he found out his mistake.

As I write this one of the Ohio batteries is firing a salute in honor of General Breckenridge, the new commandant.

POLICE NEWS.

Lieutenant Lapp Recovered Stolen Carpenters' Tools.

They Were Taken From Ernst Liebman and One of His Workmen—Police Babble—Notes.

Lieutenant Lapp this morning recovered some tools stolen several weeks ago from Contractor Ernst Liebman and Henry F. Hanson, one of his employes. The police had never been notified of the theft until yesterday, when a son of Liebman told the officers that he saw one of the tools in the window of Richard Hammond's second-hand store, No. 246 Calhoun street. This morning Lieutenant Lapp and Henson went to Hammond's and recovered saws, brace and bits, screw drivers, a drawing knife, planer, etc. Mr. Hammond says the stuff was pawned to him late in July by a fellow named Harry Hill, claiming the initials on the stolen property were his. The police believe the thief has left the city.

NOTES.

The police last evening raided a house on Wells street, near High, and arrested two women and one man. They all put up bail and forfeited.

Three train jumpers were before Acting Mayor Bullerman this morning. Two were ordered out of the city and the third went to jail.

Superintendent Geraline is arranging for three detectives to do work during the races. The race track officials have sworn in ten or a dozen extra policemen to patrol the race track.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA

To Chicago and return for $2.00 next Sunday, Train leave at 3:55 a. m. Returning, leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 3w,l,f,s,tf

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association.

Fort Wayne

DRIVING CLUB

EIGHTH

Annual Meeting.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

2-year-old Pace, (Closed.) [Horse Review Stake]	$2,500
3-year-old Trot (Stake No. 55 Closed)	1,000
2:28 Class Trotting (Stake No. 56 Closed)	2,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

2:14 Class Trotting	$1,500
3-year-old Pace (Stake No. 59 Closed)	1,000
2:24 Class Pacing (Stake No. 60 Closed)	2,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

2-year-old Trot (Closed.) (Horse Review Stake)	$5,000
2:14 Class Pacing (Stake No. 61 Closed)	2,000
2:30 Class Trotting (Stake No. 58 Closed)	2,000

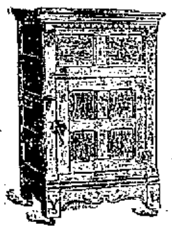
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

2:06 Class Pacing	$1,500
2:14 Class Trotting	1,500
2:11 Class Pacing	1,500
2:20 Class Trotting (Stake No. 57 Closed)	2,000

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

2:22 Class Trotting	$1,500
2:08 Class Pacing	1,500
2:16 Class Pacing	1,500

F. M. Smith & Co.



Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors and Windows, Rubber Garden Hose At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

Phone 791 — 72 Calhoun Street.

Culver Military Academy

[illegible] Culver, Indiana (Lake Maxinkuckee). New fireproof buildings [illegible] lovely lake. [illegible] J. Q. Adams, U. S. A., detailed by War Secretary. Full government equipment. Infantry, Artillery. Best of [illegible] [illegible] bought for Cavalry. For catalogue address Col. A. F. FLEET, A. M., LL. D., Supt.

Free Rheumatism Cure.

Trial Package Free to all—Send for it—Tell Your Suffering Friends That They Can First Test Before They Part With Their Money.

A Genuine Rheumatism Specific That Cures Rheumatism No Matter if 20 Doctors Have Tried and Failed. It Is a Marvelous Remedy.

Not a great doctor; not an eminent specialist; not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every-day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free a trial package of a remedy that cured him of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of others whose years of pain and suffering, helplessness and despair had well nigh sent to an untimely grave. It is a subject of great interest. Rheumatism is a most merciless demon. It spares neither the God-fearing nor the infidel. Born of the devil it seems to tantalize man's souls to see how much they can suffer and yet breathe the air that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafford, of Milton Mass., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic. He had suffered for many years. At times the pain would ease up a little and fill his heart with thankfulness that perhaps life would not be such a burden after all. But no sooner would he rejoice than a sudden change of the weather would strike him another heartless twinge of pain and so it went year after year. The free trial reached him during one of these periodic spells and gave him such relief that he continued the remedy and was completely cured. Mr. Smith, the discoverer of the remedy, was an invalid as a result of rheumatism, the disease affecting his feet. At times he could barely hobble about. He experimented with all sorts of drugs and by great good luck, hit upon a combination that acted as a specific for the disease. At first he confined his efforts among those whom he personally knew, but in time the demand for his discovery became so great that he put the medicine up in regular form and has since sold it through the drug stores at $1.00 a box. But most people who suffer are convinced that there is no cure for rheumatism, and to offset this doubt Mr. Smith sends a trial package free that all may test it first and thus learn of its wonderful merit. Send your name and address to John A. Smith, 553 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail he will send prepaid a package of Gloria Tonic, a remedy that will cure any form of rheumatism, no matter how many doctors have tried and failed.

$3.60

—TO—

Indianapolis

And Return

—VIA—

Wabash R. R.

AUGUST 8 and 9.

ACCOUNT L. A. W.

For the accomodation of wheelmen wishing to attend the National Meet, League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, the WABASH will make the above rates on the dates indicated. Tickets good to return until August 15, 1898.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.

Acknowledged the foremost school of musical learning. Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago. Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution.

MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.

33d Season begins Sept. 12, 1898.

Chicago School of Acting, Hart Conway, director has been added to the College. Catalogue sent free. [illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS, DRUGGISTS, Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone [illegible]

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DR. CARINA H. G. DANNING, B. S. HOMEOPATHIC. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 154 East Berry street Fort Wayne, Ind. Home telephone 1016 Main.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000. The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on certificate of deposit if left four months. President, Charles McCulloch. Cashier—John Mohr Jr.

White National Bank.

CAPITAL $200,000. SURPLUS $60,000.

Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $140,000.

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK

S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.

Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD. To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 11 W. Wayne street. Telephone 245.

DR. NEISWONGER

SPECIALIST IN

Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Kidneys. If you have catarrh, use my new Catarrh Discovery, it will give you relief at once. Office at Post Office Drug Store.

Successor to Heaton Brothers.

J. M. DYLER, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC.
Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms 8 and 9 Schmitz Block.
520 S. Calhoun Street.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM.
Room 36, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 32 East Berry street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a horse, 1,100 pounds. Inquire, 103 Calhoun St. 311

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 211 West Berry. 111

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 142

WANTED—An experienced man or woman to canvass a fast selling work. Address Box 14, care this office.

WANTED—Girls at Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment Office, at 39 West Washington street. Good place waiting for cook. 15-1m

WANTED—Agents of good appearance on salary or commission; only hustlers wanted. Room 6, White Fruit House. 413

WANTED—Young men, our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Chicago. 316

WANTED—A customer for one of the best residence lots on East Wayne street; will be sold cheap on long time. Call corner Wayne and Lafayette streets. 21tf

WANTED—Call at the Associated Charities office if you want to hire laboring men or women to do washing or cleaning. Room No. 3 City Hall; telephone, 445. 1f

WANTED—Competent man who can acquire control of business in a short time. $60 a month and expenses. Address, Superintendent, P. O. Box 115, Phila., Penn.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 116-sat-tf

WANTED—To Trade A late style road buggy, good as new, for a light surrey, canopy top or without top; must be in good shape. Address Box 13, care Sentinel. 312

WANTED—Ladies to send 25 cts. in stamps for regular size package of Wonder Skin Soap and Skin Powder. Elegant for the complexion. Good income to agents. Wonder Toilet Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Leather Suspenders—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves, cannot break, wear out, or pull off buttons. Seven styles; samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender & Belt Co., 11, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP—Government positions. Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes; twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words; promptness and good work necessary; applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address, The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia. 12t12

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—After August 12 the residence at 31 Wells St. 1m-s-atf

FOR RENT—Two nice unfurnished rooms. Call upstairs, 120 Lafayette St. 311

FOR RENT—True Blue's hall over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 18tf

FOR RENT—Store room, 50 Harrison street. Inquire L. M. Ninde & Son, 42 West Berry street. 1tf

FOR RENT—Three-room flat at 50 Harrison street. Inquire at L. M. Ninde, 42 W. Berry street. 19tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, first floor; also a good barn, at 62 Brackenridge street. 23-1mo

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 71f

FOR RENT—Nice, bright, light office rooms, second floor, 27 Calhoun. Inquire at room 3, Arcade, second floor front. 30tf

FOR RENT—Two story brick house, at 79 Griffith street; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of L. M. Ninde, corner Berry and Harrison streets. 15tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Dwelling, 315 Maumee avenue, 7 rooms with barn on premises; good condition and cheap. Inquire G. W. Boerger, 78 Calhoun. Phone, 192 Main. 2tf

FOR RENT—House of 12 rooms, pantry, clothes closets, etc., barn, well, cistern, etc., opposite organ factory; suitable for boarders and warm meals for workmen in factory. Inquire of City Trucking Co. 21-1m

FOR RENT—Farm of 141 acres black, rich soil, suitable for garden, dairy or farm. Stalls for 40 cattle and horses; two barns, fine house; full supply of well water with wind mill. On south side Maumee river, near city limits, on gravel road. Inquire at Nuttman & Co.'s bank, 32 East Main st., O. S. Hanna. d2tfw9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Full blooded game chickens. Geo. Swain Jr., corner Spy Run avenue and Prospect street. 6t2

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 71f

FOR SALE. A fine corner lot, 75x150, one of the very best locations on East Wayne street; the lot is large enough for two residences; will be sold at a bargain. Call at once, corner Wayne and Lafayette. 2tf

FOR SALE—One couple's oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, one gas heating stove, China, banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 15tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 410. Office Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

NOTICE!

You can get all kinds of bargains at 176 Calhoun Street,

COLDSTINE'S

We buy anything and sell everything.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

There is Rare Carpet News

—For This First August Week.

A large number of rolls of excellent carpets have been marked at a saving of about one-third of usual costs—an inventory stock adjusting. These carpets are weight for weight and thread for thread the same as the new pattern Carpets which will come later and that will cost a good deal more. Patterns will be different, perhaps not better. A little anticipation in buying will save a very comfortable sum for those who will have rooms to carpet this fall. You can have them laid aside and put down when you are ready.

NO WONDER DRESS GOODS ARE SELLING.

Here's some important offerings of Woolen Dress Fabrics that will make your visit here yield you a profit, a clear purse gain, and in a few weeks the goods will be needed. These are Wool Novelties and many Silk and Wool.

At 25c a yard—Wool Novelties that sold at 30c
At 39c a yard—Wool Novelties that sold at 75c.
At 50c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, real value 85c.
At 63c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, worth up to $1.00.
At 79c a yard—Wool and Silk and Wool, reduced from $1.35.

These handsome bargains will all be placed upon the counters for easy inspection.

At the cloth counter inventory lays out three special bargains in black and blue, all-wool Cheviots, 58-inches wide—suitable for Women's Skirts and Men's Suitings. Prices $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50—reduced one-half.

A handsome bargain for housekeepers—hotelkeepers—boarding houses and barbers. Inventory lays out some nice pickings in all linens.

Three lines 54-inch Cream Damask Table Linen, 23, 25 and 30c.
Three lines 72 inch Cream Damask Table Linen, 27½, 40 and 49c.
Five lots Hemmed Huck Towels, 8c, 11c, 11c, 17c and 20c.

10c an ounce—Genuine French Perfumes, several odors we wish to close out—bottles furnished.

Machine Needles—the best, 5c a paper—all makes constantly on hand.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.



One Flag. One Country.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . . . No. 440.

Today's Thermometer.

THE SENTINEL's thermometer registered as follows:

9 a. m.	80
12 noon	86
1 p. m.	86
2 p. m.	88
3 p. m.	89

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; fresh south winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Helen Mohr is visiting in Toledo.

J. W. Hood returned to Indianapolis this morning.

Miss Mae Stewart, of the People's store, is at Put-in-Bay.

Miss Gertrude Howden returned yesterday to London, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mossman left this morning for Bay View, Mich.

Guy Perfect and brother Harry go to Mackinac Sunday to stay two weeks.

Claude Long is in the city. He is connected with Ringling Bros.' circus.

Mrs. Delbert Davis, of 271 Jackson street, will leave soon for Lake Wawasee.

Misses Nellie Stewart and Alice Wetzler, of Toledo, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Evans and daughter Italia have returned from an outing at Rome City.

Mrs. G. W. Flick and daughter, Ruth, leave for Chicago tomorrow to remain several weeks.

Miss Clara Carnahan is ill at Bear Lake. Dr. Heming was called there suddenly Monday evening.

Mrs. Fred Starkey and daughter, Miss Mary, have returned from Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Mrs. J. W. Younge and sons, Lawrence and Jewel, left today for a visit at Bethany Park, Ind.

Mrs. C. D. C. Huestis, of Maple heights, entertained a few friends at 6 o'clock dinner last evening.

Miss Edith Zollars and brother Harry left for Bear Lake today, where they will rusticate for a few weeks.

Mrs. Clifford Morgan, who has been visiting her parents in this city, has returned to her home in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Plasterer, of Indianapolis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. George, of Brackenridge street, for a few days.

Mrs. Lillie Diehl Ohnhaus entertained a few friends on "American Afternoon" in honor of Miss Fanny Whitipem, Miss Mamie Dickinson and Mrs. H. J. Siebold, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Diehl received a telegram late yesterday afternoon stating that their daughter, Mrs. O. H. Brooks, is very ill at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Diehl leaves this evening to attend at her bedside.

In honor of Miss Lilla Cramer, of Fairbury, Ill.; Miss Nellie Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Alma Szink, of Altoona, Pa., and Miss Grace Glenn, who is soon to leave for Japan, Miss Mary Smyser entertained last evening at the Wayne hotel.

I. G. Stafford has gone to Lima, Ohio, for a few days' visit with his uncle, A. E. Clutter, and other relatives in that city. Shortly after his return to Fort Wayne he will leave for Los Angeles, Cal. On his way there he will stop for a time with relatives in Kansas and Denver.

Thursday evening a number of young ladies met at the home of Miss Etta Gay, No. 23 Euclid avenue, and organized a club to be known as "The Daughters of the Civil War." They will give aid to the G. A. R. boys and the W. R. C. It is hoped that much good may be done by this band of young workers. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Donna Hilton; vice president, Miss Annie Donels; secretary, Miss Etta Gay. The club will meet on the first and third Friday of each month.

H. H. Macomber, of Muncie, is in the city.

Henry Dieboldt left today for a visit in Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Hanna is in Kingston, Canada, to remain some time.

H. J. Meyers, of Muncie, was a Fort Wayne visitor yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson has returned from a visit in Chicago.

M. Eckhart, of Auburn, was registered at the New Aveline today.

Miss May L. Polhamus, stenographer at the electric light offices, is ill.

Miss Carrie Heilbroner has returned from a visit at Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. William Donnell and mother are visiting relatives in Van Wert, Ohio.

Mrs. A. H. Polhamus and daughter, Miss Flo, returned from Michigan at noon today.

Miss Della Smith, of the north side, has resigned her position with the Home Telephone company.

George E. Hackett, of Harrisburg, Pa., is the guest of his nephew, John Jackson, of Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Ella Markey, chief operator at the Home Telephone office, is spending her vacation in Van Wert Ohio.

Miss Sadie and Will Fleming have gone to Lake Maxinkuckee to remain over Sunday with Mrs. A. B. Trentman.

Miss Lizzie McMaken entertained her Sabbath school class at her home, No. 55 Nelson street, Thursday evening.

Richard and John Schuetzar, sons of the township trustee, went to Rome City this morning for a week's outing.

Miss Emily Philley has been in Monroeville this week visiting her niece, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, and other relatives.

Mrs. Julia Hood, of Indianapolis, is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. E. H. George, of Brackenridge street.

The Misses Minnie and Lillie Nestel will leave Sunday morning for a week's visit with friends and relatives at Kendallville.

Mrs. Charles Fatter, of Baker street, and Miss Lizzie Dardonner, of Lafayette, left on the excursion for Niagara Falls today.

R. E. Staples, Charles Winz and J. H. Keefer, of South Bend, are guests of the New Aveline. They will attend the races next week.

The regular monthly meetings of the Relief Union and the Home for Emergencies will be held Monday, Aug. 8, at the usual time and place.

Miss Mae Stuler, of Williams street, gave a very enjoyable party at Robison park yesterday in honor of Miss Wetcher and Miss Steward, of Toledo.

There was the biggest market of the season this morning and thousands of Fort Wayne ladies were out to patronize the farmers and their wives.

Miss Mattie Graham, of No. 230 East Lewis street, and Misses Nellie and Maud Clark, of Holman street, are spending a couple of weeks at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Frank J. Statesman, landlord of the Randall hotel, has returned from Columbus, where he attended the races for a few days. Mr. Statesman says all the big horsemen are coming to Fort Wayne.

Mrs. W. A. Hall will go to Rome City tomorrow to arrange for a cottage, which will be occupied by a party of young ladies, the third week in August. Mrs. Hall will chaperone the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rothschild and Nathan Rothschild and Mrs. B. Levy and sons, Morton and Isidore, went to Huntington yesterday to assist Leopold Levy to celebrate his nomination for state treasurer.

The Monroeville Breeze: "Frank Schmuck, a tonsorial artist of Fort Wayne, accompanied by a gentleman friend has been in town the past week visiting his uncle, D. Murfield and family, just south of town."

Forty of the little friends of Master Horace Lewis, of No. 20 Saville avenue, South Wayne, gathered at his home to celebrate his eleventh birthday. The little ones were made so happy that the occasion will be long remembered by them.

The mothers' meeting of the Williard union will be held in Westminster church at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The subject for discussion will be "Narcotics." Today is "Red Letter Day," "Mother Wallace Day" and "Franchise Day" in the Williard union.

The Laundry Workers' union held their annual election of officers in their hall, 138 Calhoun street, last evening, with the following results: President, Miss Minnie Phelps; vice president, Miss Lillie Bradtmiller; secretary, Miss May Disney; treasurer, Miss Emma Bradtmiller; financial secretary, Miss Lottie Roach; guardian, Miss Anna Grieble; scribe, Miss Anna Dorulo."

Mrs. A. N. Martin, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Susie Wagner left today for an extended visit at Decatur.

Mrs. Chas. Guilde will leave for a visit to Chicago in a few days.

Miss Marguerite Hanna is very ill at Mrs. Alden's cottage in Petoskey.

Mrs. Jay Young visited Mrs. Gus Michaels in Huntington yesterday.

Miss Jennie Bales, of Kansas City, is visiting Mrs. Gunder, on North Wells street.

Mrs. T. B. Empie is at the hospital in Toledo with her daughter, Gertrude Empie.

A. B. Peticolas and son, of Victoria, Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodworth.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beers has returned from Van Wert, where they spent their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans, nurse and children, are visiting Mrs. Evans' mother at Franklin, Pa.

Mrs. William Lewis spent the week in Monroeville the guest of J. Lewis and family and Mrs. S. Williams.

Mrs. John Evans and children leave tonight for Petoskey. They will be at home with Mrs. Beaver, while there.

Hon. Hugh Daugherty, of Bluffton, democratic candidate for treasurer of state, was shaking hands with Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mrs. J. T. Leary has returned from a visit with Mrs. Wood in Chicago. She also visited her sisters, Misses Emma and Anna Hughes.

Lieut. O. S. Jones, of the Twenty-eighth battery, is visiting his relatives here at home for a few days. He is absent from his battery on a fifteen days' furlough. Lieutenant Jones' father is ill.

The council committee on rules, regulations and ordinances will meet Monday evening to discuss the curfew ordinance and the resolution taxing street cars, introduced by Councilman Polreson. The curfew ordinance will probably be favorably reported on.

Huntington Herald: "Misses Lizzie and Gertrude Potter, of Fort Wayne, arrived this morning, and will be the guests of Mrs. C. F. Thompson, for a few weeks.—Miss Emma Dickover went to Fort Wayne, yesterday, expecting to be absent from the city some time."

The priests of the Fort Wayne diocese of the Catholic church will go into annual retreat at Notre Dame on the 29th of this month and continue the remainder of the week. Bishop Rademacher will dedicate the new Belgian church at South Bend on Sunday, August 14, and the rites will be very imposing.

The Hon. T. E. Ellison has received a commission from Governor Mount to represent Indiana in the international prison congress, which meets at Brussels, Belgium, in 1900. Mr. Ellison will have the title, assistant commissioner from the United States to represent Indiana. Mr. Ellison will prepare and present to the congress a codification of the prison laws.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., has returned from his tour in Europe and oriental countries and will preach Sabbath morning at Westminster church on "God's Goodness in Our Civil and Religious Life." He had a most successful trip of 20,000 miles in more than twenty different countries and took 1,300 pictures which he will utilize in his illustrated work.

The 2:28 trot Monday will be one of the most interesting events of the year. Horsemen say it will be the keenest race of the meeting.

Ninth annual clearance sale of bicycles, guaranteed new bicycles, $15, $16 and $17. Columbus, $27. Fowlers, $22. Ramblers, in the new bi-colored '99 finish, $38.

A. C. KATT,
d&wlt 41 W. Berry St.

Tan Shoes in all shades at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

TAN SHOES! TAN SHOES! TAN SHOES! In all shades at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

$2.00 to Chicago and return, via Pennsylvania, next Sunday. Train leave at 3:55 a. m. 3w,t,f,s, tf

For an Advertisement of the New Hawaiia Mandolin

I will on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday sell musical instruments and strings at cost. J. H. Riemen, 147 Hanna street, corner Lewis. 5t2

Buy pure ice cream made by Hartzell Cream Co. Both 'phones. 16-eod

The "Best" Ice Cream Soda Water possible for mar to make at B. R. NOLL, 10 E. Columbia St. and cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Evening parties will be provided with music at Spring Beach Hotel on notice to Charles J. Stier, Manager. 23-eod-tf

We can Suit you in all shades of Tan Shoes. We carry the largest stock in the city to select from. Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

Notice.

On account of going out of business, I will sell my groceries at and below cost. I also have for sale horse and delivery wagon and buggy; also house and lot on West Jefferson street.

P. F. KIMERL,
aug2,eod,tf No. 140 Broadway.

See the Haviland China set to be given away at Ward's China store. 3w&stf

The Hartzell ice cream is the best. Call up either 'phone. 16eod

"You will never know" just how good our Soda Water is until you have tried it. B. R. NOLL, 10 E. Columbia St. and cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

HOW THEY DO IT.

The Way the Bell Monopoly Does Business on the Pacific Coast.

This is the way the government tax on telephone messages is handled on the Pacific coast where the Bell Co. have no opposition as yet. In Ohio and Indiana the Bell Co. pays the tax because of the good example set by the National Telephone and Telegraph Co. of this city:

Commencing July 1, 1898, the United States government places a tax of one cent on every long distance message costing 15 cents or over. The telephone companies on the Pacific coast will charge, on the end of the month, to telephone subscribers using the long-distance lines the government tax of one cent on each message on which the company receives from 15 cents to 50 cents. On all messages on which they receive above 50 cents the telephone company will pay the tax and no charge to subscribers.

JNO. I. SABIN, President.

POOLS ON RACES

Sold morning and evening at HOME BILLIARD HALL, 20 W. Berry St.

When in Rome City stop at Spring Beach Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates by the week. 23-eod-tf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

FOR RENT.

True Blue's hall, over 10 and 12 West Wayne street. Inquire at this office. 10tf



You Didn't Know it.

Well, now you do, That we are dispensing the BEST Ice Cream Soda Water IN THE CITY!

We have all the Delicious, Cool Drinks and the finest Fruit Flavors that our money can buy.

B. R. NOLL, —DRUGGIST,— 132 Columbia St. and Cor. Broadway and Jefferson.

Clean White Teeth!

You can have them by using the . . . . . .

U. S. DENTISTS' PURE TOOTH POWDER.

For sale by all druggists. Ask for it—use it.

—Manufactured only by—

U. S. DENTISTS, 14 Calhoun Street. Fort Wayne, Ind.

LOANS TO Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM - 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

NO ADVANCE!

Best Tomatoes, 10c can.
Red Salmon, 10c can.
¼ lb. Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
25c Sweet Pickles, 15c bottle.
California Apricots, 8c lb.
California Peaches, 5c lb.

S. GANZER. 237 East Lewis Street

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK. Telephone No. 155. Office open evenings.



HERE TODAY, GONE TOMORROW,

Applies to a good many people in this world, BUT NOT TO ME. I own my own buildings and consequently have no rent to pay. AM HERE ALL THE TIME and carry the largest Stock in Fort Wayne

JOE. W. BELL, 11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, good Wagons and Harness.

For Sale

On Easy paments

Or exchange for improved city property: 39 lots on Spy Run Ave. Inquire

A. G. BARNETT, Agt.

Winona Summer School

Winona Lake, Indiana. Season 1898.

Eighteen Professors—Nine Distinct Departments—Six Weeks, July 5—August 12.

JOHN M. COULTER, Ph. D., Principal.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Mr. J. H. Woodruff, supervisor of Penmanship, Indianapolis Public Schools will give a two week's course in the theory and practice of Vertical Writing, beginning Monday, July 18th. Terms for the course $3.00. For full announcement address

Geo. W. Benton, Registrar, Winona Lake, Indiana.

"WHERE WOMEN CONGREGATE."

Quality —AND— Quantity.

These make up the ideal combination, quantity and quality. On just that basis do we recommend to our customers our

HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES.

A full line of Switches, first and second quality, plain and gray, constantly on hand and made to order as well as all kinds of combed goods.

Prices from 69c to $15.00.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c Pair.

NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR, 124 Calhoun St. - Lau Block.



NEED A NEW BUGGY.

If you do, don't hesitate to come in and ask us questions. We've sold lots of buggies this season to people who "Just come to look" and remained to buy. Handsome, strong, well made buggies at our low prices are very tempting.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS, Cor. Barr and Main Sts., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Pickled Herring, Caviar, Cervelat and Salami Sausage. Dill Pickles; Mustard, Cider Vinegar and White Wheat Vinegar.

AT J. G. STRODEL, 13 Harrison Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY By Depositing it With the **Allen County Loan & Savings Association,** 32 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months. No Fines or Membership Fee.

No Pain! No Gas!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN . . . . .

(Vitalized Air Given if Desired.) Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractor in Fort Wayne.

Our Success is Due to

Painless Dentistry and Cheap Prices for First Class Work.



Plates That Fit. Fillings That Stay in, and Kind Treatment.



SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES!

And a Protective Guaranty Given With all Work.

We examine your teeth free of charge and tell you exactly what your work will cost.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 74 Calhoun Street. Over Meyer Bros.' Drug Store.

Hours 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. —Lady Attendant.—

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Flour, Meats and Potatoes.

All best City Flour, $3.50 bbl.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders and Picnic Hams, 6c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 9c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 8c.
Choice Smoked Bacon, 8c lb.
Large New Potatoes, 12½c peck.
Large New Onions, 15c peck.
Choice Louisiana Rice, 4c lb.

WHITE FRONT HOUSE.

Three great races Monday --Horse Review stake, pacing, $2,500. Three-year-old trot, $1,000. 2:28 trot, $2,000.

The most carefully selected stock of Shoes in the city at the Hoosier Shoe Store, 30 Calhoun St.

Money Saved Is Money Earned.

Save money by buying a Piano or Organ at the greatest sacrifice sale ever made. From $50 to $100 saved on every instrument in the house. Come in, examine our instruments, get prices and you will be sure to buy.

P. DICKINSON, 98 Calhoun Street.

A GOOD THING. . . . . A BATH.



You can't take a bath except in a tub and do it right. What you need are the conveniences of the modern bath room. Have you ever enjoyed the luxury of that delightful feeling of new life after a bath? People who really know the expense, say they would rather dispense with their parlor than their bath room.

H. F. Franke THE PLUMBER

Phone 672 - 68 Berry St.

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



Dr. Younge & Co., have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. We are the only physicians in the United States today who have sworn statements to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. Cases that other doctors did not, could not cure, have given us their affidavits that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed. We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Stricture, Night Losses, Drains in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other bad results of secret vice, exposure and excesses: Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO., *10 W. Wayne St.*

OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith st., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter, N. E. cor Oliver and Emily Sts.

$1.50 —TO— DETROIT And Return —VIA— WABASH AND STEAMER FROM TOLEDO. SUNDAY, AUGUST 21st.

Special Train leaves 6:25 a. m.

The last Detroit Excursion this season.

When Others Fail, Consult



DR. WENGER,

Who Has Just Returned From Europe,

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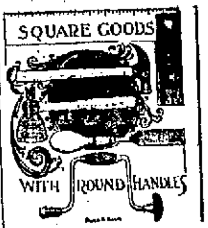
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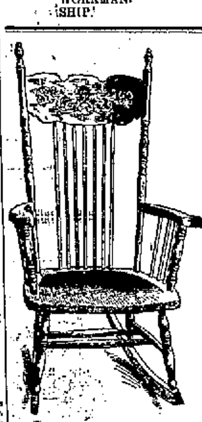
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8th Annual Race Meeting!

A large majority of the horses entered in next weeks races will be on the grounds by Sunday morning and all of them will be given their daily work-out exercise on the track. The public is cordially invited to visit the track tomorrow and see the best string of horses ever seen on one track in Indiana. Electric cars every 10 minutes or oftener if necessary.

No Admission Fee!

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART SECOND.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MODES OF PEACEMAKING

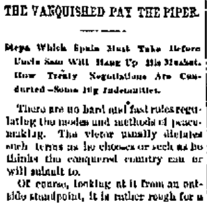
The Etiquette of Chaining Up the Dogs of War.

THE VANQUISHED PAY THE PIPER.

Steps Which Spain Must Take Before Uncle Sam Will Hang Up His Musket. How Treaty Negotiations Are Conducted—Some Big Indemnities.

There are no hard and fast rules regulating the modes and methods of peacemaking. The victor usually dictates such terms as he chooses or such as he thinks the conquered country can or will submit to.

Of course, looking at it from an outside standpoint, it is rather rough for a nation that has been thrashed and that during the proceeding has lost many of its citizens and much of its money to have to pay roundly for the experience after it is all over. But the lesson is a salutary one. By teaching the vanquished that warfare is expensive as well as cruel more is done toward preserving peace in the world than by all the pleadings of the humanitarians.



COUNCIL ROOM IN MINISTRY PALACE, MADRID.

A treaty of peace is a much more formal, ceremonious and complicated proceeding than a declaration of war. Occasionally hostilities have begun before war has been declared at all, as in the present one with Spain we seized her vessels as prizes before a declaration of war had been made. In the event of negotiations for peace taking place, Spain's method of procedure will doubtless be determined by the desire to make the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall have become convinced of her sincerity in courting peace at the price set by him, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

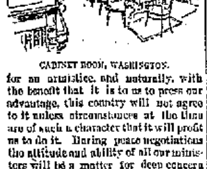
The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warmaking. Pending negotiations for permanent peace, the president may agree to an armistice. Neither side can then take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during an armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect.

Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare.

Naturally one of the first suggestions of the beaten nation will be a proposal for an armistice, and naturally, with the benefit that it is to us to press our advantage, this country will not agree to it unless circumstances at the time are of such a character that it will profit us to do it. During peace negotiations the attitude and ability of all our ministers will be a matter for deep concern to us. Here firmness and skill may shut off what might become a vexing complication if not settled at once.



CABINET ROOM, WASHINGTON.

As soon as a treaty of peace is so well under way that the signing of it remains only as a mere formality an armistice probably will be declared, although it is possible that the president will demand that all Spanish troops leave the island of Cuba before he considers anything else. The final signing of the treaty will be done probably by special representatives from each nation, who will meet at some place to be agreed on and affix the signatures to the document.

Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy, and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity.

As to the terms antecedent to peace which our government will insist upon I will not presume to conjecture, but that they will be entirely satisfactory we may rest assured. Should the war end soon it will be easier for Spain. If protracted, the conditions imposed upon her will, of course, be more rigorous.

Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not become a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side. Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries; that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

It would be premature to discuss the means by which this country will seek to indemnify herself before consenting to a peace with Spain. Most modern wars have been profitable to the victors. Should our country follow the example of other nations the proclamation of peace will find us much more than compensated for the expenses of the war.

After her victory over France Germany exacted the largest sum ever taken by a victor. In money she demanded a round $1,000,000,000. What is even more surprising is the fact that this enormous sum has been paid and without apparently impairing the prosperity of the French people. In addition, Germany took Alsace and Lorraine, easily worth another $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the humiliation inflicted by such a loss.



THIS WILL INTEREST WASHINGTON TOURISTS IN 1900.

When Russia settled with Turkey after their last war, the government of the czar received $100,000,000 in money and carved the principalities of Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia out of Turkish soil.

After her brief and one sided war with China Japan demanded a money indemnity that was three times what she had expended, as shown by the reports of her own officials as well as by her war loans and bond issues. In addition to this, she demanded that the Liao-Tung peninsula, a part of Manchuria, and the island of Formosa be ceded to her. As the result of negotiations there was a compromise which gave Japan $240,000,000 and Formosa. As she had expended but little over $100,000,000 it is apparent, from the monetary point of view, that she made a splendid investment in whipping China.

Turkey, as the result of her war with Greece, was enabled to pay arrearages of interest and a portion of the principal due Russia. In his settlement with Greece the sultan received millions in money and an extension of Turkey's frontier to the southward.

It is characteristic of this country that much of her war profits have been in the nature of vital principles established. The war of the Revolution secured us a big concession of territory, but the inestimable profit of the triumph was in the establishment of a free and independent nation. In 1812 our reward was in establishing the inviolability of American ships. As a result of the Mexican war we received California, New Mexico and Arizona, yet it is a memorable and unprecedented feature of the transaction that we voluntarily paid $15,000,000 for these territories. After General Jackson had overrun Florida because of the Seminole raids we purchased her from Spain for $5,000,000.

ANDREW DOWNS.

Worthless.



First Bunko Man—What's in de grip, Sykes—sawdust?

Second Bunko Man—Naw, Spanish fours.—New York Journal.

"He is a gold brick, isn't he?"

"He is worse than a gold brick. Say, he's a Spanish bond."—New York Journal.

MAUSER MISCHIEF.

SOME SURPRISING RESULTS OF THE SPANISH RIFLE FIRE.

Experts Must Revise Their Theories According to a New Set of Facts—The Little Bullets Knock Men Down, but Do Not Always Kill.

We are finding out a lot of things about rifles and rifle bullets, things we didn't know before or even suspect. Before any actual fighting had been done we listened with awe to the experts and theorists who made long dissertations on the effectiveness of the modern small arm. They built up startling pictures for us about the penetrative energy of the new bullets and told us that a dozen or more men, standing one behind the other, would all be pierced by a single bullet fired by a soldier at 2,000 yards.



THE FEARFUL IMPACT OF A MAUSER BULLET.

But all these theories have been rudely shattered by actual experiences in the field and observations in the army hospitals. The modern bullet still remains a decidedly farreaching and particularly active missile, but its wickedness seems to have been overestimated.

It was supposed that the small steel or brass jacketed Mauser bullet, sent on its errand by a charge of high explosive, would speed merrily through the soldier in its path and go on to find other victims without so much as a second's delay.

But the Mauser bullet has done nothing of the kind. It has, however, done other surprising things. For instance, you would hardly think that a bit of lead and steel about the size of a two inch section of a lead pencil could strike a 160 pound soldier with force enough to knock him end over end for a distance of a dozen feet, yet at San Juan hill and other places around Santiago where Mauser bullets were quite prevalent in the air at times they were observed to do exactly that on numerous occasions.

We must also revise our theories as to the amount and character of damage which a Mauser bullet inflicts. This cannot be done hastily or by a layman, for the manifestations of the mischief which these bullets are capable of have been varied. Sometimes they killed, but oftener they merely wounded. At any rate, they have not proved half so terrible or deadly as we expected them to be.

Some of the wounded who have been brought back to the United States were almost shot to pieces. There are soldiers who have been hit by as many as eight Mauser bullets. According to all surgical traditions, these men ought to be dead, but they are not.

In speaking of those brought to New York on the Olivette, Assistant Surgeon Brown said: "The worst wound to be found upon the ship was borne by Norman Orme of Company E, First Volunteer cavalry (the rough riders). Orme was fighting Indian fashion—lying upon his stomach and shooting when he saw a chance—when he was struck by a Mauser bullet. He was aiming his rifle at the time, and his left arm was bent.

"The Spanish bullet struck Orme in the left arm just above the elbow and pierced it. Passing out, it entered the upper arm, producing a compound comminuted fracture of the bone of the upper arm. The bullet passed out of the arm and entered Orme's body just below the left armpit. Thence it ranged downward, passing through his lung. At the opposite side of the body the bullet was checked by a rib. It had force enough to smash this rib, but it could go no farther and remained in the man's body.

"In this case six wounds were inflicted by one bullet, and the extraordinary part of the thing is that Orme has a very good chance for recovery."

Men who were shot through the kidneys, liver or lungs are able to walk around. A soldier who was shot straight through the brain has lost the sight of one eye, but otherwise he is sound. Another man, who was shot through the head just above the ears, was able to sit up the day after the boat left Cuba. These are some of the things done by Mauser bullets. Now let the experts give us some brand new theories.



HOW ROUGH RIDER ORME WAS SHOT.

SEWELL FORD.

Dr. Mary Walker's Repartee.

Dr. Mary Walker, with her dress reform costume, was at the White House reception to President Dole. She was attired in a neat fitting Prince Albert suit and wore a G. A. R. button. During the evening Dr. Walker was introduced to the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. Now, Mr. Wu, like Li Hung Chang, is fond of asking questions when anything strikes him as peculiar.

"Why do you wear pants?" Minister Wu pointedly inquired of Dr. Walker.

"Why do you wear a gown or dress?" asked Dr. Walker, without at first answering the minister's question.

"Because it is the custom of my country," Mr. Wu quickly responded.

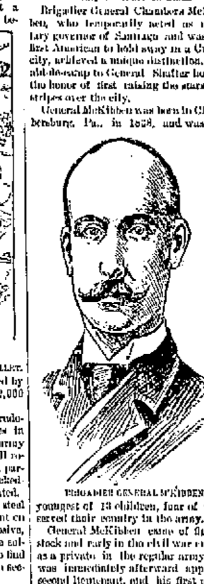
"Well, I wear trousers because this is a free country, and people are not handicapped by custom," was Dr. Walker's answer.—New York Times.

A UNIQUE HONOR.

General McKibben the First United States Military Governor In Cuba.

Brigadier General Chambers McKibben, who temporarily acted as military governor of Santiago and was the first American to hold sway in a Cuban city, achieved a unique distinction. As aid-de-camp to General Shafter he had the honor of first raising the stars and stripes over the city.

General McKibben was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1858, and was the youngest of 13 children, four of whom served their country in the army.



BRIGADIER GENERAL M'KIBBEN.

General McKibben came of fighting stock and early in the civil war enlisted as a private in the regular army. He was immediately afterward appointed second lieutenant, and his first promotion came to him in 1861, when he was made first lieutenant. He was brevetted captain for gallant services in battle the same year and at the conclusion of the war, deciding to remain in the army, he was promoted to be captain in the Thirty-fifth infantry. In 1893 he became major of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and in 1896 was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Twenty-first infantry. He held this rank when he went to Cuba. His services at the battle of Santiago were of so distinguished a character that he was specially mentioned in General Shafter's official report. He was among the officers recommended for promotion, and a few days later the president made him a brigadier general of volunteers. General McKibben's home is in California.

Of his three brothers who entered the army General David McKibben served in the Mexican and Indian wars and upon the breaking out of the civil war was appointed assistant field officer to General McClellan. He was brevet brigadier general of the regular army at the close of the war. Another brother, Robert, served with distinction in the civil war, and when it ended was a brevet lieutenant colonel.

HE SIGHTED CERVERA.

Story of the Signal Boy Who Gave the Alarm at Santiago.

A perfect army and navy presupposes not only that all the individual members of such are courageous and capable, but also that they have the feeling of personal responsibility, are in thorough sympathy with the cause for which they fight and are devotedly attached to the country in whose service they are engaged. Probably nowhere else are these requisites more frequently met with than in the army and navy of the United States.

Joseph T. Gaskin is only a signal boy on board the Iowa, but had it not been for his unremitting attention to his duties, his keen sight and reflective mind Cervera's fleet might have escaped uninjured from the harbor of Santiago.

Young Gaskin was on duty on his ship on the morning of July 3 and was watching the entrance to the harbor keenly. He was more than usually alert, as he had reported the night before that he had seen three distinct lines of smoke inside the harbor to the left, and he believed Cervera's ships were getting up steam, and, as he puts it, "were going to make a break in the night."



JOSEPH T. GASKIN.

He saw at 9 o'clock and reported the fact that the lines of smoke before noted had moved toward the entrance. Fifteen minutes later he reported the smoke moving more rapidly, and of his own accord prepared the signal numbers 2-5-0, meaning "The enemy's ships escaping," and made them ready for hoisting. At half past 9 o'clock he saw the first emerging warship, and reported the fact to the navigator, who ordered him to hoist the emergency signal. He did so, and the navigator said:

"Sound the alarm, bugler! Sound general quarters!"

Then the battle was on.

The hero of this incident has his home in Newark, N. J., where he was educated. He enlisted in the navy two years ago as an apprentice, and has an elder brother on the Portsmouth.

THEY RULE HAVANA.

THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR PECULIAR WAYS.

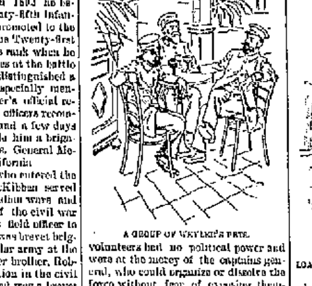
They Are Known as Weyler's Pets and For Many Years Have Exerted a Powerful Influence In the Capital of Cuba. Some of Their Pleasantries.

It is generally supposed that the Spanish volunteers in Cuba are the most loyal supporters of Spanish authority in the island of Cuba. That their loyalty is not disinterested any person familiar with the history of the force can never doubt for a moment. They do not even regard the regular Spanish troops with favor, only in so far as these further their own selfish ends and contribute to their personal aggrandizement, and they have frequently resisted the supreme Spanish authority in the island when his policy was not in accordance with their wishes.

Knowing all this, it will not surprise any one to hear that General Blanco, the Spanish captain general of Cuba, had a narrow escape from death recently at the hands of a member of the volunteer force. General Blanco cannot be credited with leniency in dealing with the insurrectionists, but harsh as his treatment of them has been, it was not sufficiently so to suit the volunteers. They have been known in this country as "Weyler's pets." His regime of blood was in their estimation an ideal administration, and they long for him, or one equally tyrannical and cruel, again at the head of affairs.

The reported attempt to assassinate General Blanco and a threatened massacre of the Cubans by the volunteers call attention to this peculiar body, of whom so much is heard, but so little known. Many people, on reading of the threat of the volunteers, would suppose that it was aimed at the reconcentrados. A better knowledge of the volunteers will indicate that their wrath is more likely to be directed against the Cuban born autonomists. These have been loyal to the Spanish government, but are suspected of not being strongly opposed to the formation of a republic, in which they would wield a strong influence. It is also evident that the autonomists would benefit greatly if the island were captured and retained by the United States, and they are suspected of being more than willing to see such a course taken.

The volunteer force as it is now is not a very old institution. The original volunteers had no political power and were at the mercy of the captains general, who could organize or dissolve the force without fear of exposing themselves to trouble of any kind. But circumstances changed and the volunteers became the real masters of Cuba. The first step in this direction was taken by Captain General Roncali, who, in August, 1849, asked the Madrid government for authority "to arm 30,000 peninsular volunteers, peninsulars only, because," he explained, "I have not enough confidence in the natives of this island to trust them with arms." Roncali's petition was granted, and since then the volunteers have received such accessions of power that they practically dictate the policy of the home government in Cuba. They have compelled the recall of many governors.



A GROUP OF WEYLER'S PETS.

In order to encourage Spaniards to go to Cuba and to keep them loyal special privileges were given them. A volunteer is relieved of all other military duty and is only liable for service in his own city. If he is arrested on any charge, grave or trifling, he is not sent to the ordinary prison, but is turned over to the military authorities, his own friends. Almost every Spaniard is a volunteer, and all the judges are Spaniards and volunteers. So the volunteer is tried before one of his brothers in arms. If the case be one between a Cuban and a volunteer, the volunteer always wins.

During the war the volunteers have been allowed to go out into the country and "find" all the cattle and other property which was necessarily left behind by the reconcentrados when they were driven into the cities. The volunteers are made up of the dock laborers, teamsters, clerks, small retailers and those who live by their wits. The officers are wealthy Spaniards, as it costs money to be an officer. The volunteers receive no pay, and the expense of maintaining the organization is met by contributions of the officers.

The volunteers have often refused to obey orders from Madrid. They perpetrated the massacres in the Teatro de Villanueva and El Louvre in 1870. They rebelled against Captain General Dulce and shipped him to Spain because he was too lenient with the insurgents. They compelled Captain General Prendergast to expel from Cuba Autonomist Deputy Portuondo, a colonel in the Spanish regular army, because he was a native Cuban, and they rebelled in 1891 and compelled the exile of Cepraro because he endeavored to establish autonomy.

C. J. BOWDEN.

Another Matter.

Many persons oppose a spelling reform, so called, on the ground that a simplified orthography would deprive the language of its richness by destroying the evidence of the derivation of words and making the words themselves look cheap and undignified, so to speak, when printed. They are not without examples that seem to bear them out in their contention:

Jones—What a magnificent actor Salvini was, and how his name somehow seemed to fit him!

Mrs. Jones—Yes, but wouldn't it be an up hill job for a woman to try to become famous with such a name as Sal Veeny!—Youth's Companion.

SENT BACK TO SPAIN.

HOW UNCLE SAM SOLVES ONE OF THE PROBLEMS OF VICTORY.

The Returning of Toral's Surrendered Army Establishes a Unique Precedent. Why the Transported Soldiers Will Not Go Back to Cuba to Fight Again.

One of the unexpected problems of victory which have confronted Uncle Sam and one which he has met and solved with the usual Yankee promptness has been the disposal of his numerous prisoners of war.

When hostilities with Spain were begun, probably very few Americans reckoned on this phase of the business. It was known, of course, that there were a great number of Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and every loyal citizen was confident that sooner or later they would cease to fight for Spain. What was to become of them was lost sight of. Perhaps the average American imagined that every Spaniard in sight was to be obliterated in battle, wiped out, destroyed.

But the Spaniard does not fight that way, as we have recently learned. He has a wholesome distaste for becoming deceased. To avoid this he surrenders and becomes instead of a dead hero a living prisoner with a healthy appetite. As such the responsibility is at once transferred to the victor. Just what would have happened to American troops had they been captured in large numbers by the Spanish we do not know. Perhaps it is better not to speculate. But Uncle Sam has a big heart as well as a strong right arm, and he is bound to be humane, even in warfare, whenever possible. So it became necessary to adopt some policy with reference to captured prisoners.

The surrender of such a great body of troops as that commanded by General Toral and under the existing conditions furnishes an incident without a parallel in warfare. Consequently there was no precedent to follow as to their disposal. But Uncle Sam has a way of making his own precedents, or rather of doing without them altogether. He figured up even before the surrender that it would cost him a big sum to keep the conquered army in the manner that his conscience demanded that he should keep them. So with much promptness and originality he decided that he would ship them back to Spain.



LOADING SICK SPANISH PRISONERS ON TRANSPORTS.

That this was a unique proceeding did not prevent him from speedily taking steps to carry it out, so within a few days after the surrender of Santiago the contract had been let and preparations for transporting the conquered army were well under way. This is going to cost him something like $300,000, but it will only add another item to the formidable indemnity account which Spain must settle as soon as she concludes to quit fighting.

The specifications of the invitation for the bids called for the transportation of 1,000 officers and 24,000 enlisted men, to be transported from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz, Spain, or any other Spanish port that might be designated. Cabin accommodations were to be furnished for the officers, and third class passage or steerage for the enlisted men. The men were to be provided with suitable galley accommodations and the United States requirements as to space per man and ventilation to be strictly conformed to. The United States was to deliver the troops on board the vessels at Santiago.

The government requires that the subsistence supplies furnished shall be equal to garrison rations.

One of the humors of the situation is that it was a Spanish steamship company to which the contract was awarded. The Compania Trasatlantica Espanola, whose bid was accepted, will receive for every officer taken back to Spain $60 and for every private $30.

Aside from the economy of the scheme, Uncle Sam figures that the distributing of some 25,000 conquered soldiers throughout Spain will have a salutary moral effect on the country of our enemy. The returned prisoners are bound to take back with them a revised idea of the fighting strength of the United States, and this is sure to be disseminated. It is quite likely that this will do much to dissipate the dense ignorance concerning the "Yankee pigs" which now exists throughout Spain.

Several conditions assure us that the returned soldiers will not come back. In the first place, Spain has no fleet strong enough to convoy transports. In the second place, the prisoners would forfeit their right to be treated as prisoners of war if again captured bearing arms against the United States. Lastly, the one experience in Cuba is enough for the average Spaniard, and most of them would rather die peaceably at home than to be sent back to be killed or starved. So when they go they go for good.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

We Are Coming to It.

"And what is that?" asked the uninitiated one. "Is it a picture of the man who did the wonderful thing?"

"Not at all," answered the initiated one. "It is a picture of the reporter who wrote up the wonderful thing that the man did."—Chicago Post.

FIGHTING CHAPLAINS

SOME HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES BRAVE AS WELL AS GOOD.

How the Chaplain of the Seventy-first Found His Duty Along the Firing Lines. Another Chaplain Who Used a Rifle and Was Wounded.

Up from Cuba come thrilling stories about some of the fighting chaplains of the volunteer army. Some of the best of them are told about Rev. George R. Van de Water, chaplain of the famous Seventy-first New York regiment. Said one of the wounded soldiers of that command, a private who is now recovering from bullet wounds in a New York hospital:

"There were a good many of us who didn't think that chaplains were of much use in battle before we found out what soldiering meant, but now there isn't a man of us who is left alive who doesn't wonder what we would have done without him. If there is any credit coming to the Seventy-first, there isn't a man in it who will not share more than half of it with our chaplain, who shared all the bad and showed us that he was as brave as any of us and better than the best of us."

These are the words of one who knows the men well and has seen him in the field. Chaplain Van de Water is the pastor of a New York church and has been connected with the Seventy-first regiment for several years. When the regiment was mustered in, someone said to him, "If your regiment is sent to the front, I don't suppose you'll go."

Then there was an angry parson. "Oh, you don't, don't you? Well, you wait and see. I'll tell you now, though, that wherever my regiment goes I go." And he has. When the Seventy-first went to Camp Black, he was along and soon made himself a favorite not only with his own men, but with those of other regiments. At Lakeland it was the same.

Chaplain Van de Water was all through the battle of San Juan Hill, where so many of his boys fell. He was not behind the firing lines either, but right up in front. He was out there not because it was required of him, but because he believed there was where his duty lay.

Just what the duties of an army chaplain comprise depend upon the chaplain. In a general way it is understood that during a battle he shall lend a hand toward helping the wounded. This can be done either in the field hospital or at the front. Chaplain Van de Water chose to do his work at the front. A fine mark he made for the Mauser missiles, for he is tall and stout. No doubt he was selected as a target dozens of times during that fight by the Spaniards in the trenches. Perhaps that is why he escaped unhurt. His men say that he seemed to be all along the line, now searching in the tall grass for wounded, now standing along the lines cheering the soldiers and urging them to fight like heroes and prepare to die like Christians.



CHAPLAIN VAN DE WATER IN THE FIELD.

Lieutenant Trail, who has come home honored and bandaged, says of him: "By long odds the most impressive service was the one that our chaplain conducted the Sunday evening before the big fight. He tried to hold a meeting in the afternoon, but the men were too busy with their preparations for battle, and so he only said a few words to them and told them to go ahead and get things in shape and that he would conduct services in the evening.

"He did so in a big engine house at Siboney. He urged us to bravery and filled us full of hope. He begged each individual to do his best for his country. That was the kind of religion he gave us. The whole service hardly kept us 20 minutes, but every man went away cheered.

"That wasn't all. From the time we landed in Cuba our chaplain gave his whole time to visiting the soldiers. He went from place to place and would begin to talk to one man, when soon a knot would gather around him, and then he got in his strong work. He didn't talk sentimental religion, but laughed and joked with the men, taking care to inspire them with hope, patience, patriotism and bravery. Then he looked out most carefully for those who were ill, cheering them and doing what he could to make them comfortable."

Along with Chaplain Van de Water will be remembered another fighting parson who has shown that he is made of heroic stuff. This is Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Newark, N. J., and chaplain of the Ninth U. S. Infantry. Chaplain Galloupe was sunstruck on June 29 while carrying food and water to the wounded and aiding them in other ways. He was ordered to the hospital at Siboney, but two days later, hearing of the fighting at the front and feeling that it was his duty to be there, he struck out on an eight mile walk, never halting until he reached the firing line. Then he seized a rifle from a wounded soldier, ripped the Red Cross badge from his arm and for fully an hour pumped lead at the Spaniards with righteous zeal and, so it is said, with surprising accuracy.

This was early in the morning. All day the chaplain assisted the doctors with the wounded. That afternoon when he had moved back about half a mile beyond the firing to rest a bit, for he was still suffering from the effects of sunstroke, he was injured by the explosion of a shell. This did not keep him from taking the eight mile tramp back, and all along the way he gave what assistance he could to the 700 or 800 men, wounded, who were dragging their suffering selves over that terrible road to the hospital at Siboney.

FRANCIS B. TALBERT.

A Strange Case.

Bigler—I never was so surprised in my life as when I got a chance, the other day, to look over the pay roll down at our place.

Hampton—What was there surprising about it?

Bigler—I found that Jenkins actually gets as large a salary as he has been claiming he got.—Cleveland Leader.

Fashion.

"No," said the fashionable milliner sadly as she handed back the sample bonnet which the traveler had been pushing, "it's very pretty and expensive and chic and all that, but it'll never do for my customers."

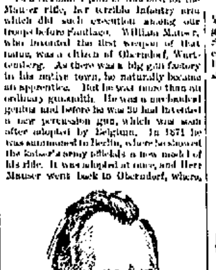
"Why, how's that?"

"It's too sensible a shape. They'll never go mad over it."—Judy.

HE MAKES MAUSERS.

Something About the Man Who Sells Spain Her Terrible Rifles.

To a German Spain is indebted for the Mauser rifle, her terrible infantry arm which did such execution among our troops before Santiago. William Mauser, who invented the first weapon of that name, was a citizen of Oberndorf, Wurtemberg. As there was a big gun factory in his native town, he naturally became an apprentice. But he was more than an ordinary gunsmith. He was a mechanical genius and before he was 30 had invented a new percussion gun, which was soon after adopted by Belgium. In 1871 he was summoned to Berlin, where he showed the kaiser's army officials a new model of his rifle. It was adopted at once, and Herr Mauser went back to Oberndorf, where, with his brother Paul, he built a factory for the manufacture of rifles. Later another inventor made improvements on the original Mauser, so that the rifles used today by the German army are called Mannlicher Mausers.



HERR F. MAUSER.

William Mauser died in 1882, and since then the business of making Mauser rifles has been conducted by his son, Herr F. Mauser. The latter is also an inventor and has made many improvements in the arm, having adapted it for the use of smokeless powder cartridges and otherwise kept pace with the advance in small arm making.

It was Herr F. Mauser who introduced his rifles to Spain as well as to Argentina, Sweden and Turkey. He is described by Mr. Benjamin Folsom of Buffalo, who furnished the photograph from which the accompanying picture was drawn, as a remarkably unassuming gentleman.

"I met him first," says Mr. Folsom, "at a dinner party in the home of a mutual friend whom I visited in England. He is a German and speaks very little English, but we got along capitally after I told him I could cripple the German language as effectively as a Mauser bullet could disable men.

"Herr Mauser appeared at an official reception a few nights later, and I was dazzled with the wealth and number of decorations which covered the whole of his breast from shoulder to shoulder. In reply to my observation to our friend that Herr Mauser was the most profusely decorated man I had seen outside of royalty, I was informed that this was but a sample and that he had a trunkful of decorations, the gifts of every living sovereign."

A FREAKISH CAREER.

Miss Schley, Cousin of the Commodore, Is a Restless Young Woman.

Miss Jessie Schley, the Milwaukee young woman who has gained notoriety by attempting to personally negotiate peace with the queen regent of Spain, is a sentimental enthusiast who has attracted attention to herself before, but who has never succeeded previously on so large a scale. Miss Schley is the daughter of Mr. Charles Schley, a successful and well balanced business man. Mr. Schley is a cousin of the famous commodore. So Miss Jessie is a second cousin to the man who smashed Cervera's fleet.

Miss Schley was born in Richmond, and there she went for her education after her parents removed to Milwaukee. When she left school, highly accomplished and endowed with wealth, society welcomed her with warmth. She soon gave evidence of attributes of an order superior to those of her associates, and her aspirations finding nothing congenial in the glitter and froth of society, she abandoned it and went to live in Milwaukee with her parents, where she said she would make her life one of usefulness. Not long afterward she took the novice's veil in a Roman Catholic convent. Her health was not good enough, and the two years of her novitiate convinced her that a nun's career was not her vocation, and she re-entered the world.



MISS JESSIE SCHLEY.

Her next move was to open two schools for poor children, and she maintained them at her own expense. Later, under authority from Archbishop Ireland, she opened a home for friendless girls in St. Paul and founded a sisterhood, of which she became the mother superior.

About this time Miss Schley began to feel the promptings of art, and feeling sure that she had talent she went to Europe, studying at Paris and Rome.

Miss Schley's father and her sisters, of whom there are three, are very much distressed at her course in becoming the friend and counselor of deposed royalty. Like the distinguished hero of Santiago, they are ardent patriots, and they feel that her recent outbreak cannot but be extremely distasteful to the commodore.

"I laughed when I heard from Jim Dawson today."

"What was the joke?"

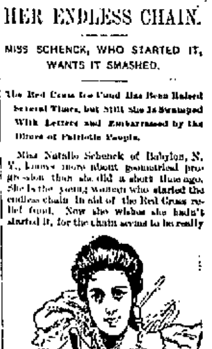
"Why, Jim used to kick furiously because he had to tote his wife's house plants from one room to another, and now he has to carry 32 pounds of accouterments six hours at a stretch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HER ENDLESS CHAIN.

MISS SCHENCK, WHO STARTED IT, WANTS IT SMASHED.

The Red Cross Ice Fund Has Been Raised Several Times, but Still She Is Swamped With Letters and Embarrassed by the Dimes of Patriotic People.

Miss Natalie Schenck of Babylon, N. Y., knows more about geometrical progression than she did a short time ago. She is the young woman who started the endless chain in aid of the Red Cross relief fund. Now she wishes she hadn't started it, for the chain seems to be really endless. It has connected Babylon, hitherto a very obscure little seaside village, with every part of this great country. Miss Schenck wants to break the chain now—has wanted to for more than a fortnight, in fact—but in spite of the fact that her desire has been widely advertised it still seems to be intact.



MISS NATALIE SCHENCK, WHO STARTED THE CHAIN.

Endless chains are not new. They are prohibited by law in England, where they have been used by swindlers. They have been started in this country before, but never did one grow to such proportions as the one started by Miss Schenck. You probably know the method of starting one. You write to four friends—we will say four—asking them to contribute a dime to a certain object and send a duplicate of your letter to four of their friends.

The object for which Miss Schenck asked dimes was to enable the National Red Cross society to supply one of the ambulance ships with an ice plant. There were charity, patriotism and a lot of other fine sentiments connected with the idea, and that is why so many people took hold and helped extend the chain.

Miss Schenck is a distant relative of August Belmont, the prominent New York banker. In the summer she and her mother live with Mrs. Schenck's brother, Matthew Morgan, also a retired banker, who has a summer home at Babylon, N. Y. It was at Mr. Morgan's house that Miss Schenck conceived the idea of the chain. She wrote letters to four of her friends, requesting each to send her 10 cents and also write to four of their friends with the same request. When the series reached 100 she thought she would have enough.

But it was in placing the limit upon her chain that Miss Schenck made her great mistake. Had she stopped but a moment to figure she would have discovered that if her chain ran through only 20 series the number of letters due her would increase alarmingly. Her first letter would yield four in return. The second series would bring 16, the third 64, the fourth 256, the fifth 1,024, the sixth 4,096 and so on.

Within ten days after sending out her initial letter Miss Schenck began to receive letters by the thousands. The little postoffice at Babylon was fairly swamped with them. So was the retired banker's household.

Mr. Morgan is quick at figures and accustomed to handling great sums of money. He instantly cleared his summer home for action. He changed his comfortable library into a temporary postoffice and hired two delivery wagons to cart the letters home twice a day. No longer were the number of pieces counted. They were estimated by the barrel.

But soon Miss Schenck's mail outgrew the home force, and again Mr. Morgan's business ability came to the rescue. He went to New York and made arrangements with a responsible publishing firm to take charge of the letters under his niece's general supervision. The publishing firm were willing to do it for the sake of the addresses, which they will sell to business houses that send out advertising matter and pamphlets. So the people who helped swell Miss Schenck's mail will find their own increased in due time.

From the library the business of opening the letters was transferred to Mr. Morgan's big barn, where a number of girls hired for the purpose sit all day ripping open envelopes, sorting out dimes, checks, postal notes and money orders and stacking the opened letters in heaps. At last accounts the contributions had run up as high as $1,500 a day. One check for $75 and another for $50 were in the lot. At the end of each day's work the money, neatly rolled into cylinders and sorted into piles, is deposited in the bank, and from time to time a check is sent to the National Red Cross society.



OPENING THE LETTERS.

Of course more than enough for the original purpose was received long ago, but the balance is religiously turned over and will be put to good use by the Red Cross society. Miss Schenck, however, having accomplished her object, would like to be relieved of further responsibility.

ALICE H. TERRY.

Uncommon Experience.

A—I had a great surprise last evening.

B—How was that?

A—My wife introduced me to a man from Newtown who never was one of her old admirers.—Boston Traveler.

Charitable.

"I am told," said Mr. Torkins, "that the Spanish have a most fluent and picturesque gift for profanity."

"Well," said his wife, "it isn't so bad as it might be. Everybody knows that anything said in Spanish isn't really meant."—Washington Star.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 7.

Text of the Lesson, II Kings ii, 6-15. Memory Verses, 11-15—Golden Text, Luke xi, 13—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

6. "And Elijah said unto him, Tarry, I pray thee, here, for the Lord hath sent me to Jordan. And he said, As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee. And they two went on." The man who had wanted to die was not going to die, but was going to be taken by a whirlwind up to heaven (verse 1). He had said to Elisha both at Gilgal and at Bethel, "Tarry here, I pray thee," but in each case Elisha had with the same words refused to leave him. They make us think of the words of Ruth to Naomi and of Ittai to David, in Ruth i, 16, 17, and II Sam. xv, 21, and of the advice of Barnabas to the believers at Antioch, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord (Acts xi, 23). Our eternal safety depends upon the faithfulness of the Lord Jesus and His cleaving unto us, as it is written in Gen. ii, 24—the man shall cleave unto his wife—and in Eph. v, 31, 32, Paul says he speaks concerning Christ and the church. As to His faithfulness see such passages as I Cor. i, 9; x, 13; I Thess. v, 23, 24.

7. "And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went and stood to view afar off, and they two stood by Jordan." Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho and Jordan are suggestive of stages in Christian experience, but there is no place where we should ever be content to stop. We must ever be going and growing (II Sam. v, 10, margin). Gilgal suggests salvation, the reproach rolled away and the passover kept (Joshua v, 9, 10); Bethel reminds us of visions of glory (Gen. xxviii, 10); Jericho had a pleasant situation (verse 19), but in none of these may we rest as a matter of attainment.

8. "And Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither, so that they two went over on dry ground." Thus for these two men God did what He had done before for millions when He took the whole nation across this river on dry land. Jordan cannot be suggestive of literal death, nor Canaan of heaven, for when Israel crossed Jordan into Canaan it was to encounter many enemies and do much fighting. Jordan, which means river of judgment, seems rather suggestive of that judgment of self which henceforth practices constant denial of self that the life of Jesus may be made manifest in our mortal flesh.

9. "And it came to pass when they were gone over that Elijah said unto Elisha, Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken away from thee. And Elisha said, I pray thee let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." The greatest thing for a redeemed soul is to be filled with the spirit of God for His service; dead with Christ, risen with Christ, one with Him for whatever He may please of service, if only we can be a comfort to Him, a vessel meet for His use.

10. "And he said, Thou hast asked a hard thing. Nevertheless if thou see me when I am taken from thee it shall be so unto thee, but if not it shall not be so." To be filled with the Spirit means readiness for whatsoever God may appoint that He may be glorified. According to the story of the Acts of the Apostles, it might mean such service as was endured or rendered by any of the apostles or deacons; it might mean serving tables or preaching the gospel, winning souls or enduring imprisonment, scourging or death; it might mean to be used in a great revival or sent to a desert place to reach one person. To be filled with the Spirit means grace to say under all circumstances, "My Jesus, as Thou wilt," or, "Yes, my Father, this is so, because thus Thou hast found it good" (Math. xi, 26).

11. "And it came to pass as they still went on and talked that behold there appeared a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder, and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven." They still went on. This suggests the only thing for the believer day by day thus: he still goes on growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour (II Pet. iii, 18).

12. "And Elisha saw it, and he cried, My father, my father! The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof! And he saw him no more, and he took hold of his own clothes and rent them in two pieces." Not for a moment did he take his eyes off him, and he was rewarded by seeing him taken. The one great difficulty with believers is that we allow so many things to take our eyes off the Lord, yet we know that our instructions are to run with patience, looking unto Jesus, and to consider Him lest we be weary (Heb. xii, 2, 3). There is no other way of rest. Although Elisha saw him no more for the present, he knew better than to imagine that he was on any of the mountains round about (verses 16, 17). He knew that he was as really in heaven.

13. "He took up also the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and went back and stood by the bank of Jordan." We are instructed to put on the Lord Jesus and make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof (Rom. xiii, 14), to put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness (Eph. iv, 24). We who receive the Lord Jesus and are saved by Him and delight to say Elijah (my God is Jehovah) should take equal delight in saying Elisha (my God is Saviour), and in making it manifest that He does save us from ourselves and from all self pleasing or self seeking. "Not I, but Christ," in all our daily life.

14. "And he took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him and smote the waters and said, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither, and Elisha went over." Thus the Lord did for one person what He had done for two and what He had done for millions, even for all Israel. Let us learn to cry with Asa, "Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power! Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude" (II Chron. xiv, 11).

15. "And when the sons of the prophets, which were to view at Jericho, saw him, they said, The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. And they came to meet him and bowed themselves to the ground before him." When the rulers saw the boldness of Peter and John and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marveled, and they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus (Acts iv, 13). When the Spirit of Christ has such complete possession of us that those who know us best see Him and not us, then God will be glorified in us as He was in Paul (Gal. i, 24). It will largely depend upon the sincerity and earnestness of our desire in this matter, according to II Chron. xvi, 9; Jer. xxix, 13.

Antarctic Bergs.

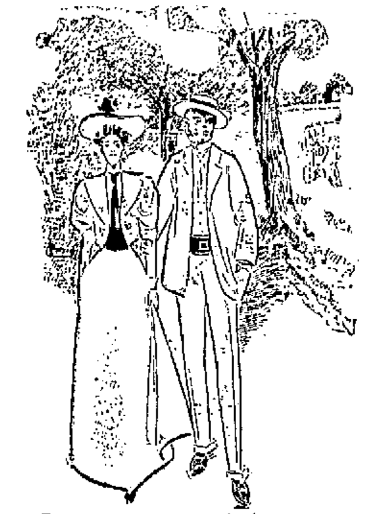
The first antarctic ice passed in several years by vessels bound to the United States is reported by Capt. Paude of the Norwegian ship Prince Edward, which arrived at this port recently from Carrizal, Chile, with manganese ore. Between Cape Horn and the Falkland islands the bergs appeared in the distance like mountain peaks and for a time it was thought that land was near. The error was not discovered until the huge masses began to roll with the sea, showing that they were ice which had broken away from some far distant and perhaps unknown shore. The antarctic ice is different from the arctic drift, being harder and of a deeper blue in color. It is slower in melting. Both bergs seen by Capt. Paude were in the direct path of vessels rounding Cape Horn.—Philadelphia Record.

WRONG WAY.



Preacher—Young man, I saw you coming out of yonder saloon. Didn't you know you were going the wrong way.
Souker—I was satisfied to stay, but they threw me out.

KENTUCKY ART.



He—He is a dealer in drawing materials.
She—Paints?
He—No. Corkscrews.

SUCCESS ASSURED.



Wunlto Stans—Boothuit is going to play Othello on the road next season, and he has introduced a bit of stage realism in the last act that is to make a big hit.
Hammum—Indeed! What is it?
Wunlto Stans—Well, in the scene where he smothers Desdemona, he used a rubber pillow which he inflates every night in full view of the audience. The expression of his face while pumping up the pillow is said to be something wonderful.

EASY.



"There is always a way out of a scrape."
"What's that?"
"Letting your whiskers grow."

BAIQUIRI'S FUTURE.

PLACE WHERE SHAFTER LANDED MAY BECOME A MINING CENTER.

Hills Around Santiago Rich In Iron and Copper—Some Troubles of American Capitalists Who Tried to Develop Mines Under Spanish Rule.

The little town of Baiquiri, where Shafter's army was landed on the southeastern shore of Cuba, has a promising future before it. Baiquiri will continue to be heard from for many years to come. It is entirely possible that the martial and naval activity now going on around the sleepy little fishing village may be succeeded by a commercial and maritime hubbub that will be far more permanent.

Just before war was declared Baiquiri was one of the few places on the big island which had been roused by the push and



TOWN OF BAIQUIRI.

hustle of American industry. The place itself is a straggling collection of houses scattered along the base of the Sugar Loaf mountain, which shoulders itself abruptly out of the water just at this point. Along the shore in either direction as far as you can see are other mountains of the same range. They look much like the Green mountains of Vermont, being of about the same height. They are verdure clad, too, even to the very highest peaks.

It is these mountains, over which our troops have marched and fought, that will make the fame and fortune of Baiquiri in years to come. They are mighty valuable property, these mountains. Instead of being built up of granite and trap rock, as are the mountains of Vermont, they are mountains of ore. Iron, copper and other metals enter into their composition in large quantities.

Several years ago these rich deposits were discovered by Americans, and a wealthy syndicate was organized to work them. Costly concessions were purchased from the Spanish government, an extensive pier and ore pockets were built, and several narrow gauge railroad tracks were planted up the steep sides of the mountains and carried back into the hill ranges for a dozen miles or more. Baiquiri was made the terminus of all these spurs, and on to the big railroad pier the ore was hauled.

During the last 2¼ years 150 ocean steamers have been loaded with iron ore at Baiquiri bay. With the exception of about 50,000 tons which went to Europe, all of the ore came to the United States. A very large number of American iron works which received their supplies via Baltimore and Philadelphia were dependent on these mines for their supply of iron ore.

While the Americans worked the mines the Spanish worked the Americans. Every sort of extortion which could be invented—and the Spanish are experts at this kind of business—has been practiced on the Yankee capitalists, but in spite of all this bleeding the ores were found to be so rich that the syndicate has operated with great financial success.

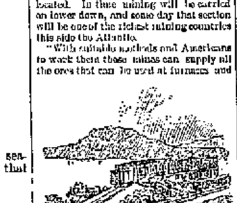
Said one of the American capitalists who has large holdings in the vicinity of Santiago and Baiquiri: "The entire part of Cuba is very mountainous. The hills rise direct from the water and tower one above the other back toward the center of the island. They are full of mineral. Iron is not the only wealth, but there are manganese mines, and copper is very plentiful. At Cobre, some 15 miles northwest from Santiago, on the western side of the bay where Cervera was hidden, is an old copper mine owned by the English. The ores run about 60 per cent iron.

"There is no underground mining. The ore rises hundreds of feet into the air and continues for miles. At the Spanish-American properties it comes to the surface in the bed of the Baiquiri river four miles from the mouth.

"There are millions and millions of tons of this high grade ore in that single deposit. The Juragua and Sigua companies have millions more, and the entire country in that section is impregnated with iron. Much of the iron ore is rich enough in manganese to be valuable for that.

"The ground is covered with undergrowth of the dense character peculiar to the tropics, cactus abounds and is a serious difficulty, and the soil is scarce. So steep are the mountains that for several miles the narrow gauge railroad of the Juragua company is a series of switchbacks, rising one above the other in terraces, at the top of which the mines are located. In time mining will be carried on lower down, and some day that section will be one of the richest mining countries this side the Atlantic.

"With suitable methods and Americans to work them these mines can supply all the ores that can be used at furnaces and



RAILROAD PIER AT BAIQUIRI.

steel plants along the eastern coast of the United States. England also will find there the ores that it now mines in Spain and Sweden. The Spanish ores are giving out, and those of Sweden are expensive. With reasonable ocean freights these ores would drive any Spanish or Swedish ores from the European market."

Thus Spain will not only lose the riches of Cuba, but she will find the very resources of the land she abused and neglected turned against her. It is not improbable that iron from Cuba may some day be used to build American warships.

ALFRED H. ROWLEY.

Why He Knew It.

A certain English theatrical manager, though in other respects a thorough business man, could neither read nor write, but kept a private secretary, who had strict injunctions not to betray the secret. One day the manager was dining at the hotel when a gold watch was raffled for. Each of the guests staked 2 shillings, wrote his name on a scrap of paper and threw it into a hat. Our manager, when his turn came to sign his name, pretended to write, rolled up the blank piece of paper and threw it into the hat along with the rest. As chance would have it, this very paper was drawn. Great was the astonishment when it was found to be blank. But B——, the low comedian, who was present, asked to have it shown to him, and when he had examined it carefully, he gravely exclaimed: "That is our manager's handwriting. I should know it among a thousand!"—Nuggets.

Missed After All.

The Spanish gunner got himself within the barn, shut the door and bolted it.

Putting his rifle to his shoulder, he took careful aim, and, shutting his eyes, fired.

"Ha," said he, "who sai I could not hit the side of a barn?"

But when he went to look for the mark of the bullet he found that he had fired through a knot hole.

"Caramba!" he muttered.—Indianapolis Journal.

UNCLE SAM'S MULES.

THEY FORM AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF HIS ARMY IN CUBA.

Some Virtues and Foibles of These "Long Eared Nightingales"—Horses May Be Left Behind, but Mules Are Indispensable to a Moving Army.

Without the army mule the invasion of Cuba might have been a dismal failure. In force he comprises one of the most important features of our army. When the war broke out, Uncle Sam owned but a few paltry hundred of these "long eared nightingales." Today he possesses between 15,000 and 16,000, and they are worth something like $1,500,000.

Owing to the lack of transports, it was decided to send the first division of the invading army to Cuba without horses. Colonel Roosevelt is reported to have "said things" when he found his rough riders dismounted, but nothing that he could do changed the situation. Even brigadier generals had to go along unmounted. But the mules were not left behind. The 'tween decks of several transports were filled with them, for without the mules the army could not have advanced, because wherever the soldiers go the commissary stores, the ammunition wagons and the field guns must go too. And how would they have been moved without the mules?

As soon as the soldiers were landed at Baiquiri the mules were sent ashore. The method adopted was a novel one. As there was no wharf at which the transports could land, the steamers anchored a short distance offshore. Then the gangway ports were opened and the mules pushed into the sea. Long ropes attached to their halters were thrown to soldiers in boats, and thus the mules were towed ashore. Only two or three out of several thousand were drowned.

Each mule is branded with the letters "U. S." on the left shoulder. Each mule is given a number, and when in line he must stand in the place designated by that number. The number is branded in the bottom of the left fore hoof. Each morning and evening a long strip of canvas is spread on the ground and shelled corn or oats are placed on the canvas in the rations for the mule train. The trained mule must know his exact place in line before the canvas without any help from the men. Then when the men start to place the saddles and packs on the mules the animals are supposed to stand stock still until ready for the march.

In the army service the pack mules are divided into trains, each train having 50 animals. With each train are one boss packer, one cargadore and 11 packers, making 13 men in all. One train, therefore, has 50 pack mules. One cook and one blacksmith look after each train. The boss packer superintends the packing in general. The cargadore looks after the physical condition of the animals and adjusts and equalizes the loads they are to



LANDING MULES FOR SHAFTER'S ARMY.

carry. He washes the sore backs with castile soap and hot water and adjusts the saddle so that a sore back will cause as little pain as possible. The blacksmith examines the hoofs of the mules and sees that they are kept in good condition.

Contrary to general belief, an army mule receives much better treatment than most mules owned by civilians. The army mule is looked after almost as carefully as are the men.

When hauling army wagons, mules are used in teams of six, and to drive a six mule team is an art in which few men ever become expert. The driver rides the "near" pole mule and guides the entire six by means of a single leather rein, called the "jerk line." This connects with the "near" side of the mules' bridles, so that he pulls steadily on it to guide the team to the left. When he wants it to go to the right, he jerks the line. That makes the "near" mules push against the "off" ones, and they consequently turn the other way.

This sounds simple enough, but in reality the skill required can come only from long practice. The mules are well aware when there is a novice at the "jerk line" and will do as they please, especially when the long lash used by drivers of the six mule team does not reach its destination with the deadly aim of the old hand.

The whip is, in fact, about as important as the "jerk line." There are times in the mule's life when his latent obstinacy comes to the surface, and a hundred "jerk lines" would be of no effect. The stinging lash then comes into play. It is long, round, pliable and thick, made for business and used for it.

Even in its perfection mule driving is an art in which something must be left to fate. One of the best army mule drivers on the plains always shut his eyes tight when he came to a dangerous pass and kept them shut till a safer trail was reached. He was considered the safest driver in the service.

When a campaign has reached that point where wagons, ambulances and all incumbrances must be abandoned, the mules are unharnessed from the carts and packs placed on their backs, an equal amount on either side of their steel-like spinal columns. It is wonderful how much a mule will carry in this way.

The driving of the pack mules is nearly always simplicity itself. A gray mare with a bell on its neck is led in front, and the mules follow. No explanation is given for this except that mules are fond of horses, and a gray one is more easily seen.

In speaking of what mules will and will not do, it is always safe to make reservations. For instance, pack mules may follow the bell mare peacefully and steadily for years, and then a day will come when they will all stampede and disappear in a cloud of dust. Drivers say that a mule will wait for 20 years, living virtuously, for a chance to kick them.

CHARLES WARNER.

Quite Homelike.

"I have tried to make M. le Americaine's apartments as homelike as possible," said the French landlord.

"Yes?" queried the American.

"Oui, monsieur. See, here ees ze cuspidor."—Philadelphia North American.

Professional Disgust.

Dr. Bolus—Excited, who wouldn't be excited? I'm the most unfortunate doctor in practice. Everything seemed to point to success. My first patient arrived—I prescribed, and, do all I could, I lost him.

Sympathetic Chum — Poor devil! What did you give him?

Dr. Bolus—I made an awful mistake. I gave him the wrong mixture, and—cured him right off.—Ally Sloper.

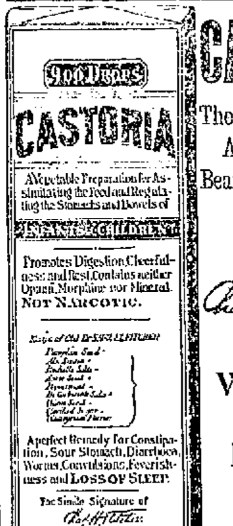
Twas Ever So.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry.

"I married my wife," said one after the others had all had their say, "because she was different from any woman I ever met."

"How was that?" chorused the others.

"She was the only woman I ever met who would have me," and there was a burst of applause.—Tit-Bits.



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THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

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CHECK NEEDED A STAMP.

The Bright Girl Had None, but Came Out Ahead of the Tax.

Scene—A down town bank.

"Will you cash that, please?"

"Certainly, but it requires a stamp."

"A what?"

"A stamp, a bank check stamp. Up here in the corner."

"Does it?"

"Yes."

"Well, why don't you put it on?"

"We are not the ones to put it on. The person who draws the check stamps it."

"What's it for?"

"It's a war tax."

"How funny! Does the government expect to carry on the war with my poor little 2 cents?"

"Yes, with yours and others."

"But I haven't any stamp. I've been out of town and didn't know about the law."

"It wasn't necessary to know it until you drew the check."

"How ridiculous! And you won't let me have my money until I put a stamp in the corner?"

"We are obliged to insist that the tax be paid."

"Supposing I give you 2 cents?"

"That will do."

"But I haven't 2 cents."

"Perhaps you could borrow it of somebody."

"Perhaps I could—of you."

"As a banker I couldn't countenance any such transaction."

"Dear, dear. How ridiculously serious it is. Here, I have a car ticket. You take it for 5 cents and give me 3 cents change. Will you?"

"Yes."

Then she went away with a bright smile. She had cleared a fraction of a cent by calling the value of the ticket 5 cents.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What It Amounts To.

ON SEA.

Lookout—I have the honor to report that two Spanish warships are approaching.

Sampson—Ensign Smith, take a yawl and eight men and destroy those vessels.

ON LAND.

Scout—General, I have the honor to report a Spanish force of about 18,000, rapidly approaching.

Shafter—Corporal Brown, take 20 men and disperse the enemy's force.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Truth to Him.



"You're a jealous fool!" she exclaimed.

He gritted his teeth savagely and gazed at his wife with bloodshot eyes.

"You're not true to me!" he hissed.

"I am so!" she insisted femininely.

"Prove it!" he muttered with a hoarse, rasping noise in his fevered throat.

"I have already," she replied contemptuously, "when I told you that you were a jealous fool."—Vim.

Worth While.

De Sappy—So you are going to be a man some day, are you, Tommy?

The Terror—Yes, sir. Wouldn't you like to be in my shoes?—New York Truth.

Wide Open.

Visitor—Are things wide open in New York nowadays?

Gothamite—Oh, yes—umbrellas principally.—New York Journal.

A Serious Dilemma.



He (to himself)—I'm quite at a loss what to do! If I praise her playing, she'll be sure to play something, and if I don't say a word then she certainly will play something else!—Fliegende Blatter.

To obtain admission as a member of the Giants' club in Berlin a man must be at least 6 feet in height.

Dog Saved the Child.

Train No. 20 on the Indianapolis & Vincennes, in charge of Conductor F. W. Russ, of Indianapolis, was tearing along toward Indianapolis the other evening fifty miles an hour. The train was loaded with passengers and was behind time. East of Edwardsport Engineer Dorsey saw on the track far ahead a dog that was jumping about and acting in a peculiar manner. The dog's actions looked suspicious and, as a measure of caution, Dorsey shut off the steam, so as to have his train under control. When the train reached a nearer point the dog stood and barked at it, and then, with a yelp, started for the woods. Then it was that Dorsey saw that there was something red between the rails, and he threw on the emergency brakes and opened the sand-box. The train came to a standstill within ten feet of a pretty flaxen-haired baby in a red frock. The child was about 2 years old and had been playing with the dog. The train crew ran forward and Baggageman Franklin picked up the child, which laughed and crowed and patted his face in glee. About 1,800 yards distant was a farmhouse, and toward it Franklin started with the baby, to meet a man running toward him like an insane person. It was the child's father, who had missed the baby just as the train stopped and supposed that the little one had been killed. How it got so far away from home and into such a dangerous place no one could understand.

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There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Dreier & Bro. who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

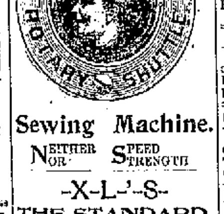
Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Drier & Bros.' Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

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Dr. Talmage Talks About Christ's Only Known Writing.

Forgiveness for the Erring, Condemnation for the Hypocrite—There Should Be but One Moral Standard—God in Nature.

In the following discourse, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage treats of a delicate subject in a heroic manner, and applies to modern society the rule laid down by Christ on a memorable occasion. The text is:

Jesus stooped down and with his finger wrote on the ground.—John viii. 6.

You must take your shoes off and put on the especial slippers provided at the door if you would enter the Mohammedan mosque, which stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar had thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built, because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temple to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together, and they would not equal that structure. It covered 19 acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar, and silver tables on which stood golden cups, and there were carvings exquisite, and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The buildings of this temple kept 10,000 workmen busy 46 years.

In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about him, when a wild disturbance took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who had committed a crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say: "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go, they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him.

Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded. He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting, and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins to write in the dust of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression, until He looked up and told them they might themselves begin the woman's assassination if the complainant who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate." Then He resumed writing with His finger in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over His shoulder to see what He had written, the scoundrels skulked away. Finally the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and plaintiffs, and when Christ has finished His strange chirography in the dust He looks up and finds the woman all alone.

The prisoner is the only one of the court room left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorney having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the prosecutors in this case? Are they all gone? Then I discharge you; go and sin no more." I have wondered what Christ wrote on the ground. For do you realize that is the only time that He ever wrote at all. I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the king of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest being the world ever saw, and the One who had more to say than anyone who ever lived, never writing a book or a chapter or a paragraph or a word on parchment. Nothing but the literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated it forever.

Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the 700,000 books of the Alexandrian library, which, by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar, were used as fuel to heat the 4,000 baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libraries of Edinburgh, the British museum, or Berlin, or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ. All that He ever wrote He wrote in dust; uncertain, shifting dust.

My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but, if with his fingers he would write in the dust he must bend clear over. Aye, he must get at least on one knee, or he can not write on the ground. Be not surprised that He stooped down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to monocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate His landing place. From Heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of Heaven to writing on the ground in the dust which the feet of the crowd had left in Herod's temple. If, in January, you have ever stepped out of a prince's conservatory that had Mexican cactus and magnolias in full bloom into the outside air, ten degrees below zero, you may get some idea of Christ's change of atmosphere from celestial to terrestial. How many heavens there are I know not, but there are at least three, for Paul was "caught up into the third Heaven."

Christ came down from the highest Heaven to the second Heaven, and down from second Heaven to first Heaven, down swifter than meteors ever fell, down amidst stellar splendors that himself eclipsed, down through clouds, through atmospheres, through appalling space, down to where there was no lower depth. From being waited on at the banquet of the skies, to the broiling of fish for His own breakfast, on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. From the homage of cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, to the paying of 62½ cents of tax to Cæsar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but He had to come down before, with His feet, He could touch it, and the whirlwind that arose above the billow was higher yet, but He had to come down before with His lip He could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that went before and self-abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, I can not say, for He knew all those languages. But He is still stooping down, and with His finger writing on the ground, in the winter in letters of crystal, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire on fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world, could we see Christ's caligraphy all over it. This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago, and then left to look out for itself. It is still under the Divine care. Christ never for a half second takes His hand off of it, or it would soon be a shipwrecked world, a defeated world, [illegible] abandoned world [illegible] there be [illegible] And Christ stands under the wintry skies and says, let there be snow flakes to enrich the earth; and under the clouds of spring and says, come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards; and in September, dips the branches in the vat of beautiful colors, and swings them into the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground.

If you could see His hand in all the passing seasons, how it would illumine the world! All verdure and foliage would be allegoric, and again we would hear Him say, as of old: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow;" and we would not hear in the whistle of a quail or the cawing of a raven or the roundelay of a brown-thrasher, without saying: "Behold the fowls of the air, they gather not in barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them;" and a Dominic hen of the barnyard could not cluck for her brood, but we would hear Christ saying, as of old: "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings;" and through the redolent hedges we would hear Christ saying: "I am the rose of Sharon;" we could not dip the seasoning from the salt-cellar without thinking of the Divine suggestion: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt hath lost its savor, it is fit for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

Let us wake from our stupidity and take the whole world as a parable. Then, if with gun and pack of hounds we start off before dawn, and see the morning coming down off the hills to meet us, we would cry out with the evangelist: "The day spring from on high hath visited us;" or caught in a snow storm, while struggling home, eyebrows and beard and apparel all covered with the whirling flakes, we would cry out with David: "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." In a picture gallery of Europe there is on the ceiling an exquisite fresco, but the people having to look straight up, it wearied and dizzied them and bent their necks almost beyond endurance; so a great looking-glass was put near the floor, and now visitors only need to look easily down into the mirror, and they see the fresco at their feet. And so, much of the high Heaven of God's truth is reflected in this world as in a mirror, and things that are above are copied by things that are around us.

What right have we to throw away one of God's Bibles—aye, the first Bible He ever gave the race? We talk about the Old Testament and the New Testament, but the oldest Testament contains the lessons of the natural world. Some people like the New Testament so well they discard the Old Testament. Shall we like the New Testament and the Old Testament so well as to depreciate the oldest; namely, that which was written before Moses was put afloat on the boat of leaves which was calked with asphaltum; or reject the Genesis that was written centuries before Adam lost a riband gained a wife? No, no! When Deity stoops down and writes on the ground, let us read it.

I would have no less appreciation of the Bible on paper that comes out of the paper mill, but I would urge appreciation of the Bible in the grass, the Bible in the sand hill, the Bible in the geranium, the Bible in the asphodel, the Bible in the dust. Some one asked an ancient king whether he had seen the eclipse of the sun. "No," said he, "I have so much to study on earth I have no time to look at Heaven." And if our faculties were all awake to the study of God we would not have time to go much farther than the first grass blade. I have no fear that natural religion will ever contradict what we call revealed religion. I have no sympathy with the followers of Aristotle, who, after the telescope was invented, would not look through it lest it contradict some of the theories of their great Master. I shall be glad to put against one lid of the Bible the microscope and against the other lid of the Bible the telescope.

But when Christ stooped down and wrote on the ground, what did He write? The Pharisees did not stop to examine. The cowards, whipped of their own conscience, fled pell mell. Nothing will flay a man like an aroused conscience. Dr. Stevens, in his History of Methodism, says that when Rev. Benjamin Abbott, of olden times, was preaching, he exclaimed: "For aught I know there may be a murderer in this house," and a man rose from the assemblage and started for the door and bawled aloud, confessing to a murder he had committed 15 years before. And no wonder these Pharisees, reminded of their sins, took to their heels.

But what did Christ write on the ground? The Bible does not state. Yet, as Christ never wrote anything except that once, you can not blame us for wanting to know what He really did write. But I am certain He wrote nothing trivial or nothing unimportant. And will you allow me to say that I think I know what He wrote on the ground? I judge from the circumstances. He might have written other things, but kneeling there in the temple, surrounded by a pack of hypocrites, who was self-appointed constabulary, and having in his presence a persecuted woman, who evidently was very penitent for her sins, I am sure He wrote two words, both of them graphic and tremendous and reverberating. And the one word was "hypocrisy," and the other word was "forgiveness."

From the way these Pharisees and Scribes vacated the premises and got out into the fresh air, as Christ, with just one ironical sentence unmasked them, I know they were first-class hypocrites. It was then as it is now. The more faults and inconsistencies people have of their own, the more severe and censorious are they about the faults of others. Here they are—20 stout men arresting and arraigning one weak woman! Magnificent business to be engaged in! They wanted the fun of seeing her faint away under a heavy judicial sentence from Christ, and then, after she had been taken outside of the city and fastened at the foot of the precipice, the Scribes and Pharisees wanted the satisfaction of each coming and dropping a big stone on her head, for that was the style of capital punishment that they asked for. Some people have taken the responsibility of saying that Christ never laughed. But I think as He saw those men drop everything, chagrined, mortified, exposed, and go out quicker than they came in, He must have laughed. At any rate, it makes me laugh to read of it. All of those libertines, dramatizing indignation against impurity! Blind bats lecturing on optics! A flock of crows on their way up from a carcass, denouncing carrion!

Yes, I think that one word written on the ground that day by the finger of Christ was the awful word hypocrisy. What pretensions to sanctity are the part of those hypocritical Pharisees! When the fox begins to pray look out for your chickens. One of the cruel magnates of olden times was going to excommunicate one of the martyrs, and he began in the usual form. "In the name of God, amen." "Stop!" says the martyr, "don't say 'In the name of God!'" Yet how many outrages are practiced under the garb of religion and sanctity! When in synods and conferences, ministers of the Gospel are about to say something unbrotherly and unkind about a member, they almost always begin by being ostentatiously pious, the venom of their assault corresponding to the Heavenly flavor of the prelude. About to devour a reputation, they say grace before meal.

But I am sure there was another word in that dust. From her entire manner I am sure that arraigned woman was repentant. She made no apology, and Christ in no wise belittled her sin. But her supplicatory behavior and her tears moved him, and when he stooped down to write on the ground He wrote that mighty, that imperial word, forgiveness.

When on Sinai God wrote the law, He wrote it with finger of lightning on tables of stone, each word as by a chisel into the hard granite surface. But when He writes the offense of this woman He writes it in the dust, so that it can be easily rubbed out, and when she repents of it, oh, He was a merciful Christ! I was reading of a legend that is told in the far east about Him. He was walking through the streets of a city and He saw a crowd around a dead dog. And one man said: "What a loathsome object is that dog!" "Yes," said another, "his ears are mangled and bleeding." "Yes," said another, "even his hide would not be of any use to the tanner." "Yes," said another, "the odor of his carcass is dreadful!" Then Christ, standing there, said: "But pearls can not equal the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people, moved by the idea that anyone could find anything pleasant concerning the dead dog, said: "Why, this must be Jesus of Nazareth!" Reproved and convicted, they went away.

Surely this legend of Christ is good enough to be true. Kindness in all His words, and ways, and habits. Forgiveness! Word of 11 letters, and some of them thrones, and some of them palm branches. Better have Christ write close to our names that one word, though He write it in dust, than to have our name cut into monumental granite with the letters that the storms of a thousand years can not obliterate. Bishop Babington had a book of only three leaves. The first leaf was black, the second leaf red, the third leaf white. The black leaf suggested sin; the red leaf atonement; the white leaf purification. That is the whole story. God will abundantly pardon.

Oh! this mighty literature of the dust. Where are the remains of Sennacherib, and Attila, and Epaminondas, and Tamerlane, and Trajan, and Philip of Macedon, and Julius Cæsar? Dust! Where are the heroes who fought on both sides at Chaeronea, at Hastings, at Marathon, at Cressy, of the 110,000 men who fought at Agincourt, of the 250,000 men who faced death at Jena, of the 100,000 whose armor glittered in the sun at Wagram, of the 1,000,000 men under Darius at Arbela, of the 2,641,000 men under Xerxes at Thermopylae? Dust! Where are the guests who danced on the floors of the Alhambra or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played, or the orators who spoke, and the sculptors who chiseled, and the architects who built, in all the centuries except our own? Dust! Where are most of the books that once entranced the world? Dust! Pliny wrote 20 books of history; all lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of 130 comedies of Plautus, all gone but 20. Euripides wrote 100 dramas, all gone but 19. Eschylus wrote 100 dramas, all gone but 7. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of 700 Romans, not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence, all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote 80 books, only 20 remain. Herodius' history all lost. Where there is one living book there are a thousand dead books. The greatest library in the world, that which has the widest shelves and longest aisles and the most multitudinous volumes and the vastest wealth, is the underground library. It is the royal library, the continental library, the hemispheric library, the planetary library, the library of the dust. And all these library cases will be opened, and all these scrolls unrolled, and all these volumes unclasped, and as easily as in your library or mine we take up a book, blow the dust off of it, and turn over its pages, so easily will the Lord of the Resurrection pick out of this library of dust every volume of human life and open it and read it and display it. And the volume will be rebound, to be set in the royal library of the king's palace, or in the prison library of the self-destroyed.

And now I can believe that which I read, how that a mother kept burning a candle in the window every night for ten years, and one night, very late, a poor waif of the street entered. The aged woman said to her: "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said: "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said: "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away, ten years ago, my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but you see I am her mother, and sometimes, half a dozen times a night, I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry: 'Lizzie! Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my trouble, for I guess from the way you cry you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my, can it be? Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child! Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night. And Christ again stooped down, and on the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up, not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that had been written more than 1800 years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple. Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of Heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

The Value of Christ.

Nothing but Christ can satisfy the human heart and the human mind. Angels sufficed not for Mary, when she passed through the dark to Easter morn. Men and angels are as shadows of the Lord, whom alone we should seek.—Rev. T. J. Conaty, Catholic Washington, D. C.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ALCOHOL IN DISEASE.

Injurious to Digestion and Deleterious in Septic Conditions, as Shown by Experiments and Experience.

A report on some special hospital and training school work done by a society of Red Cross sisters constitutes a strong argument in favor of the disuse of alcohol in the treatment of disease. President Wardwell, in this report, refers to the objection which has been laid in his hospital from its foundation to the administration of alcohol in either surgical cases or cases of disease. He states positively that the medical and surgical staff have confined themselves to an absolutely non-alcoholic treatment. The results have been most gratifying, and have amply confirmed the wisdom of the restriction. It is admitted that alcohol in small quantities, by exciting the energies of the body, may increase its capabilities during the short period in which it is sometimes required in disease, but this point is always gained at the expense of some vitality and a later relaxation. Even in cases when inflammations are relieved the advantage is offset by the fact that while producing this effect, it has a deleterious influence on the other tissues. Alcohol is one of the worst things to imbibe where it is necessary for the body to withstand great cold or fatigue. An eminent physician in giving advice to a party of young men who were setting out for the Klondike, said: "If you want to get the most out of yourselves in the land of the Yukon, let whisky severely alone." The arctic explorer, Nansen, showed that those who drank alcohol could not bear the northern cold, and no one of his staff was allowed to partake of it. Another illustration of the undesirability of using alcohol in trying latitudes is given by Dr. Lesser, who notes that as an experiment a number of regiments in the English army while in Soudan received certain quantities of alcohol, while other regiments went without. The result showed that the latter could bear the strain of long marches far better and were better preserved than those to whom spirits were given. Dr. Lesser also remarked that he has found alcohol injurious to digestion and deleterious in septic conditions. The results of the investigations and observations at the Red Cross hospitals are striking and suggestive, and are receiving the careful consideration of the medical profession. —Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

THE CIGARETTE EVIL.

Strong Effort Being Made to Disprove Current Belief in Its Harmfulness.

A strong effort is being made in various quarters to disprove the current belief in the harmfulness of cigarette smoking. One prominent scientific journal recently printed a letter from a college professor on the subject in which the learned gentleman "exploded some popular fallacies" as to the deleterious qualities of cigarettes, asserting that they are made of "pure, high grade Virginia tobacco, with wrappers of harmless vegetable fiber paper." It is difficult to believe in the disinterestedness of this expert opinion, especially since the letter is now being printed extensively in the advertising columns of the public press. The manufacturers of cigarettes have doubtless found their trade seriously affected by the stringent anti-cigarette laws passed by various states as well as by the growing sentiment adverse to their business, and have thought it necessary to adopt some method of counteraction. But it will take the opinion of more than one learned professor, however sincere it may be, to offset the observations and experiences of years as to the deadly effects of cigarette smoking upon the human system. Unhappily for the cause of the cigarette dealers some very positive and damaging testimony against their business is now before the public from the examining surgeons of our volunteer army. These men say that a large percentage of the young men rejected because of physical unfitness for army service owed their rejection to the habit of cigarette smoking. This habit, it is said, is especially conducive to heart trouble, a disease which the surgeons found to be alarmingly prevalent among the men whom they examined. These reports afford a striking confirmation of the falsity of the claims put forth for the innocence of the cigarette.—Christian Work.

GLEANINGS.

In these days of struggle for existence the working and business man cannot afford to spend money on liquor.—National Temperance Advocate.

The grand jury of a recent term of court in Duluth, Minn., denounced the mayor and common council of that city for allowing saloons to violate the law.

If men will endanger their lives to save poor Cubans, why should not men risk life and money to save their own people from the horror of the licensed saloon?

The number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1897 was 157,258, compared with 169,259 in the previous year.—Pacific Ensign.

Dr. Henry Munroe once said "That alcohol was a poison, but that every year it was getting more difficult to diagnose the effects of it on the brain, because those who had brains were giving up the use of it."

At a recent meeting of the Methodist conference at Montreal, Canada, resolutions were adopted pledging both moral and financial support to the Dominion Alliance in the prohibition plebiscite campaign.

Remember the Sabbath Day.

No weightier testimony to the value of Sabbath observance as a preservative of physical life and strength has been given to the world than those words spoken by Gladstone into a phonograph as his message to future generations: "I owe my health and vigor through a long and busy life to the Sabbath day with its blessed surcease of toil."—Union Signal.

Their Patriotism.

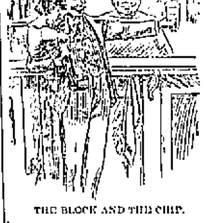
The boasting of the liquor fraternity over their huge contribution to governmental income is notable in the presence of the fact that the brewers are everywhere raising the price of beer to the saloonkeepers, and the saloonkeepers in turn either raising the price or shortening the measure. It never intended to pay a cent of that $30,000,000.—N. Y. Voice.

SIGHTS WHICH SADDEN.

Some Drinking Habits Which Cause the Thinking Man to Pause and Reflect.

Now and again one sees incidents in a place where much public drinking is being done which may perhaps cause him to pause and reflect. An ordinary case of intoxication is not likely to attract the serious attention of the man who has passed much of his life in a city. Indeed, it is quite possible that certain phases of intoxication may really be amusing, for the moment, to the man who would condemn intemperance of that sort as even an occasional excess. For instance, the spectacle presented the other night by a very much inebriated person who sat on a curbstone trying to get his latch key into a broker's pole, would have been likely to make Francis Murphy himself laugh, whatever his second emotion might have been. On the other hand, be it said to the credit of human nature, there are few men to whom the spectacle of a drunken woman will not bring a feeling of repugnance and disgust no matter what form the intoxication may have assumed, or how blase may be the observer.

There is another spectacle not infrequently seen nowadays in the drinking world, which is never funny, is always sad and is generally ominous. An Eagle reporter observed this particular spectacle on the Bowery at Coney Island the other day, when a red-faced and perspiring man was seen to deposit a small morsel of humanity—a baby, evidently about three years old—on a bar adjoining one of the concert halls while he himself added to the number of active heat units in his body by absorbing a glass of the liquid which goes by the name of "beer." The cherub kicked its heels



THE BLOCK AND THE CHIP.

contentedly against the woodwork of the bar and gargled at the bartender, who remarked casually that "that was a damn smart-looking kid." The father acquiesced in much the same language, and a few moments later both men laughed uproariously when they saw the "kid" craning its neck to get a plainer view of the stage in the main hall, whereon a number of females disported themselves in skirtless abandon. "He's a chip of the old block," said the bartender, with a leer, and the father looked as though he was proud to be the block which would produce such a promising chip.

It would not require a very vivid imagination to forecast the future of a child born of parents who subject it to such influences. And the question is, has not society the right to guard itself against the results of the operation of such influences? Many of our German citizens believe that they do their children no harm by permitting them to drink beer freely. That is a question of physiology and should be viewed as a general thing from that standpoint. But the point involved in bringing up a child in the atmosphere of a saloon, and a saloon whose patrons are persons of low morality, is quite a different one. So far as Coney Island is concerned, it is only fair to say that its proprietors of most of the concert halls and other resorts have posted signs on their premises forbidding admittance to children unless accompanied by their parents or guardians. And this regulation is to be commended so far as it goes. But there can be little doubt in the mind of any thoughtful person as to whether young children ought to be admitted to such places under any circumstances. And as for the father who perches the baby on the bar while he gets a drink, what shall be said of him?—Brooklyn Eagle.

ALCOHOL IN SUMMER.

Why Hot Weather Always Brings on an Epidemic of Murder and Suicide.

Hot weather always brings on an epidemic of murder and suicide. Street brawls, riots and personal quarrels seem to be fomented by some vague fever in the blood. Despondency is turned into despair, and self-inflicted death is a daily occurrence in every large city.

There is nothing in nature to hold responsible for this alarming fact. Its effect is most apparent in latitudes where the seasons are in marked contrast of heat and cold, and where habits resultant upon the rigors of winter cannot be easily shaken off with the change of seasons, but the consequences are brought about by ignorance of the requirements of nature under extreme conditions.

The immoderate consumption of alcoholic beverages is one cause of the fever for murder and suicide. Abstemious people have no idea of the persistent frequency with which the growler circulates, or of the oceans of cheap whisky which are absorbed by thirsty thousands during the hot days and nights. Quantities that seemed moderate in winter are excessive in summer, bringing fever to the overheated blood and frenzy to the befuddled brain. Sunstroke, prostration or temporary insanity frequently follows, and with them murder or suicide.

The scientists took a long time to establish the evils of alcoholic stimulants as applied to cases of heat prostration. Another precious interval elapsed before it was thoroughly demonstrated that instead of an aid alcohol is an enemy to health in summer under any conditions. That it is a menace to the mental and moral nature of sweltering man is equally true, and it is high time that the American public should become aware of the reason and the result.—St. Louis Republic.

Least of Two Evils.

For our own part we say, and we say it thoughtfully, we had rather see the war close now, our armies and navies called off, and let Spain keep Cuba and the Philippines, and all she has got, than for our camps to be infested with liquor saloons and one noble soldier boy seduced from sobriety and won over to the foul and ruinous habit of drink. May God interpose and speedily put an end to one or the other.—Baptist Record.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

GIVING AND RECEIVING.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] you wield
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] from God's own [illegible]
[illegible]

The naked clothe, the hungry feed;
[illegible] would supply a brother's need
[illegible]

[illegible] the gift before Him laid,
[illegible] shall be [illegible]
[illegible]

—Rev. Norman Plass, in Old and Advance.

TRUE HEROISM.

Consists Not in Any Divine Attributes, But in Doing Well All One Has to Do.

All men admire a hero. Most men would like to be heroic. But only now and then there is a man who realizes what it is to be a hero, and how simple a thing is heroism. What is a hero? What is heroism? The primitive meaning of the Greek word "hero" is "a man." Heroism is acting like a hero—like a true man. Yet so rare a thing is it that a man is a man, or that a real man—a real hero—shows himself fully competent to his position in an emergency, that men of old came to look at a real man, a real hero, as something more than a simple man, more than a simple hero; and so men came to think that a real hero was god-like, and finally to count him partly divine. Yet, after all, a real hero is only a real man. Even to this day we speak of an exceptional human personality as "a manly man," or as "a womanly woman;" and in thus speaking, we practically assert that a hero of either sex—is a God-inspired, a God-helped, a God-liked man or woman. We need not be more than God made us to be, we need not expect more power than God gave us, and that God will inspire and enable us to use, if we would be true heroes. It is a great thing, it is a heroic thing, for any man to do as well as he can do, to do as well as he ought to do, in an emergency. Any man who does that is a hero in God's sight, and he ought to be so in man's sight.—S. S. Times.

QUIET HOUR THOUGHTS.

Be loving and you will be loved.

Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people.

No work will be hard if you have God for your helper.

To get the most out of life you must put something into it.

The Lord's sheep know and will follow their Shepherd.

There is no force in a conviction until it is converted into action.

The devil throws the most and the fiercest darts at a shining mark.

A sinner saved by grace is the strongest argument in favor of Christianity.

The devil cannot use a man to advantage who minds his own business.

When God looks at a man He sees the heart first and judges everything by it.

The hottest business-meeting of a church often has the most freezing effect.

When the devil is against a man it is good evidence that the man is doing some good.

A little which has been honestly secured is better than great riches secured through dishonesty.

The man who lives in this world to make people happy is the man who will be most happy in the world to come.—Rev. J. W. Neyman, in Chicago Standard.

Not Hidden Forever.

The most magnificent church building in the world, and possibly the oldest, is the one dedicated in Constantinople 1,356 years ago by Emperor Justinian, and named the Sancta Sophia, that is the "Holy Wisdom," or Holy Word. It cost many million dollars, and was begun and finished in the incredibly short space of five years. Nine hundred and sixteen years after its dedication Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks, and ever since then the majestic Christian church has been known as the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Mohammedans adopting it as their religious temple, and covering, as far as they could, the Christian symbols with those of their own faith. Bible verses chiseled in the stone, carven crosses, cherubim, etc., with faces of saints and martyrs, were concealed with plaster and written over with Koran texts and the praises of the caliphs. For five centuries the sacred sculptures have lain hidden under the usurper's mortar, among them a relievo of the face of Jesus on the wall of the apse or pulpit end of the great nave or center aisle; but around this, we are told by visitors who have been admitted into the guarded sanctuary, the crust has cracked and crumbled, and the stucco is falling away, until, looking forth from its long eclipse, can once more be seen the countenance of Christ.—Youth's Companion.

The Victories of Peace.

"As we cast our eyes over the history of nations we discern with horror the succession of murderous slaughters by which their progress has been marked. As the hunter traces the wild beast, when pursued to his lair, by the drops of blood on the earth, so we follow man, faint, weary, staggering with wounds, through the black forest of the past, which he has reddened with his gore. Oh! let it not be in future ages as in those we now contemplate. Let the grandeur of man be discerned in the blessings which he has secured; in the good he has accomplished; in the triumphs of benevolence and justice; in the establishment of perpetual peace. As the cedars of Lebanon are higher than the grass of the valley; as the heavens are higher than the earth; as man is higher than the beasts of the field; as the angels are higher than man; as he that ruleth his spirit is higher than he that taketh a city; so are the virtues and victories of peace higher than the virtues and victories of war."—Charles Sumner.

The Best Ambition.

If I do what I may in earnest, I need not mourn if I work no great work on this earth. To help the growth of a thought that struggles toward the light; to brush with gentle hand the earth-stain from the white of one snowdrop, such is my ambition.—George MacDonald.

SACRIFICE.

The Price of Growth—A Lesson of the Present War for Communities and Individuals.

That the glory of victory is never without its deep shadow of sacrifice we are learning again in these days of mingled exultation and anxiety. At the end of the record of successes of the land and sea forces comes the list of the killed and wounded; and while the country rejoices an hour over a hundred or a thousand homes are overshadowed by their losses. The old familiar story of sacrifice is told again in the new deeds and sufferings of few men, bravely making ready for new lessons the story which every generation has learned by heart. For since time began that which has been taken as the human record of eternity men have been called upon to surrender the most precious things in exchange for their material and spiritual gains. Nothing great has been obtained without the payment of a great price. The commerce, safety, the general comfort, the habits and customs of peaceful society, the development of trade, agriculture, commerce, art, civilization, has not been accomplished save through great sorrows and sacrifices. The long slow emergence of men from barbarism has been marked, stage by stage, with anguish and the shedding of blood. All high and beautiful gifts, graces and achievements have flowered on the stem of pain. If the Hebrew race had not pierced its heart with the terrible griefs of life, the Psalms would not have been written; if Dante had not walked the solitary path of exile and climbed the lonely stairs, there would have been no Divine Comedy; if the great passions had not sown and reaped their bitter harvest, there would have been no "Hamlet," "Macbeth," or "Lear." The sorrow of the world has given poetry its most moving notes and music its most thrilling tones. In trial and bitterness the foundations of states have been laid; through surrender and loss communities have taken the leadership of civilization; and these precious fruits of self-denial and self-surrender have been preserved only by fresh sacrifices.

When one turns away from the movements of men in masses and the gains of humanity as a whole, and searches the secret stories of individual lives, the same record of sacrifice comes to light. No man has ever gained anything real without giving a part of himself in payment for his achievement. Behind every genuine work of skill or art or mercy there is a hidden history of surrender of the things that men value—time, ease, leisure, rest, pleasure. That slow and invisible accumulation of moral intelligence and power which we call character is made by those alone who have counted all lesser gains cheap in comparison with that final wealth which enriches the soul, and grows, not by saving, but by spending; and those great heights of spiritual achievement, upon which, in every generation, a few men and women walk with God, are gained only by the path of sorrow and surrender. No man ever secures that clearness of vision with which St. Paul and St. John looked into the divine mysteries without first looking into the heart of great griefs and bearing patiently the weight of the supreme sorrows. It is written in the structure of the soul that no man can attain the higher skills, or master the higher wisdom, or live the divinest life until he has made acquaintance with grief.

From the beginning men have felt, even when they have not comprehended, the necessity of sacrifice. They have misunderstood and distorted its significance; they have even reversed its meaning and interpreted it as an arbitrary requirement of God, who exacted from His creatures that which He was not willing to do for them; they have stained countless altars with blood, and painfully elaborated systems of thought to make the reversal of the divine fact of sacrifice comprehensible and credible. But in ritual and creed religion has instinctively fastened upon this great idea as central and fundamental in the relations of the human with the divine, and silently, in every age, sacrifice has shown its true nature. A few spirits in every time have discerned that it is not an arbitrary requirement, but the very heart of that divine process of growth which we call life; the beautiful and constant witness of the divine sonship of the race. And in the fullness of time God appeared among men in a human form; not as supreme and sovereign, with angels about Him, and nature breaking into songs of recognition, and men reverent and obedient and worshipful; but acquainted with grief, rejected, bruised, smitten and crucified; the sublime revelation which could never have issued from the mind of man, of a suffering God, redeeming the race, not from His own wrath, but from its sins, by the eternal sacrifice.

Into this mystery of sacrifice, which half-savage men have not wholly missed, the wisest man searches with the certainty that, though he cannot in this mortal life fathom it, he cannot entirely lose its meaning in the order of experience. In the hour when his soul cries out in the anguish of sudden loss, of the breaking of ties which are dearer than life, of those great surrenders which for the moment seem to be the giving up of life itself, he is not unaware of the liberation of spirit which is being accomplished with him almost against his will. The pains of growth may make him unmindful of the growth which is taking place; but when the poignancy of grief is past and the first agony of surrender over, there is a new wisdom in his soul and a new strength in his will. In a world of confused standards, imperfect vision, and of relative values we are taught, through suffering, the scale of absolute values. The price we pay for the highest things makes their importance clear to us; and when we have once learned that lesson we have gone a long way toward learning the deepest lesson of life. He who has gained character at the expense of ease and leisure and pleasure is never again confused by the charms or delights or solicitations of those lesser things. As they recede from him he knows that they are subordinate to the ends he has put in their place; and even in those moments of spiritual relaxation which come to strong men, though he may recall them with a momentary regret, he would not go back to them. He has grown beyond their ability to sustain or satisfy him. The country is learning anew that the price of growth is always sacrifice. God grant that it may learn also that the bitterness of sorrow can be turned into spiritual strength only by a noble use of its pains.—N. Y. Outlook.

The Lord never judges a man by his deeds alone: He always takes into consideration the motive which prompted them.

Regeneration is the foundation of all true reforms.

BARBECUED CHICKEN.

A Southern Recipe for Preparing a Delicious Dish.

Each chef [illegible] has his own way of [illegible] dish into which [illegible] can be made. The methods [illegible] are fortunately numerous [illegible] boiled, roasted and fricasseed [illegible] but here is one thing for the [illegible] who desires to try which [illegible] chicken:

[illegible] tender spring chicken of [illegible] wash well and



BARBECUED CHICKEN.

salt inside and out. Sprinkle over with flour quite heavily. Place in a kettle with heart and liver and two cups of boiling water. Let it boil well, as you would for a pot roast, and baste often. When about half done, or so that it scarcely resists the fork, add one-half of a cup of vinegar, boil until done and take out.

Chop the liver and heart and serve in the gravy. Chicken is delicious cooked this way and served cold. The rich gravy can be used as a dressing for lettuce. All grease easily can be removed when the gravy is cold. Veal can be barbecued, and the vinegar will be found to take away the dry, insipid taste which veal has when roasted plain.

Catching Fowls.

Before one kills and dresses a fowl for market or for dinner it is important that it shall be caught, and there is a right way and a wrong way for even so simple a task as this. We will describe two different methods. Grant when the fowls are in the yard or around the buildings together, and, having decided upon the one wanted, call about a half a dozen boys and one or two dogs, if they can be found, and start after it, up and down and around, as the chase may go. Step on one or two of the others, or if they are too spry for that, throw a club among them. They will not be scared out of the week's growth—that is all nonsense—but they may be scared out of a week's production of eggs, and when the victim is caught wring its neck instead of bleeding it. This and the race will create just fever enough to make the meat real strong and hearty, too hearty for an invalid, perhaps, but there is the fun of the hunt, almost as good as a circus for everybody but the hens. Then there is another way. Go out very quietly at night and pick the bird off the roost and confine it under a box or basket until morning and wait until the crop is empty, then with a blow on the back of the neck stun it, and opening the beak with a sharp knife cut across the roof of the mouth well back, and hold wings and legs until it has bled all out, so that it will not be bruised in its death struggles, pick and dress it quickly, and when properly cooked compare it with the one killed by the other method and see which has the best flavor.—American Cultivator.

Economical Breeding.

A cockerel of almost any standard breed can be bought in the fall when the fanciers are culling their flocks for but little more than it would sell for if killed for market. It may not be quite up to the fancier's idea of a good bird to put in a pure bred flock. If a Brahma, it may not have feathers enough on the toes, or if a Rock, it may not be perfectly barred or may have a black feather somewhere. If a white breed, it may be too yellow on the back, and if of buff breed it may have too many white feathers. There may be red spots on the white ear lobes or white spots on the red, and the fancier will know why he rejects it, but if there is no cross of blood in it, it will be as good to grade up a mixed flock with as a 97 point bird and possibly better. By continuing this practice a few years one can obtain a flock of grade that will be difficult to distinguish from pure bred stock. Remember that the inferior blood which is one half the first year becomes but one quarter, one eighth, one sixteenth, one thirty-second and in the sixth year only one sixty-fourth part of the breed. —American Cultivator.

A Word For Dorkings.

As to their hardiness, if the chicks are not crowded and get fair care during their first feathering they will give no trouble. As to the adult birds, they are as hardy as any breed and are extremely long lived; especially is this the case with the females. I have had hens 8 or 9 years of age and always noticed that even at this age they laid a fair number of eggs. Although our winters are often extremely cold, I know many farmers who do exceedingly well with Dorkings, even with the most ordinary of farm care. Occasionally I have remarked that writers claim that Dorking eggs were extremely infertile. I think there must have been some fault in the stock of these people, because I have always found their eggs to be quite as fertile as those of any other breed. In conclusion, I may say that I feel perfectly satisfied that should any beginner decide to give Dorkings a trial and gives them a fair chance he will have no cause to regret it.—Cor. Poultry Monthly.

Large Eggs Not Best For Hatching.

A poultry breeder says that extra large sized eggs seldom hatch well, and he prefers the medium sized eggs from the same flock. It is doubtful if a chicken was hatched from a very large egg whether it would grow to make any larger fowl or one that would be more likely to lay large eggs than the chicken from an egg of medium size. Possibly by such selections for several generations the trait might become fixed, but usually the very large egg is an unnatural production or an accidental one caused by the condition of the fowl before laying.

This Looks Like Good Business.

A poultry keeper in Maine wintered 1,000 hens, and a late report says he had then 2,400 hens and chickens and 150 hens sitting, from which he hoped to obtain 1,000 more chickens. His chickens and eggs are sold in Boston, and it is to be presumed that he finds it a profitable business, as he is careful to keep the best layers and only those that lay dark brown eggs, as they sell in this market 2 or 3 cents a dozen higher than white shelled eggs or mixed lots.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR 1898.

1897 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Certainly things can not be worse, on the contrary we have every hope and reason to believe that they will improve during the coming year. A great many goods are low, but conditions warrant an advance all along the line. Sugars have advanced half a cent a pound, and the medium grades of teas have been affected on account of the present duty.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound--This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per Pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 17½c lb	Green Rio, very best, 15c lb
Mail Pouch in packages, 15c lb	Good Rio Java, 9c lb
Leverning in Packages, 12c lb	Old Government Java, 25c lb
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb; roasted, 30c lb	Roasted Java, 30c lb

Sugars Remain the Same on all Grades.

Yellow C, 4c lb	Standard Granulated, 5¾c lb
Extra Yellow C, 5¼c lb	Best Cut Loaf, 5¾c lb
Standard Coffee A, 5½c lb	Best Powdered, 5¾c lb

Teas--Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Japan Teas.

No change in prices, they have advanced on all grades, but our prices are no higher. The sales in Teas increase each year. This in consequence of keeping good Teas at a regular uniform price. Also in consideration of the fact that we purchase in large lots direct from the importer; in this way we save to our customers the profits of the jobber and wholesale dealers, which is at least 10 to 15 per cent. This saving we give to our customers.

Young Hyson, best, 50c	Gunpowder, good, 30c
Young Hyson, good, 35c	Gunpowder, best, 50c
Young Hyson, fair, 20c	Imperial, good, 25c
Oolong Black Tea, 25c	Imperial, best, 50c
Oolong best Tea, 50c	Japan, very best, 50c
Tea in 1-lb packages, 15c	Japan, good, 30c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California

Tomatoes are away up, much higher than last year.	
Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 10c can	California Gages, 15c can
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 7c can	California Peaches, 15c can
Illinois Sweet Corn, 7c can	California Egg Plums, 12c can
Egyptian brand, New York Corn, 9c can	California Apricots, 12c can
Gallon Apples, 25c can	Early June Peas, 9c can

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 8c lb	Evaporated Apples 10c lb
California Raisins, extra, 10c lb	Domestic Apples, 7c lb
California Nectarines, 8c lb	No. 1 Raspberries, 18c lb
California Prunes, 8c and 5c lb	Best Blackberries, 10c lb
California Peaches, 10c lb	Zantee Currants, 7c lb

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c	New Orleans Molasses, gallon, 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 30c	Best New Orleans, gallon, 35c
Golden Drip, per gallon, 35c	No. 1 Sorghum, gallon 30c

Fish!	Fish!
Family White Fish, quarter bbl., $1.40	Mackerel, kitt, $1.50
Family White Fish, kitt, 75c	Holland Herring, 85c
No. 1 White Fish, half bbl. $6.00	Scaled Herring, $1.15
No. 1 White Fish, kitt, 90c	Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, 6c lb

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 75c gallon	Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot Oil, 60c gallon	Linseed Oil, boiled, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 50c gallon	Linseed Oil, raw, 55c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon	Lard Oil, No. 1, 60c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pan Stick, 8c lb	Bon Bons, fruit, 20c lb
Pure Lemon Mixed, 7c lb	Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
French Mixtures, 12c lb	Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 8c lb	This is the lowest price for candy in a number of years.
Bon Bons, extra, 15c lb	

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 25c	Plug, Battle Ax, 30c lb
Fine Cut, extra, 40c	Plug, Horse Shoe, 45c lb
Fine Cut, best, 75c	Plug, J. T., best, 40c lb
The Boss 5c Hand Cigar, 55c box	Smoking Tobacco, pound, 25c
Artistic Cigar, 5c box	Sweet Consumer, pound, 25c
Royal Cuban Cigars, $1.25 box	Mail Pouch, pound, 30c

Liquors and Wines for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.	
Kelley Island Catawba, 75c gallon	California Angelica, 90c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon	California Muscatel, 90c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon	Wines in bottles, 30c
German Kummel, $1.50 gallon	Whiskies, new, $1 and $1.75 gallon
German Kummel, bottles, 60c	Whiskies, old, $1.00, $1.74 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display and low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each	Linoleum, good, 42½c square yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each	Linoleum, best, 70c square yard
Window Shades, best, 35c each	Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c square yard
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 30c	Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c square yard
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 50c	Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c	Ingrain Carpets, best, 45c yard
	Extra Supers, per yard, 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades. We beat all others. You can save at least 20 cents on the dollar at the Fruit House.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1898.

PORTO RICAN FACTS.

SOME NEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE BESIEGED ISLAND.

It Is a Rich, Fertile and Altogether Delectable Island and Is Well Worth All the Pains We Are Taking to Effect Its Capture.

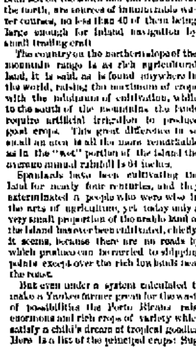
There is nothing monotonous about this war which Uncle Sam is waging against the dons. He changes the scenes as often as the stage manager in a five act border drama. Only a week or so ago we were gazing earnestly at Santiago. Now we are concentrating our attention on that little box of an island, Porto Rico, from which all traces of Spanish rule are soon to be obliterated.

With an extent of only 100 miles in length and less than 40 miles breadth Porto Rico manages to be extremely interesting. Physically the island presents a variety of conditions which would not be looked for on such a modest bit of territory by one accustomed to the larger scale of topography prevailing in this country. A mountain range runs from coast to coast, east and west, rising in the eastern district to a height of 3,650 feet, and the deep canyons, cutting down to the Caribbean sea on the south and the Atlantic on the north, are sources of innumerable water courses, no less than 40 of them being large enough for inland navigation by small trading craft.

The country on the northern slope of the mountain range is as rich agricultural land, it is said, as is found anywhere in the world, raising the maximum of crops with the minimum of cultivation, while to the south of the mountains the lands require artificial irrigation to produce good crops. This great difference in so small an area is all the more remarkable as in the "wet" portion of the island the average annual rainfall is 64 inches.

Spaniards have been cultivating the land for nearly four centuries, and they exterminated a people who were wise in the arts of agriculture, yet today only a very small proportion of the arable land of the island has ever been cultivated, chiefly, it seems, because there are no roads by which produce can be carried to shipping points except over the rich low lands near the coast.

But even under a system calculated to make a Yankee farmer groan for the waste of possibilities the Porto Ricans raise enormous and rich crops of variety which satisfy a child's dream of tropical goodies. Here is a list of the principal crops: Sug-



BASTION OF SAN CRISTOBAL, SAN JUAN.

ar, molasses, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, maize, plaintains, oranges, bananas, pine apples and a score of other fruits, honey and cocoanuts. They "raise" and export salt, as well as sugar, building stone and marble, and it is known that the hills contain gold, copper, tin, lead and iron, but the inhabitants lack the skill, enterprise and capital to develop these mineral riches.

Of the good things which Porto Rico raises in excess of her own needs and which she exports we take more than any other country, even more than Spain. The mother country takes but about one sixth of the total, and on the balance a high export duty has been charged to help swell the enormous tribute exacted by Spain.

Besides the salt ponds, which the government owns and works, the only resources except agriculture which the natives depend upon is found in the very rich forests, wherein are no less than 500 varieties of trees, many of them exceedingly valuable. All this industry is carried on practically without railroads, less than 100 miles of poorly built and equipped tracks being in operation, and the wagon roads dwindle into mule paths a few miles back of the coast.

But Porto Rico is so packed full of riches that a population of 800,000, generally lazy, illiterate and unskilled, have been able to pay $3,000,000 tribute to Spain each year, support a Spanish army and a horde of Spanish officeholders and live very comfortably themselves.

The population, according to the census of 1897, the latest, was 807,708, of whom about 450,000 are white 240,000 mulattoes and 75,000 negroes. Only one in eight are classed as "literate," but a majority of those can only read, not having reached the advanced stage of learning which affords them the joy of writing.

It is to be hoped that Sampson's guns will leave something of the fortifications of San Juan. While they are of but little account for purposes of defense they are extremely picturesque and will delight the souls of the camera carrying Yankee tourists, who will probably visit the island in great numbers in years to come.

San Juan was originally guarded by a wall which began at the Morro Castle, on the harbor's entrance, and extended on the land side up to the castle of San Cristobal, a structure considered by the Spanish as most imposing. The Morro was built in 1584. It commands both the bay and the city. The San Cristobal, built some 20 years later, faces the road to the interior and supports the advance posts as far as Santurce.

The city walls have been cut at several parts so as to facilitate communication with the new quarters of La Marina and Puerta de Tierra. Along the line of fortifications on the west is the castle of La Fortaleza, the present residence of the island's governor general.

FRANKLIN PRICE.

ROOSEVELT'S RUSE.

The Tale of a Wild Charge Into a Spanish Camp.

With a wild yell that rang to high heaven and struck terror to the heart of every don the Fifth avenue contingent of Roosevelt's rough riders charged the foe. With ruthless hand and heel they plied the whip and spur until the bellies of their horses touched the ground at every leap. Beholders stood amazed. For dash and daring the charge had never been equaled. When they struck the Spanish camp, it was as when the fierce cyclone strikes the cotton tree. Everything went down before the fierce rush.

Three hours later, and while the army still voiced the praises of the hitherto despised "swells," "Teddy" Roosevelt sat chuckling in his tent.

"Brilliant charge that 'Four Hundred' of yours made!" cried General Miles, lifting up the tent flap and seating himself on a [illegible].

"Yep!" answered Teddy, still chuckling. "All due to me, though."

"Beg pardon—I didn't notice that you led them."

"I didn't, but I did hire a spy to get into the Spanish camp just before the battle and announce, 'Supper is served,' in a tone loud enough for my swells to hear."—New York Journal.

THE HORRORS OF WAR

HEARTRENDING CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES AT EL CANEY.

Babies Dying In Mothers' Arms From Hunger—Men and Women Fought For Food, Many Refined, Women, French, German and English, Among Them.

Writing under the date of July 11 from El Caney, near Santiago, Louis Seibold, the New York World correspondent, in describing the condition of the refugees from Santiago, says:

I witnessed the distribution of rations to the refugees last night. Men and women fought for food. Children were dying in their mothers' arms while the latter were pleading for food and medicines. One woman, a mother with four children, one of whom was clasped in her arms, threw herself at my feet while I was talking with Captain Brice, who is in charge of the commissary department, at El Caney. She begged piteously for food for her dying child. Although medicine was given to the little sufferer, it died later.

Many white women of refinement—French, German and English—are among the refugees, and although their personal suffering is most pathetic they bear up bravely. The English, German and French consuls are living in tents and sharing their limited stores of food with the Cubans and Spaniards and the children who swarm in the public square, clamoring for food. No shops are open, and many people who have an unlimited supply of money can buy nothing. A French gentleman who has an invalid wife offered ten goldpieces for a can of condensed milk.

More than 200 people are sick with typhoid fever, measles and starvation. One house of ten rooms is crowded with nearly 250 persons of all classes, including many white and pretty women. In this house are ten cases of sickness. The town is policed by one troop of the Second cavalry. There are only four doctors and 11 priests.

Clara Barton says: "I visited Caney and was shocked at the condition of the women and children. They cling to my skirts and pleaded for food. There are 1,400 tons of stores on the transports clustered thick in the harbor of Siboney, but there is no way of getting them ashore in sufficient quantities. The neglect of the government to provide lighters and transportation over roads deep in mud is outrageous. Unless relief comes many deaths will occur. Medicines to save and prolong life are 12 miles away, while the people are starving to death."

English Consul Ramsden asked me to describe the pitiful condition of the people, so that his government might learn of the plight of 160 British subjects.

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

J. D. Hoeckstra, One of the Wounded, Describes Some Incidents of the Fight.

"We reached El Caney on the 30th, and on the 1st our squadron was ordered to charge up the San Juan hill," says J. D. Hoeckstra, one of the wounded heroes from Santiago. "I shall never forget that day. The battle began at 6:10 in the morning and lasted till nearly midnight. It was war to the bitter end. The Spanish fought bravely. They did not give up without a struggle. I can't tell you of that day in detail. It is like a dream to me now. The smoke was rolling all along our lines and the cannon spitting fire at a few seconds' intervals. We of the cavalry had to take our share of the brunt of the fighting.

"In the midst of the fight I saw a Cuban shoot a Spaniard, and then, horrible as it seems, that Cuban deliberately drew his machete and cut off the Spaniard's head. The body had not struck the ground when that head was seen rolling like a cannon ball. It was soon after this that I was wounded, and remember no more till I found myself being carried off the field after the battle.

"Our division took 140 prisoners, and I heard that any number of them had their heads cut off by the Cubans, who had been given charge of the prisoners."—New York Journal.

Good Offices Only Tendered Once.

When the Spanish prisoners boarded the St. Louis, all (with the exception of Cervera) were asked to sign an agreement that they would do their utmost during the voyage to quiet disturbances, and would under no circumstances be tempted to tamper with the machinery of the ship. One man refused, saying that the word of a Spaniard was enough. He was put under guard and refused the special comforts given to the others. At the end of the first day at sea he offered to sign anything which he was asked to sign, but Captain Goodrich replied that the good offices of the United States were tendered only once.—New York World.

Less Dangerous For Him.

Weyler is devoting himself to fighting the Spanish government with his tongue. This may be unpleasant to the criticised, but it is less dangerous than if he were in the field.—Boston Traveler.

Decidedly Negligee.

The popular uniform of the invading army is said to consist chiefly of a cartridge belt, a rifle and a plug of tobacco.—Omaha Bee.

A Spanish Prisoner.

High over his head the starry flag is floating,
But on his brow he wears the saffron gold.
Our prison bars securely close around him,
[illegible] friend, the race we have enrolled.

But never once he seems to hear the cheering
That greets the story of a victory won
And cares so well that we are all rejoicing
When news is brought us of a brave deed done.

He sits apart and takes with sweetest endurance
The scorn learned long ago in sunny Spain.
We cannot chide him, for we love the rebel.
Our gold country from the Spanish reign.
—Boston Transcript.

In the Sanctum.

Theatrical Manager—The writer of the dramatic criticisms in your paper does not know what a good play is.

Editor—No. His memory is not good, and it has been so long since you had a good play.—Up to Date.

The Limit Reached.

Leisurely Guest (who has dawdled an hour and a half over his luncheon)—What are you adding 5 cents more to that check for?

Waiter—For rent.—Chicago Tribune.

Like Many Others.

"What do you think of Wright's new war song?"

"It makes more war on the English language than on anything else."

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Midsummer Bargains In Thin Goods For Next Year.

A TIMELY HINT FOR THE PRUDENT.

Mate Leroy Gives Some Advice to the Women Who Are Making Three Pound Red Plaids "Comfort" Bags and Then Gossips About New Gowns.

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There are certain standard cotton fabrics as well as those of wool which remain near enough to the slight changes to be yearly to make them useful bargains to buy now. Every midsummer the retail stores put all the lawns, ginghams, organdies, percales and, in short, everything they have in the line of summer goods on sale at prices really at if not a little below the original cost.

I used to be very skeptical about the prices being even as low as cost, but I have learned that the progressive merchant in these days does not carry any stock beyond its season if he can help it. He reckons that the profits made on the earlier sales balance the loss on the last ones and still leave a margin for him. So, providing that good stuffs are sold at such a low figure, it is well for the prudent woman who looks ahead to buy a few pieces for next season. Calicoes and percales are always in demand, and the designs and colors are now so very good that they are especially good things for mothers to buy. They are always useful.

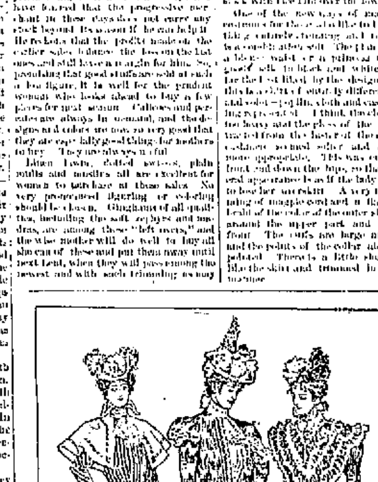
Linen lawns, dotted swisses, plain mulls and muslins all are excellent for women to purchase at these sales. No very pronounced figuring or coloring should be chosen. Ginghams of all qualities, including the soft zephyrs and madras, are among these "left overs," and the wise mother will do well to buy all she can of these and put them away until next Lent, when they will pass among the newest and with such trimming as may

[illegible] that."

There are quite a number of [illegible] prepared for fall wear in the way of capes. The best of them are shorter than they were, and many are pointed both front and back. All have quantities of lace. [illegible] one of the [illegible] gowns of black corded silk and Irish poplin. The preferred plan seems to be to have a tablier front [illegible], and this with an elaborate design wrought on the front with [illegible] up the sides where it joins with the [illegible] skirt.

Another rich gown of corded black silk had first a quilling around the bottom one inch wide of the silk, gathered in the center and edged with the narrowest possible white lace. From there to the very shoulders there was a succession of lace frills each in small festoons. Each alternate frill was of the three inch lace and the other one inch. Above the three inch frill was a line of lace applique representing violets and grass. How delicate it was I cannot tell. The effect of the fine white lace over the black was exquisite. The bodice was in form of a blouse, but was open in front over a vest of silk mull with lace at the top and bottom. The neck had a white silk mull stock with lace laid over the lower part.

One of the new ways of making fall costumes for those who like to have something entirely stunning and remarkable is a combination suit. The plan is to have a blouse waist or a princess of striped goods, silk in black and white being selected by the designer. Over this is a skirt of entirely different texture and color—poplin, cloth and cashmere being represented. I think the cloth looked too heavy and the gloss of the poplin detracted from the luster of the silk. The cashmere seemed softer and altogether more appropriate. This was cut away in front and down the hips, so that the general appearance is as if the lady wanted to lose her overskirt. A very neat trimming of magpie cord and a flat soutache braid of the color of the outer skirt passed around the upper part and down the front. The cuffs are large and flaring, and the points of the collar also sharply pointed. There is a little shoulder cape like the skirt and trimmed in the same manner.



NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES.

be in vogue at that time will prove a real treasure.

Every January the new cotton goods are put forward, a few at a time, and these are then bought up in quick order and made up during the Lenten period and then carefully hidden away in tissue paper for summer wear. Just why this is done is past my comprehension. The 40 days, however, are made into a real penitential season, full of such penances as pricked fingers and tired eyes can inflict. It is a sort of unwritten law that all or nearly all of these lovely summer dresses should be made at home by the young wearers, of course under the guidance of an experienced person.

What I am trying to get at is this: The prudent person who buys and chooses well her cotton frocks now will be able to save money enough on them to pay for an unlimited amount of ice cream soda and to send lots of comforts to the dear boys at the front.

Speaking of the comforts sent to those boys reminds me to say that women spend a great deal of time and strength and misdirected zeal in sending the so called "comfort bags" to soldiers. Recently some passed through my hands on the way to the front. I will describe them and beg any other good ladies to notice what I say, and then if their patriotic zeal, and perhaps aching mother hearts prompt them to do something let it take some other form. These bags were, like hundreds of others, of brilliantly hued cretonne and 18 inches long by 16 or 15 wide, and they gathered at the top by a long tape, intended so that the soldier could hang it around his neck. In each was a hairbrush and coarse comb, a paper of pins, a paper of No. 1 needles, two spools of coarse linen thread, a big bunch of darning cotton and six darning needles, three Moody and Sankey hymnbooks and a Testament; also a box of all sorts of ordinary buttons, nearly a pound in weight. Besides these were two bundles of cloth for patches and two rolls of bandages. One was about a foot wide, and the other three inches, and both were loosely rolled. The whole business weighed perhaps three pounds.

These were supposed to give the boys comfort on the march. When one remembers that the soldier in marching order carries over 50 pounds besides his gun and anything he can find in the way of food for his haversack one can imagine that he does not want any useless weight. And on a march everything should be compact and snug. How could he be comfortable with all that weight extra hung around his neck by a string and flopping about as he marched? And imagine the picture a regiment would look with these highly colored cretonne bags flying about, no two of them alike. From being victims of women's misdirected charitable efforts we may pray with the soldiers, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

I asked one soldier, a veteran, to give me his idea of a real "comfort bag," and this I tell to all who are anxious to do something. He said: "A soldier cannot add over a pound to what he must carry without great fatigue. All soldiers have combs and need no brushes. A comfort bag should not be over four inches long by three wide and of strong but very light stuff. One dozen trousers buttons and one dozen shirt buttons is enough. A small piece of cardboard can have, say, a quarter or an eighth of a spool of thread rolled on it, and six needles and one row of pins are plenty. A piece of court plaster might be useful, and 100 two grain quinine pills, also a small bottle or box of podophyllin pills, a piece of gum camphor or four rolls of bandage, six yards long and two inches wide, rolled very hard and tight. If there was room for anything more, a fine tooth comb would not be thrown away. Bibles and hymnbooks we do not need, as we have religion along with us. We have our chaplain and the Y. M. C. A., and besides if there is anything that will make a man remember the teachings of his mother it is being face to face with death every minute."

I may say, dear sister women, that I took out the pretty hymnbooks and other [illegible] of a ridiculous nature from the 'comfort bag' I was then making for my soldier boy and put [illegible] berry cordial and a pocket full of quinine and camphor, besides aconite and podophyllin. I put in a fine tooth comb too. That is good to keep the hair from getting dusty. But this is not fashion. Yet it may interest women quite as much, and "out of the abundance of the heart"

These three are leading ideas and being duplicated with trifling differences in many different materials and colors. It seems that black and white stripes will be much worn. With them soft silver gray cashmere is decidedly elegant.

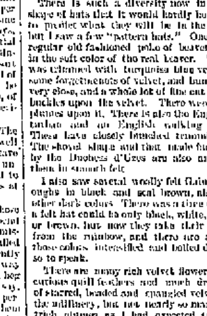
There is such a diversity now in the shape of hats that it would hardly be safe to predict what they will be in the fall, but I saw a few "pattern hats." One is a regular old fashioned poke of beaver felt in the soft color of the real beaver. This was trimmed with turquoise blue velvet, some forgetmenots of velvet, and bunched very close, and a whole lot of fine cut steel buckles upon the velvet. There were no plumes upon it. There is also the English turban and an English walking hat. These have closely bunched trimmings. The shovel shape and that made famous by the Duchess d'Uzes are also among them in smooth felt.

I also saw several woolly felt Gainsboroughs in black and seal brown, also in other dark colors. There was a time when a felt hat could be only black, white, gray or brown, but now they take their hues from the rainbow, and there are all of those colors intensified and boiled down, so to speak.

There are many rich velvet flowers and curious quill feathers and much drapery of starred, beaded and spangled velvet on the millinery, but not nearly so many ostrich plumes as I had expected to see, and, take them all in all, they are very good shapes.

MATE LEROY.

The Contrast.



She—If you won't come along, I shall go out alone. Do you think with my new $100 dress I'm not going to show myself on the street?

He—Oh, I'll be with you as soon as I trim the ragged edges of my trousers legs.—Heitere Welt.

An Objection Nearer Home.

"The idea of taking those people of the Hawaiian islands into the United States!" he exclaimed. "They can't even speak our language."

Then he began to fumble in his vest pockets and look disturbed.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"I believe I have lost the ticket that Chinaman gave me for my laundry. I'll never be able to make him understand what I ought to get from him."—Washington Star.

"Dar ain' no wuss victim ob misplaced confidence," said Uncle Eben, "dan de man who gits ter thinkin he knows ev'rything."—Washington Star.

The iridescence of the soap bubble arises from the fact that the bubble, being thin, reflects light from both the outer and inner surfaces of the film.

Without a pass no child can go to school in Russia or an adult make a short trip. The government derives a big revenue from passes, that's why.

BARBED WIRE IN WAR

HOW IT DIDN'T STOP SHAFTER'S ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

Spaniards Thought to Catch Yankee Troops In a Yankee Trap, but They Reckoned Without the Yankee Wire Cutter—Cubans Used Machetes.

It is likely that General Linares did a heap of chuckling when he fortified the approaches to Santiago with American barbed wire and reflected that American troops would be caught by an American device. Linares isn't doing much chuckling today. He has learned that Yankee ingenuity was not exhausted



HOW WE DEALT WITH LINARES' BARBED WIRE TACTICS.

ed when it invented barbed wire. The brain that conceived the poison also brought into existence an antidote. Barbed wire and wire cutters came into use in the United States about the same time. It seems that the Spaniards heard of the barbed wire a long time before they learned of the wire cutters. It is a thorough education we are giving the Spaniards, but a somewhat fatal one.

For months before war was declared one of the chief imports from the United States into Cuba was American barbed wire. Tons and tons of it were sold to Weyler by enterprising Yankee firms. It was understood that he was using it to strengthen his alleged trocha. Not until Shafter's advance lines began the march toward Santiago was it realized that the crafty dons had conceived the brilliant idea of using American barbed wire against American troops.

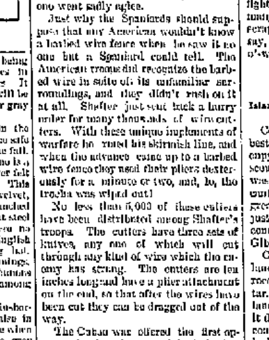
No less than nine lines of barbed wire, strung in a series of concentric circles about 150 feet apart, were drawn around Santiago. Behind this thin but formidable looking defense were dug the rifle pits. The outer line was a complete circle, but the inner ones were made with openings in them, so that the Spaniards might have outlets if a retreat was found necessary.

I suppose the wise dons concluded that the Americans would rush blindly against that barbed wire and impale themselves like so many pigeons on a spit, there to wriggle until they had been filled full of Mauser bullets. But, like so many other Spanish plans, this one went sadly agley.

Just why the Spaniards should suppose that any American wouldn't know a barbed wire fence when he saw it no one but a Spaniard could tell. The American troops did recognize the barbed wire in spite of its unfamiliar surroundings, and they didn't rush on it at all. Shafter just sent back a hurry order for many thousands of wire cutters. With these unique implements of warfare he routed his skirmish line, and when the advance came up to a barbed wire fence they used their pliers dexterously for a minute or two, and, lo, the trocha was wiped out!

No less than 5,000 of these cutters have been distributed among Shafter's troops. The cutters have three sets of knives, any one of which will cut through any kind of wire which the enemy has strung. The cutters are ten inches long and have a plier attachment on the end, so that after the wires have been cut they can be dragged out of the way.

The Cuban was offered the first opportunity for the use of barbed wire. The charge of the Cuban cavalry was so



A NEW IMPLEMENT OF WARFARE.

destructive to the Spanish that the latter hit upon utilizing the modern barbed wire fences of the plantations to insure additional protection to their trochas.

The same weapon, however, which made the charge of Cuban cavalry so terrible, the machete, rendered the barbed wire fences of no avail as against the Cuban infantry. One blow of the machete will sever a wire fence as easily as a cutter will.

Over in the Philippines the Spanish also have corraled their defenses with barbed wire, and so we have sent to our army in the faroff south seas cutters to spoil the game of the enemy. We, too, have sent barbed wire there to enable our forces to hold against the Spanish whatever places they will take.

CAPTAIN T. B. FRANCIS.

Disconsolate.

Mr. Blykins had been suffering with dyspepsia and had, as is his custom at such times, taken occasion to discourse on his ill luck and to criticise this earth and all of its inhabitants whose names are currently mentioned in the newspapers. As a remotely but adversely affected individual he had strenuously objected to the manner in which all business, both private and public, is conducted and had with difficulty curbed an impulse to hold his wife personally responsible for the whole trouble.

"I am very sorry, dear," she had said for the nineteenth or twentieth time, and her gentle patience at last made an impression on him. While the bitterness of his mood did not abate, he began to comprehend its unreasonableness, and as his asperity abated her own forbearance began to flag.

"I'm afraid, dear," she remarked, with the exceeding mellowness of tone which sometimes betokens sarcasm, "that there is but one way in which you could possibly be happy."

"What do you mean?"

"You ought to be king."

His face brightened for an instant, and then he frowned once more.

"No," he sighed, "it wouldn't be of any use. Not the slightest in the case of a man who has my habitual ill luck. Even if I were a king I could perceive my finish. Some iniquitous ace would turn up and take me the first hand round."—Washington Star.

DUDE SAILORS NO MORE.

The Naval Reserves Have Fought Well and Bravely.

Less than two months ago the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee left the Brooklyn navy yard for Cuban waters. She had a crew of men who two weeks before had been following peaceful pursuits. There were lawyers, brokers, clubmen, merchants and bank clerks among them. They were members of the New York naval reserves and had been called "dude sailors" and "rocking chair tars" so long that the epithets were familiar.

On June 3 the Yankee arrived off Santiago just in time to take part in the bombardment. The Yankee's forward 6 pounder rifle was the first gun to be fired by naval reserves in the war. During the action the Yankee steamed within 3,000 yards of the shore batter-



THE YANKEE'S SIX POUNDER GUN.

ies. At first the reserves whooped and yelled, but they soon calmed down and sang popular songs as they worked their guns. Commander Brownson took them in past all the other vessels, and they engaged the batteries at very short range. At the close of the bombardment Admiral Sampson signaled, "Well done, Yankee," and the reserves were wild with delight.

Since then the "dude sailors" have been in many scraps with Spanish gunboats and have demonstrated that they can shoot fast and straight.

Two things that the Yankee has demonstrated, the officers say, are that the naval militiamen can shoot without getting excited and that they can be shot at without flinching. There isn't a chance in a thousand of their ever having to stand such a fire again as they got before Santiago.

As for the men, they are a unit in pronouncing their captain, Commander Willard H. Brownson, one of the nerviest men that ever walked the bridge. He took them into the thick of every fight, they say, and went out of his way many times in the hope of getting a scrap. Under such a commander, they say, a truckman would become a man-o'-war's man in a week.

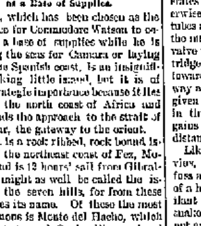
A BIT OF AFRICA.

Island of Ceuta, Which Watson Will Seize as a Base of Supplies.

Ceuta, which has been chosen as the best place for Commodore Watson to occupy as a base of supplies while he is scouring the seas for Camara or laying waste the Spanish coast, is an insignificant looking little island, but it is of great strategic importance because it lies just off the north coast of Africa and commands the approach to the strait of Gibraltar, the gateway to the orient.

Ceuta is a rock ribbed, rock bound island off the northeast coast of Fez, Morocco, and is 12 hours' sail from Gibraltar. It might as well be called the island of the seven hills, for from these it derives its name. Of these the most conspicuous is Monte del Hacho, which looks out toward Spain like a signal point set up to say "All's well."

Stretching back from the mountain a narrow peninsula connects the island with the mainland of Africa. On this neck of land the town of Ceuta is built. All around are fortifications. The high



HARBOR OF CEUTA.

hills put up there by nature and the prison walls had moats built in succession by conquerors and remodeled and rebuilt by their successors and strengthened again by the Spaniards when they made of it a prison hell. The seven walls coiled about the town itself are thick and impassable, save here and there where arched bridges have been cut through. Between each wall there is a deep moat of sea water, set down like a seductive trap to catch any unfortunate convict who might escape the vigilant guards stationed all around the walls.

Every one of the seven hills is fortified now. Up high on Monte del Hacho there is a strong citadel garrisoned by Spanish soldiers. Here and there the walls are pierced by the noses of cannon, but there is no evidence that they have ever been used except for signaling, and it is doubtful if they could be brought to much better use owing to their immovability.

A Ruined Joke.

The facetious boarder had the train all laid for a killing joke. "It's a wonder," he said, "that you didn't serve up this hen, feathers and all."

"The next time," said the landlady, with marked emphasis, "I'll serve her up, bill and all." And the joke was ruined.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Irony of Fate.

A tramp, one of the great unwashed, fell into a river. He was washed away and drowned. I believe that is not quite an accurate statement inasmuch as so much of him was washed away that there was not left enough to drown.

A boy placed a tack pin on a chair where he expected his brother to sit. He also expected to laugh after his brother's session. The boy's father sat down in that chair, and then the boy wept copiously, with sufficient reason for his tears.—Judy.

THE NEW DEVIL GUN.

THE DANGEROUS IMPLEMENT IN CHARGE OF "HAL" BORROWE.

Some New Facts About the Machine Which Formed a Part of the Battery Trained on Santiago by Shafter's Advance—Hurls Death Dealing Gum Drops.

The offer of Hallet Alsop Borrowe to take charge of the rough riders' dreaded glycerin gun undoubtedly struck many persons familiar with that young man's past career as somewhat melodramatic. It did smack of the lines which the hero of the five act Bowery drama hurls at the gallery. But Borrowe, as recent events have shown, was very much in earnest.

His offer was made under the following circumstances: Roosevelt's troopers had been supplied with one of the new and practically unknown nitroglycerin throwers, but of all that troop of fearless men not one wanted to handle it. They were willing to face Spaniards with Mausers, but none cared to stand behind a gun which was, according to common report, just as liable to be deadly at one end as the other. Borrowe heard of this condition of affairs and volunteered to manage the gun. Some say he wanted an opportunity to wipe out the implication of cowardice which seems to have stuck to him ever since his connection with the famous scandal of several years ago.

It will be remembered that during the first rush of Shafter's division on Santiago the report was sent out that Borrowe had been killed. He was not killed, though, nor even wounded, and when Shafter prepared to bombard the city a neat little pit was excavated close up to the Spanish lines. In that pit were placed Borrowe and his gun.

The glycerin gun is the latest development in light artillery. It is a queer looking device, with one long, lean barrel and two shorter ones. It fires a cartridge which looks much like a gigantic elongated gum drop, but this gum drop is far more deadly than the pink hued glucose variety sold by the candy peddler at the circus. It contains 93 per cent of nitroglycerin and 7 per cent of gun cotton, both extremely unsafe substances to handle.

Should one of these cartridges be fired from an ordinary cannon by a charge of gunpowder the cannon and the man who pulled the lanyard as well as every-



BORROWE AND HIS GLYCERIN GUN.

thing else in the immediate vicinity would be obliterated. By a somewhat intricate arrangement the cartridge is intended to be safely ejected from the longer tube by means of compressed air. In one of the shorter tubes a little pill of dynamite is exploded. This generates gases, compresses the air and otherwise raises a gentle disturbance. The tubes are connected in the back with the main barrel, and into this through a valve rushes the air. The sensitive cartridge is given a mild sort of push toward the muzzle. Once it is under way a decidedly more vigorous push is given by air from the second tube, and in this way the destructive cartridge gains velocity sufficient to carry it to a distance of two miles.

Like the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius, the glycerin gun makes but little fuss at the time of discharge. Instead of a hollow cough, it gives a thin, sibilant hiss, like that of a monster rattlesnake when it prepares to strike. It is not exactly a hiss either, but a weird "s-s-sh s-s-sh," the sounds coming far enough apart to be distinguished.

Just what happens when the cartridge strikes has not yet been accurately determined. Perhaps one reason is that none of those people who have been in the immediate vicinity of such an occurrence is alive. It is said the tremendous detonations will kill every person within 300 feet of the point of explosion. We shall know more fully about this feature of the weapon when we have interviewed some of the surviving defenders of Santiago.

Even the dynamite throwing guns which the Cubans occasionally used against the Spaniards caused terrific destruction as well as widespread terror among Weyler's soldiers.

"I fully believe," said General Genic of the Cuban army, "that if we could 's-s-sh' loud enough we could drive every Spaniard off the island."

"Devil guns" is the appropriate name which the Spanish give the dynamite throwers. Probably they will class the glycerin gun under the same head.

"I confess," continued Colonel Genio, "that the first attempts made at ending the war with dynamite were not satisfactory. It looked as though we might end it by annihilating ourselves. For instance, we were trying it at long range one day. The captain of the gun forgot to lock it in position after he had sighted it. On firing the powder charge in the right tube for the initial explosion the gun turned up its tail, put down its head and discharged into the ground, blowing out a hole large enough for a well and kicking half a dozen somersaults. That forgotten lock cost four lives."

LIEUTENANT H. B. GAHAN.

HOSTILITIES AVERTED.

War Talk Makes Trouble Between Two Old Sea Dogs.

"One of the liveliest brushes I have witnessed since the opening of hostilities," said one of the representatives at the recent meeting of the credit men, "took place in a quiet New England village of my state. Both participants had passed their threescore years and ten, but were still vigorous in mind and body, and especially vigorous in language, for both had been followers of the sea.

"One of these old fellows espoused the cause of Spain, declaring that she had been jumped on because she was little and that this country was playing the part of a great big bully. After they had exchanged hot shots for a few minutes the champion of the government got things to going his way by shouting that the other fellow came honestly by his principles and was bred a traitor.

"'What do you mean, you old shrimp?' said the advocate of Spain.

"'Durin the war with Great Britain the British entered the harbor and burned the town of New London, didn't they?'

"'Course they did. What of it?'

"'Why, somebody piloted 'em there, and when he came home his pockets was full of British gold, paid for his dirty work, and his neighbors, hearing of what he had done, got ropes and made him an evenin call. He scudded by the back door and never stopped till he got to Bermuda, and he never had the cheek to come back.'

"'What you tryin to git at?'

"'That there pilot was your grandpap,' and it took a dozen bystanders to keep the two old sea dogs from clinching."—Detroit Free Press.

TOLD BY A CHAPLAIN.

REV. DWIGHT GALLOUPE'S STORY OF HIS SANTIAGO EXPERIENCE.

His Long Journey on Foot With Other Wounded Men—Knocked Senseless on the Battlefield, Probably by the Explosion of a Shell—Bravery of Captain Lee.

A story of his Santiago experience was given to the newspaper men in Newark, N. J., recently by Chaplain Galloupe of the Ninth United States infantry and rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in that city. The more interesting parts of the story are as follows:

"On June 29 I was sunstruck while aiding the wounded, carrying water and food and was ordered to the hospital at Siboney by Lieutenant Colonel Ewers, commanding our regiment. Two days later, on July 1, while still at the hospital, I heard of the fighting at the front, and, thinking that it was my duty to be there and feeling well enough to make the journey, I walked the eight miles to the firing line. This was in the morning, and all that day I worked with the doctors, helping them with the wounded.

"I had been at this all day, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon I made my way to a small clump of trees, near which there were some wounded men, in the endeavor to cool off a bit, for I was still suffering slightly from the effects of my sunstroke, and the sun had been too much for me. At this time I was about half a mile behind our firing line, which was about a thousand yards from the enemy. I was facing the firing line and heard nothing coming, nor did I see anything. It is impossible for me to tell how I was hurt, but the next thing I knew I was regaining consciousness. I was lying on my left side, and at first I was sure that my right arm was broken. I got up and began feeling myself all over in a dazed sort of way, trying to find out where I was hurt. My first sensation was that of loneliness. Oh, I thought, if I only had some one to talk to. It was a terrible feeling, that of thinking that I was going to die all alone there with no one about. I tell you I was mightily scared.

"Well, I looked down and found the front of my shirt all torn away and my exposed chest a mass of dirt and blood. I was all shaken up and pretty sore, but soon discovered that I was not badly wounded. All this time I had been thinking of the uncertainty of human life and of how uncertain it all is. So, as I was saying, I concluded that I still had a fighting chance, and getting on my feet started off for Siboney.

"Never, even should I live to be a thousand years old, will I forget that eight mile walk," continued the chaplain. "There were some 700 or 800 men on that road, wounded in every possible manner, all with but the one thought, to get back to the hospital at Siboney. Had they been uninjured they would have been in the front rank, but now they were actuated by that one thought, to get to the rear. There was but one ambulance, and that had to be dragged by men, as the mules were transporting ammunition to the front. The consequence was that the wounded were compelled to go it on their own hooks, with such assistance as they could give one another.

"By the time I reached the road night had fallen. The moon was partially out, and by its half light the poor fellows could be seen dragging themselves along as best they could. Here and there a man had dropped at the side of the road and was feebly calling for water. Some of the men—most of them, in fact—had been without water or food for over 35 hours and their suffering was fearful.

"As I went along giving what assistance I could here and there, the sight made an impression on my mind that I shall never forget. Words cannot describe it. Why, one poor fellow" (and here the tears came to the chaplain's eyes) "had been struck by an exploding shell; his right foot was gone, and his leg from the knee down was nothing but a mass of pulp. He had got a comrade to cut a branch from a tree, and this he had bound about the stump with wisps of grass, so that the leaves dragged along the ground and protected the wound. And so rigged up that man dragged himself over those eight miles on all fours. He took 12 hours to do it, and when he reached the hospital took his place at the end of the line of about 000 wounded without a murmur or complaint. When the doctors found him, as they did in going along the line looking for the worst cases, he was calmly chewing on the end of a plug of tobacco. The doctors all said that he had no excuse to be living and that he ought to have died from the loss of blood, but they fixed him up, and he is now doing nicely and will recover."

Captain Lee, the English military attache, who is representing his government, is described by the chaplain as being as brave as a lion. While the attaches of other nations are carefully stowed away in the rear, Captain Lee is right on the firing line, notebook in hand, gathering material for his reports to his government. He also does all he can to help our wounded. Captain Lee, who is an expert in modern warfare, grew alarmed when he heard the order given to charge over an open field to take three intrenchments and a battery of artillery. The charge must be made in the face of a rain of shot and shell, and it was almost certain death to attempt it. "You will be annihilated," shouted the Britisher, but the men jumped at the command, and, officers leading, plunged up the slope and simply overwhelmed the enemy, who fled in disorder. Captain Lee was right with the advance guard, but afterward acknowledged that he considered the attack miraculous in its success.—New York Sun.

Record Breaking Journeys.

The Oregon made a long trip, but the Star of Empire broke its record in its jump to Hawaii.—Washington Post.

Commencement.

"Why do they call it commencement when folks get through going to school? It seems to me that's a misnomer."

"Oh, no. They just commence to realize, after they get through, what a soft snap they've been having."—Chicago News.

Brought Forward.

"I am glad of the war for one thing," said Miss Passay of North Carolina.

"What is that, dear?"

"I can now talk of things happening before the war without giving away my age."—New York Journal.



Woman's power is largely dependent upon her ability to interest, entertain, attract and please. It is for this reason that women strive to become accomplished. They study in order that they may converse intelligently on all subjects. They strive to become good musicians, graceful dancers and amiable hostesses.

All accomplishments are unavailing if a woman suffers from ill-health in a womanly way. The special weakness peculiar to the womanly organism, will rapidly wreck the general health. The sufferer will lose her natural vivacity, her wit, her good looks, and the ambition and power to display the accomplishments at her command. Any woman afflicted in this way should resort to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It is the invention of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It aims to cure but one class of diseases, and claims to be good for nothing else. It imparts health, elastic strength, vigor and vitality to the delicate feminine organs. It prepares a woman for wifehood and motherhood.

Mrs. Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, Taos County, N. Mex., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says: "I own a grateful heart my voice go up to God both night and day in a solemn prayer that He may guard your health and preserve your life. I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription.' After suffering years of misery I am today a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully recommend to women the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' as a regulator of the monthly periods."

The quick constipation-cure—Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe.

J. C. PELTIER,
Undertaker and Embalmer.
17 West Wayne Street.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new
Y. W. C. A. Rooms,
40 and 51 W. Berry Street,
Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house West Berry Street.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

The Pennsylvania Station
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time as follows:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
From Ft. Wayne to [illegible]

Trains depart from Pennsylvania Station, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

East Bound.	West Bound
*5 30 a.m.	*3 40 a.m.
†9 05 a.m.	
*1 00 a.m.	*5 10 a.m.
12 10 p.m.	†7 30 a.m.
*7 45 p.m.	†12 15 p.m.
*9 25 p.m. Limited.	*4 20 p.m.
†1035, from Chi.	*5 05 p.m.
	†From Crestline. 5 10 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect June 19th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	11 45 pm
†	9 00 am
†	4 35 pm
*From Richmond arrives	5 45 am

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 50 am
†	7 35 pm
†	12 25 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.
Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 2	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	[illegible]
Eastern Express, No. 6	[illegible]
Local Freight	12 25

WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 1	[illegible]
Western Express, No. 3	[illegible]
Nickel Plate Express, No. 5	[illegible]
Local Freight	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.
Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH
Time Table Effective June 19th
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2.	Fast Eastern Express, daily	6:12 a.m.
No. 20	Toledo Accommodation, daily	[illegible]
No. 6	New England Fast Mail, daily	11:20 a.m.
No. 24	Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday	6:10 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 23	St. Louis Day Express, ex. Sun.	8:25 a.m.
No. 7	Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	12:35 M.
No. 1	Government Fast Mail, daily	6:00 p.m.
No. 3	St. Louis Limited, daily	[illegible]
No. 13	Peru Accom. Sunday only	11:00 p.m.

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY
Time Card, In Effect Dec. 20 '97.
Lv. Fort Wayne Express 8 00 a.m. 3 35 p.m.
Ar. Findlay 11 40 a.m. 10 30 p.m.
Ar. Columbus via T & O C Ry 2 30 p.m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 8 30 a.m.
All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m.
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m.
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a.m.

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m.
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m.
No. 170 Local Freight	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

NORTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 467 Way Freight	[illegible]
No. [illegible] Cin. Express and Mail	[illegible]
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	[illegible]

SOUTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 456 Way Freight	[illegible]
No. 457 Through Express & Mail	[illegible]
No. 459 Detroit & India'olis Ex.	[illegible]